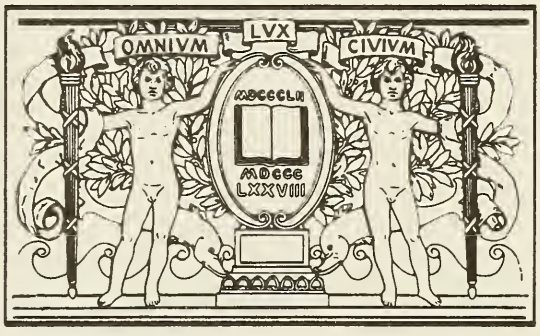
Trails of Our Fathers



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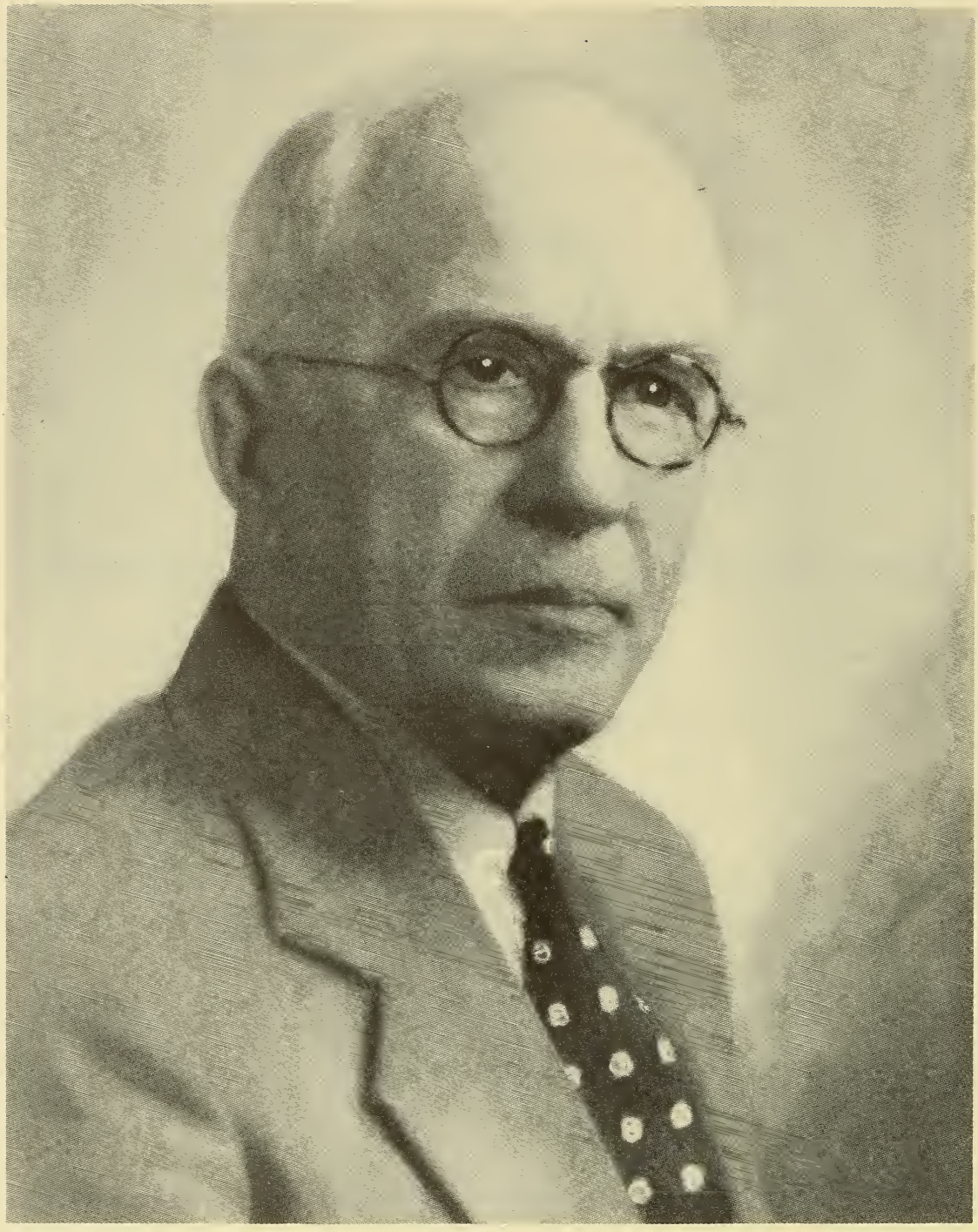
TRAILS OF OUR FATHERS

Some Descendants Of The American Schooley Family

And Related Families



Thomas Henry Silliman Schooley
(1860-1946)
Author of the first Trails of Our Fathers

TRAILS OF OUR FATHERS

Some Descendants Of The American Schooley Family

And Related Families

originally written by

Thomas Henry Silliman Schooley

and now
revised and expanded by his grandson

James B. Schooley, Ph.D.

Jefferson, Maine
1988

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Additional Copies are available from the Author,
Box 77, North Whitefield, Maine, 04353

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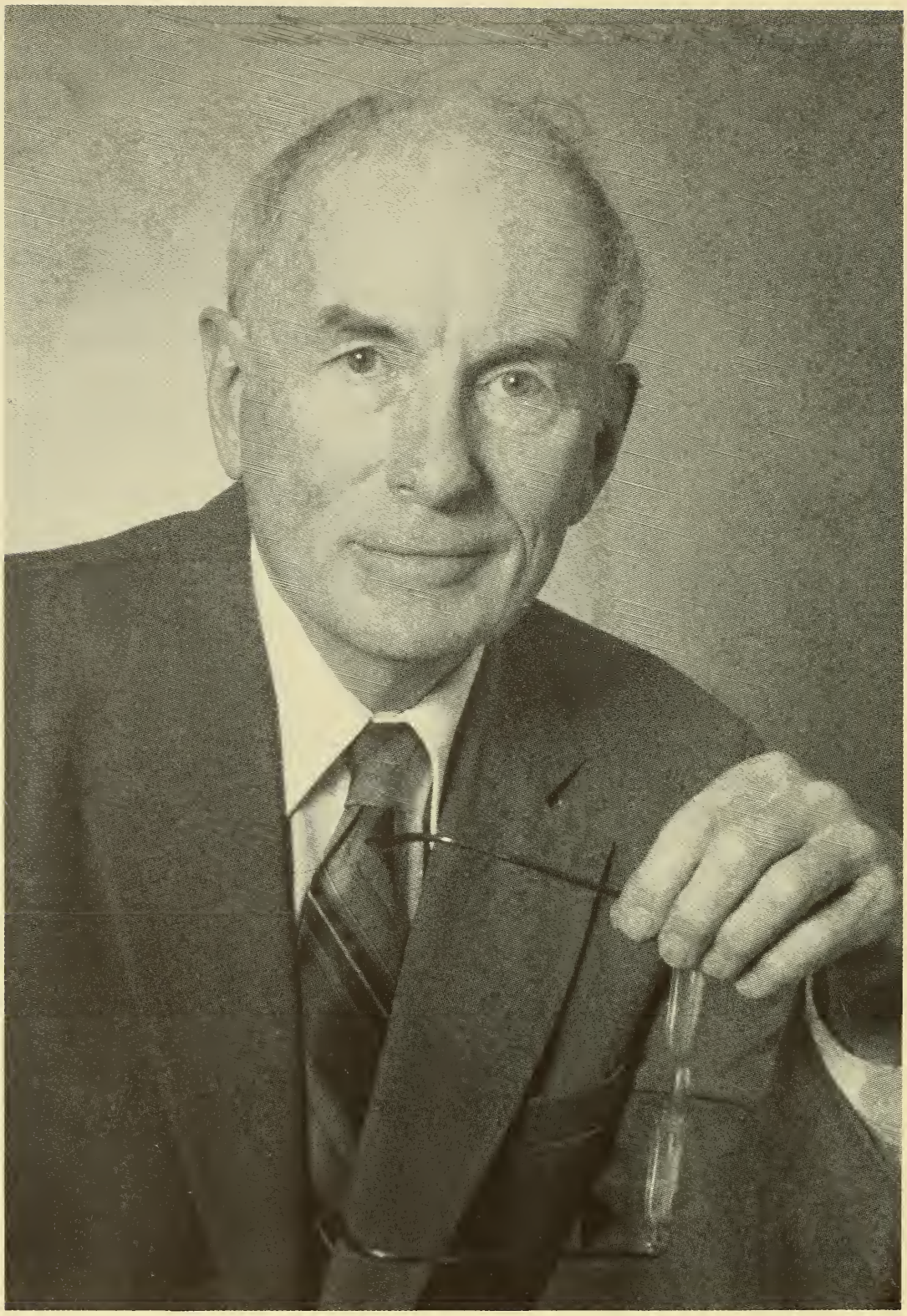
1988x

To Sarah
(1800-1814)

She was the sister of the author's great grandfather, Andrew Jackson Schooley. She died in a fire one year before the birth of Andrew. It is not known if the death was quick or slow. If she lingered, what treatment was given in the hope of saving her? We have some knowledge of what was in vogue at the time for the treatment of burns; neither dressing the wounds with egg yoke and attar of roses in turpentine, nor the laying on of potatoes, nor tea, nor oil, nor butter, nor incantation could save her. Her death occurred in the same year as the plague of locusts.



James. B Schooley
(1917–)
Author of the revised Trails of Our Fathers

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PREFACE

Colonel Thomas Henry Silliman Schooley was the author of the original *Trails of Our Fathers*. He brought his work to completion in the depth of the Great Depression and could not afford to have it printed. His son, Arnold Thomas Schooley, was able to procure for him a used mimeograph machine, and a homemade book was produced in 1937. Only 75 copies were made. The research for the original book covered about forty years of Thomas H. S. Schooley's life. The work of the revision has been spread over some 20 years. It does not, of course, imply that I worked diligently all that time, yet thousands of hours have been invested in the study.

I have not labored alone. The greatest helper in this effort has been George A. Schooley of Zanesville, Ohio. It has been an honor and a great pleasure to know George Schooley through a considerable correspondence which has continued over a period of years. I have also been aided by Mrs. Raymond Schooley (Marie Roelff Schooley) of San Rafael, California. I have received helpful correspondence from Frank B. Schooley, William Schooley of Easton, Pennsylvania, Steven Schooley of Iowa City, Iowa, C. Elwood Schooley of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, George Nunnamaker of Buffalo, New York, Mrs. Lois P. Alu of Burlington, New Jersey, Mrs. Justin Condon, Mary Schooley Spinning, Mrs. Janet Bench, Mrs. Richard Robertson, Alice Herzberg, Richard Irwin, Rebecca Colesar, Kathleen Stavec, and May Schooley Ivey. I am particularly grateful to the staff of the Essex Institute in Salem, Massachusetts, especially to Mrs. Arthur Norton, whose help has been invaluable. The fine library of The New England Historic Genealogical

Society in Boston, Massachusetts, has been another rich source.

Mr. Roger Joslyn of New Windsor, New York is a competent professional certified genealogist, a fellow of the American Society of Genealogists. He has made very significant editorial contributions to this work.

This new edition of *Trails of Our Fathers* is perhaps three to five fold more extensive than the first version. It includes segments of genealogy of persons related to the Schooleys but who have other names: the Willsons, Shinns, Crispins, Wrights, Sillimans, Oakes, Baileys, Nichols, and others. The work also includes a generous amount of anecdotal account which helps one to understand the nature of the times in which our ancestors lived.

INTRODUCTION

Most of the genealogical material in this work is in standard format. Each account of a family group begins with the name of the male Schooley, followed by the dates and places of his birth and death, if known or otherwise approximated. Information about his wife or wives is then given, together with her dates and the identity of her parents. After presentation of any biographical data found about the heads of the particular family, children are listed. Sons who themselves had children are treated later in the work and are followed through the Arabic number to the left of their names. For example, on page 57 begins a list of the children of (No. 4) Thomas Scholey. As his son Samuel also had children, he is assigned Number 11, and to find the information about him and his family, turn to page 132. The histories of male Schooleys who did not have children are presented within the list of their father's children, as are those histories of Schooley daughters. For the latter, an attempt has been made to identify any children, which are listed at the end of the mother's sketch, as the children of Alice Schooley and James Brotherton are listed on page 115.

The Schooley descendants are identified by the number of their generation from the first known surname ancestor. The superscript number following a person's name denotes the generation. On page 98, (No. 7) William^{3} Scholey is third generation from the first-known (No. 1) Robert Scholey. William's children are fourth generation, and so on. Lineage not succesfully proved is indicated with a question mark at the point of the questioned relationship: it has not been proved that (No. 17) Samuel (page 200) was a son of (No. 8) Robert Scholey, so his surname line is shown as (?Robert$^{3-1}$).

It is not necessary to use the numbering system to hunt for a Schooley whose line is not known; the names

of all persons mentioned in this work appear in the index. Married females are indexed under both their birth and married names.

In trying to organize the considerable volume of information that is presented here there was a plan to utilize an appendix which would hold the genealogical material that is not of direct Schooley lineage. However, it was decided that related families ought to be presented immediately after that part of the Schooley genealogy to which they are allied. The reader will find in numerous places an apparently abrupt shift to a family which has ties with the Schooleys that are at that place being considered.

For the reader who desires to know the source or sources of a piece of information, references have been listed at the end of each family sketch and at the ends of chapters about other subjects. To lessen the possible confusion with the superscript generational numbers, superscript lower case letters have been used to key the information to References. Besides citations of material used, further information on certain matters is also found in the end notes. Since some sources were referenced numerous times, short form titles have been given in the notes.

In the listing of a couple's children, and in the references and notes standard abbreviations have been used as follows:

b.=born
bet.=between
bp.=baptized
bur.=buried
ca.=about
cem.=cemetery
ch.=child/children
Co.=County (U.S.)
co.=county/shire
d.=died
dau.=daughter
lic.=license
m.=married
MM=Monthly Meeting (of the Society of Friends [Quakers])
Mtghse=Meetinghouse (Quaker)
Notts.=Nottinghamshire/co. Nottingham (England)
n.p.=no place (of publication)
rec(s).=record(s)
Twp.=Township

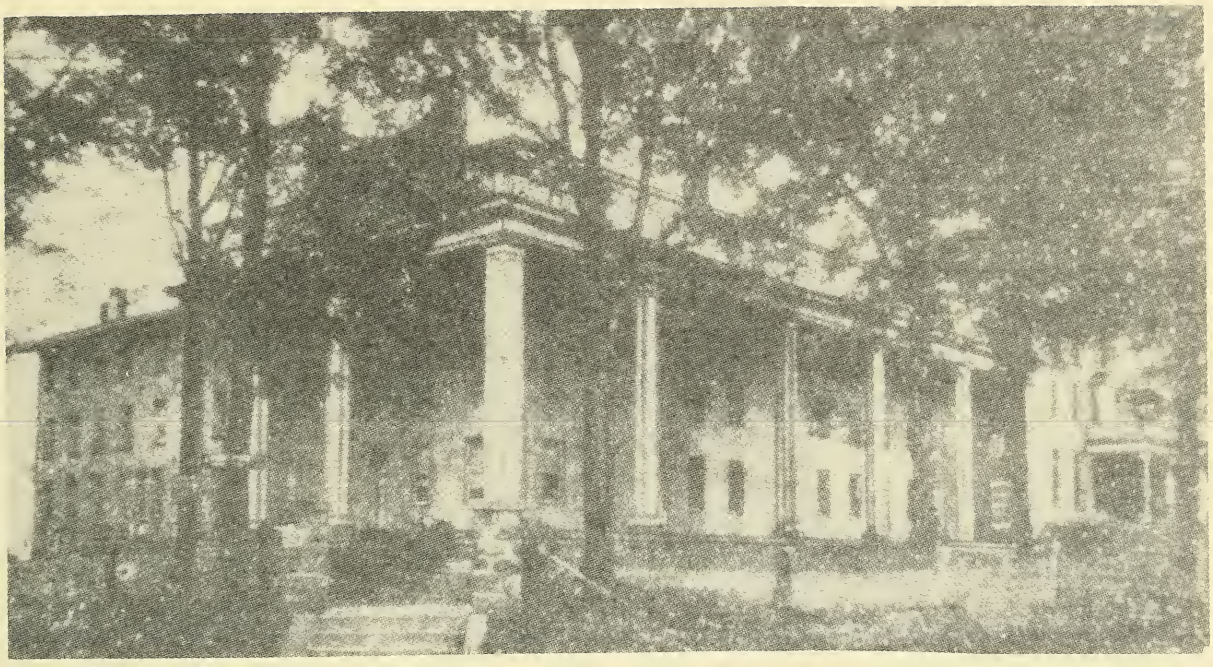
Derby=Derbyshire/co unm.=unmarried.
Derby (England) York=Yorkshire/co. York
div.=divorced (England)

Standard appreviations for the names of states are also used.

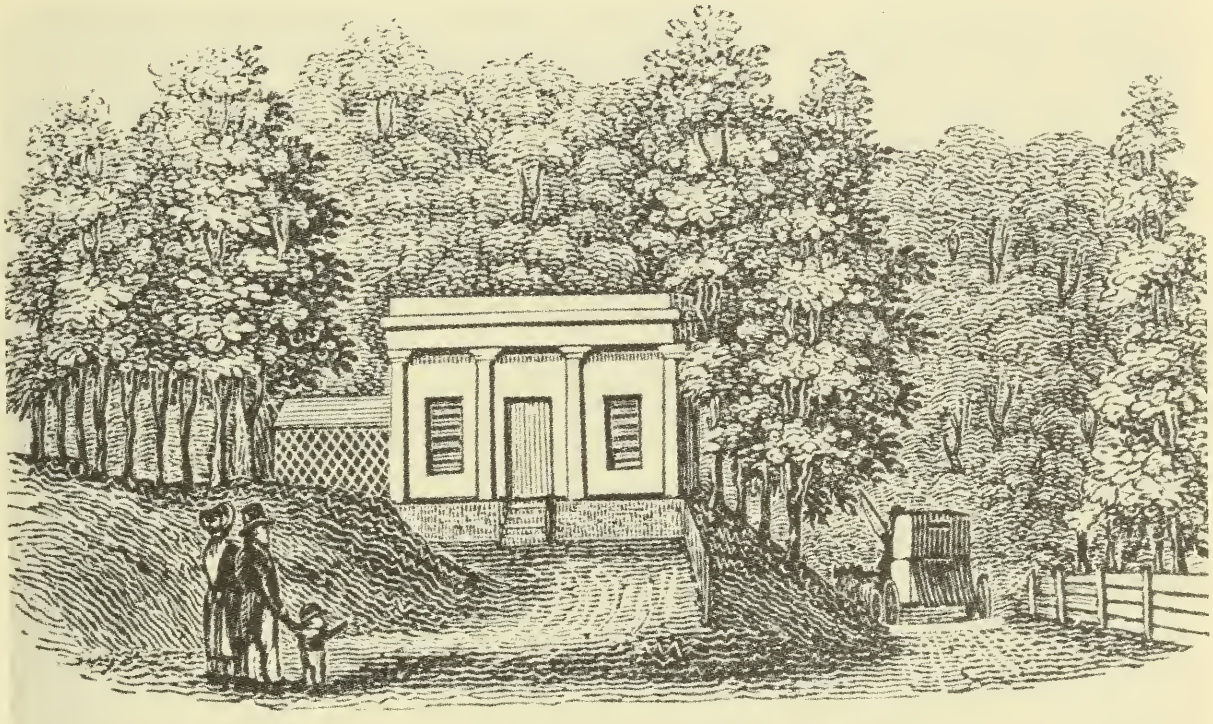
With respect to dates, most are shown in standard genealogical style, day-month-year, unless they appear otherwise in a quoted record. The expression of "Quaker dates" all in numbers is maintained, with the number of the month followed by a lower case m to prevent confusion, for example, 13 3m 1878, which is the 13th of the 3d month 1878, or 13 March 1878. Before September 1752, however, things were different, and the first month was March, making January the eleventh month and February the twelfth. This must be kept in mind for the early dates, since no numbered months have been altered for this work. Additionally, the historical New Year's Day was 1 January, as it is today, but the religious celebration was 25 March. Hence, dates falling within this period were often "double-dated" before the calendar change in 1752. The 13 1m 1750/1 birthdate of a person could be translated into today's calendar as 13 3m (or March) 1751. Actually, since the day after 2 September 1752 was 14 September as part of the change, eleven days should be added to the date, to render it "New Style" from "Old Style," or 24 3m 1751.

The Quakers were not alone in being inconsistent about double-dating before 1752, but whereas before that time 1m should always be March, a date between 1 11m and 24 1m, without other evidence, could be taken either way, but usually by the addition of the "next" year. For example, the birth of Mary, daughter of (No. 3) Robert[2] Scholey (page 45), is recorded as 6 11m 1681. The date could be expressed either as 1680/1 or 1681/2; either date allows comfortable spacing from the child born before and to the child born after her. The birthdate for Mary's

younger brother Robert, however, should be expressed as 10 11m 1687/8, to show he was born fourteen, and not two, months after his sister Elizabeth. This in turn suggests the clerk's practice, in which case Mary's birth should probably be expressed as 6 11m 1681/2.



Conover Bowne's Belmont Hall



Schooley's Mountain Spring House.

Schooleys Mountain

Schooleys Mountain is the name applied to a range of hills that runs southwest to northeast across the upper part of the State of New Jersey. The Muskenetcong River flows along its northern base, and the South Branch of the Raritan River forms its southern lines. Lying partly in Warren and partly in Morris County and rising 1100 feet above the sea, the hills derive the name from their earliest settler, Thomas Scholey, who purchased large acreage there in 1714. That might have been their only claim to memory except for one thing: there flows a small rill, "not larger than one's little finger", issuing from a rock by the roadside, and this thin stream, enriched with iron minerals, blessed Schooleys Mountain with the potential for fame.

Long before the English appeared Indians came there to drink the pale brown water of the spring and praise its virtues. They claimed through it to be cured of rheumatic complaints and cutaneous eruptions. By 1799, long after the Schooleys had left this region, Judge Ephraim Marsh was engaged in promoting the health giving values of the mineral water. Before 1810 no major road existed near the mineral spring; however, a stage coach line ran from New York to New Brunswick and thence to Easton. Another road ran north from that road at New Germantown (now Oldwick) to German Valley, providing a way of reaching Schooleys Mountain, but it was not a popular route of travel. In 1810 the new Morris Turnpike was completed which ran through

Elizabethtown to Morris, west to Chester and German Valley and to Easton. This brought Schooleys Mountain Mineral Spring within a day's journey of New York.

The promotional plan of Ephraim Marsh was thus given a boost. Originally three families were interested in establishing Schooleys Mountain as a place of resort and a health spa: the Marshes, the Bownes, and the Heaths. By 1815 some new buildings had been erected which could accomodate forty guests. On July 9, 1817 the following advertisement appeared in the New York *Evening Post*:

> The Heath House is now open in a superior style for the accommodation of those who intend to visit this justly admired watering place the ensuing summer. The peculiar advantages of this situation in point of elevation and salubrious air is so universally acknowledged that no remark is deemed necessary. He hopes from the extensive arrangements he has made with the most careful and unremitting attention on his part to merit a continuace of public favor.
>
> David Heath, Jr.[a]

At the same time Mr. Conover Bowne, another advocate of the virtues of the spring, wrote and published in the *Evening Post*:

> This spring has now become a very considerable fashionable resort, besides being frequented by invalids from all parts of the United States, whose various complaints receive so much benefit from the mineral water. The subscriber, for the benefit of the afflicted, takes the liberty of naming the various complaints that he personally knows to have derived relief from this Mineral Water since his residence at the spring, viz --Debility, Indigestion arising from bilious habits, Nervous Complaints, Dizziness of the Head, Gouts, Rheumatism, and that most distressing

malady the Gravel. The water affords a certain relief for the Liver Complaint, Jaundice and Dropsy.[b]

How unfortunate that Ponce de Leon in seeking the Fountain of Youth should have wasted so much time in Florida when this "most salubrious place" rested in the beautiful mountains to the north!

Visitors came in increasing numbers. The air was clear and healthful, the view pleasant. The food served at both Heath House and Conover Bowne's place was excellent, and from between the rocks flowed hope.

Three times a week in 1818 the Drakes were running four horse coaches between Elizabethtown Point and Easton through Chester. With four changes of horses at equal distances they went all the way through in one day. The *Evening Post* carried the following notice:

"As this stage passes near the celebrated spring on Schooley's Mountain, passengers taking this line will be carried to the springs without extra charge. The proprietors pledge that nothing shall be wanting on their part to make this a pleasant route. The drivers are careful and accommodating."[c]

The Schooleys Mountain resorts opened in the spring of 1820 with new and improved accommodations. Everything was being made bigger and better. There were now two hotels, Conover Bowne's Belmont Hall and the Heath House. They could provide for a hundred persons at one time. Everything got larger except the spring which continued its gentle flow. Heath maintained that no other spring anywhere could provide the relief afforded here. People who had tried the waters at Saratoga and Ballston and claimed them to have no effect surely met with gratifying results when they drank the chalybeate water at Schooleys Mountain. Kidney ailments, gall

bladder distress, aching joints and nervousness could be cured by exposure to these springs.

Persons of prominent social position came in their own conveyances, large coaches drawn by four or six horses. The healing mineral water was less beneficial than the social life, the excellent cuisine, and the entertainment. The innkeepers spared no effort to ensure that the comfort of their guests would be provided. They brought the best wines and liquors, the best cooks guaranteed that "Schooleys Mountain mutton, fed and grown on the mountains",[d] would please the most discriminating taste. Amusements were provided, music and dancing in the evening, and attentive servants took care of the patrons' wants. No need to go to Saratoga. If a guest should prefer the water of Saratoga Springs, the Bownes and Heaths brought it to Schooleys Mountain!

A considerable stir was created when in July 1820 the distinguished Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon and one time King of Spain, arrived at Belmont Hall from his country home in Bordentown. He came with his entire entourage in coach and four, serviced by his retinue of servants, footmen, and grooms. This arrival must have given a considerable boost to Conover Bowne's enterprise.

Three times a week the stagecoach came directly from the Swan Tavern in Philadelphia. During the summer season stages came to the Springs from New York, New Brunswick, and Newark. The Dusenberry coaches ran from the Rising Sun Tavern in Trenton directly to the Springs.

In the late 1830s and the early 1840s, railroad connections made ever easier access to the wild beauty at Schooleys Mountain. In 1836 great Tuscan columns 30 feet high and 12 feet apart were added to the facade of Belmont Hall. Glass chandeliers hung from the high ceilings. Gardens and groves were planted with

ornamental trees and shrubs. The hotels could now accommodate 700 guests.

An advertisement in the *New York Herald* of 13 May 1842 described the beauty of Belmont Hall, its pure air, the medicinal qualities of the water, and the splendor so graphically that even the elevation above sea level was given a 900-foot boost to bring it up to 2000 feet!

Yet in time other resorts took the trade away. In spite of ornamental trees, entertainment, the good food, in spite of mineral water, the people turned elsewhere. Eventually the great halls became empty and delapidated. The land became silent again, and the mountain stands there in its solitary granduer, a memorial to the name of a pioneer American family. The chronicle which is presented in these pages is devoted to the history of this family.

Notes and References:

a. Evening Post, New York, N.Y., 9 July 1817,
b. Ibid.
c. Ibid., 1818.
d. Picture from Barber and Howe, *Historical Collections of New Jersey.*

The Beginnings In England

The history of the Schooley family prior to the time of the purchase of Schooleys Mountain is mingled with the history of the Quakers, thrifty yeomen and pioneers who helped create the society in which we now live.

There are two major clues to the English origins of the Schooleys who in the latter part of the 1600s came to New Jersey. One is the West Jersey land conveyance of 1687/8 in which John Scholey is identified as "late of Aughton in ye p[ar]ish of Aston in ye County of York within ye Kingdome of England".[a] The other is the 1675 marriage of Robert Scholey--possibly John's brother--in Skegby, Nottinghamshire, to Sarah Bingham. This Robert and Sarah are believed to have been the couple of whom record is found a few years later in New Jersey. Furthermore, Binghams, who may have been Sarah's relatives, were witnesses to her second marriage in 1696.[b] From the information found, some relationships of the early American Schooleys can be identified and a few others can be suggested. The family of Robert Scholey discussed in the next section is in part speculative, and further documentation needs to be found.

At the time the first Schooleys came to America there were persons of the surname in the above-mentioned and surrounding parishes in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire as well as in nearby parishes in Derbyshire. In earlier times the majority of Schooleys are found in records of Yorkshire, although one prominent family is found in Bedfordshire.[c] While the connection of these earlier Schooleys with the American immigrants is not certain,

their records provide a significant background to the genealogy.

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries

The name Scholey is first recorded as a location in Hemsworth, Yorkshire, England, in 1230. A location in Rastrick was also known by the name of Scholey. Sc(h)ol means hut or shed and the suffix ey means low-lying land, thus the name implies a dweller by low-lying land with a hut. Possibly the suffix was originally leah, meaning a clearing. Whatever the original meaning, apparently the Scholeys took their name from the locality in Hemsworth, which, in more modern times, is referred to as "Scholey's Bridge".[d]

The most common spelling of the name has been Scholey, but it has also been found in several variant forms, among them Scollay, Scoley, and Scooley. Nevertheless, the name Schooley may have a single family origin and all those who bear the name could owe it to the first Scholeys who lived in Hemsworth Parish.[e] The greatest concentration of the Schooley family name appears in the West Riding in Yorkshire, in the neighborhood of what are now Leeds and Sheffield, including the villages between these two cities. A special concentration of farming families around the Village of Hemsworth where the Scholeys were first recorded in 1244 share that name.

The Village of Hemsworth, with the outlying hamlets of Horncastle and Kinsley, lies a few miles from Wakefield. The neighboring villages which play a part in the family history are Wragby, Felkirk, Havercroft, Cold Hiendley, South Hiendley, Darfield, Great Houghton, Crofton, Hessle, Nostel, and South Kirby. Further east lies the town of Doncaster and a ring of villages such as

Adwick, Armthorpe, and Campsall. For hundreds of years this area can be considered "Scholey territory". Following are Scholey references in early records of the Hemsworth area:[f]

1244 Dodsworth, a 17th century historian, collected a number of deeds relating to Hemsworth and one of these contains a reference to Alan de Scoley, the son of Osbert de Scoley. No earlier reference has been found to persons of the name, yet clearly the name by this time was hereditary.

1298 Godfrey de Scollay or de Scolay witnessed Hemsworth deeds in this year.[g] There is also an undated deed of this period referring to Geoffrey de Scoley of Hemsworth. From this date forward there are numerous occurrances of the name.

1313 Adam de Scolay of Hemsworth.

1330/1 Alan de Scholey and his son William witnessed a Hemsworth deed.[h]

1351/2 "Grant by Adam Kyng of a rent of three halfpence in Carlton, to wit, a penny receivable from the heirs of Alan de Scolay for a certain piece of meadow which he holds".

1352 Grant by Thomas de Skolay to Margaret, dau. of John del Rodes...of a toft with an adjoining croft* in Hemsworth, between the tenements of Margaret Almot and John Gudhayr.[i]

1359 Grant by Margaret, daughter of Thomas de Skollay, of the above-mentioned Hemsworth land, to Alice, dau. of Robert Tuppe[j]

1361 Thomas de Scollay, witness to a Hemsworth deed.[j]

1379 The poll tax of this year, coming a generation after the Black Death, is the first real "census" of

* A toft is a site for a building or garden plot and a croft is a small enclosed field adjoining a house.

the English population. The Scholeys listed in the West Riding of Yorkshire were:

In Hemsworth :
Thomas de Scilay, a smith.....6 d.
John de Scolay and wife Alice....4 d.
John de Scolay, his son.....4 d.
Robert de Scolay and Dionisia....4 d.
Petronella de Scolay..... 4 d.

In South Kirby (a neighboring village to the southeast of Hemsworth):
Richard de Scolay and Agnes.....4 d.
Isabell de Scolay..... ..4 d.

The numbers and distribution at this period are consistent with the spread of a single family whose name had already been hereditary for over a century.

The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Centuries

This is a difficult period in which to establish family continuity, yet there is sufficient evidence available to show that the Scholeys maintained their hold in Hemsworth and also sent out branches to neighboring towns and villages.

1413 Indenture, whereby Dame Isabel de Burton and Richard de Burton grant to William Scolay and Alice his wife, all the land and adjacent meadows in a certain field of "Kynneslay" [Kinsley], etc.[k]

1419 John Scolay, a wardrober, granted trading franchise in York.

1438 John Scolay, witness to a Hemsworth deed.[l]

1441 The will of William Scolay of Horncastle registered at York.

1458 John Scoley witness to Kinsley deed.[k]

1466 Simon Scoley and Richard Scoley of South Kirkby.[n]

1472 Thomas Scoley of Great Houghton a witness.[o]

1478 William Scoley (Wintersett), a tenant at will of Nostel, paid rents on land, croft, and a house. Robert Scoley (Ryhill), a tenant at will of Nostel, paid rent on 3 acres of land.

1481/2 Appointment of John Skolay of Hemsworth as an attorney to deliver seisin* for a deed.[p]

1492 Robert Scoley of Haverscroft and John Scoley his brother, a chaplain, were granted lands in South Hiendley.

1506 The will of Robert Scoley of Havercroft registered at York.

1508 A demise** by John Scoley, chaplain, to Henry Jenkynson, of land in Southyndley and elsewhere in co. York, which he lately held in conjunction with his deceased brother Robert Scholey, late of Havercroft.[q]

1516 Will of John Scolley of Darfield.

1520 Will of John Hewitt--"Thies beying wittnes St. John Scoley, my gostly Fader and the Vicar of Leddesham" (near Leeds).[r]

1523 Wills of John and William Scoley of Hemsworth.

1525 Wakefield Rolls: "Sandall--John Fleming of Sharleston, gent., to John Fleming son, and his wife Elizth, dau. of John Scholey del Laynes".[s]

1526 A land transaction between Thomas Wentworth of West Bretton and William Scoley, involving a

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* Seisin (also spelled seizin) is legal possession of a freehold estate (the holding of land for life or the right to pass it on through inheritance).

** A demise in this sense means a conveyance of property.

messuage* with land in Hemsworth, South Elmsall, and (South) Kirkby.

1529 Will of John Scoley of Hemsworth.

1536 Will of James Scolay of Horncastle in Hemsworth. (Several wills of Scoley widows were also registered during this period.)

1536 Dom. John Schaley among names of vicars since the year 1275 of the Convent of Drax.[t]

1539 Will of Robert Scoley of Royston.

The Mid-Sixteenth to the Late Seventeenth Centuries

The year 1539 marks the end of the pre-parish register period in England. In 1540 Thomas Cromwell, the Vicar General, ordered the use of registers by the clergy to record all baptisms, marriages, and burials. Three Scholey marriage entries are found in the registers of the West Riding of Yorkshire:

1548 Henry Jone and Jenet Scolay, Parish of Snaith.[u]

1597/8 John Haldsworth and Frances Scolay, Parish of Rotherham.[v]

1598 Richard Haldsworth and Alice Scolay, Parish of Rotherham.[v]

Around this period migration became commonplace, an event caused in part by an increase in population. After 1539 it is impractical to list every occurance of the Scholey name, but a summary of the evidence available for the period 1540 to 1600 shows that the Scholeys continued in Hemsworth. In 1558 Henry Scoley was

*A messuage is a dwelling house with adjoining buildings and lot.

described as a chapman [merchant]; in 1561, another Henry as yeoman. In 1563, William Scoley of Hemsworth was a cooper by trade; in 1578, Tristram Scholey a husbandman. In 1579, John Scoley was a linen webster [weaver], a trade found among the first Schooleys in America. Clearly the Scholeys in Hemsworth were a well established yeoman family with farming and trading interests. The male Christian names in common use were Henry, James, John, Richard, Thomas, and William. Numerous Scholey wills establish other branches of the family in Wragby (1543, 1556, 1657, 1567, 1585, 1589, 1602) and in South Kirby (1557, 1560, 1588). The same Christian names were in use here. Other more occasional references link the Scholeys in this period with Kellington (1567), Hatfield (1558), Armthrope (1558, 1593), Frickley (1547, 1558), Crofton (1574, 1590), Knottingley (1553), Campsall (1588), Great Houghton (1558), Adwic-le-Street (1558, 1590), Doncaster (1556), Felkirk (1557), and Sandall (1588, 1600). On only one occasion is the name found spelled with a double o, in the will of Thomas Scooley of Finningley near Doncaster.

Another important place of residence of Scholeys lay near the Village of Aughton (in the Parish of Aston), a place called Smallage Farm or, at times, "Scholeys Copse", or simply "Scholey". Smallage Farm lies in the valley of the Rother River near the towns of Woodhouse and Handsworth. The parish church in the Village of Aston cum Aughton, All Saints of Aston, lies a half mile southeast of the Village of Aughton. The registry of this church provides an unbroken sequence of information since the year 1259, showing baptisms, marriages, and burials. There the names of many Scholeys are entered numerous times from 1576, and spelled in several variations, including Scholey, Scholeye, Scholleye, Scoley, Scolley, Skoley, Skoly, and Skolye.[w] Inscriptions

on the church stone vaults bear the names of Scholeys of Smallage Farm.

For the seventeenth century are presented the following entries from various records of those Schooleys who lived in or near Aston, Yorkshire, or Mansfield Woodhouse, Derbyshire. Perhaps some of these persons were close relatives of the American immigrant Schooleys.

1 July 1630-- William Scholey m. Ellen Bell in Rotherham, co. York.[x]

23 Apr. 1633--John Scholey m. Elizabeth Fletcher in Rotherham, co. York[y]

May 1633 Richard Scholey m. Elizabeth Youle in Aston, co. York.[z] This was perhaps the Richard named in the will of Robert Scholey of Aughton (see below).

18 May 1641--will of William Scholey of the Parish of Aston, Gent., proved at Doncaster.[aa]

18 Jan. 1653[/4?]--will of Robert Scholey of Aughton, "weake of body," naming:
daughter Margaret and her husband John Witesmith oldest son Francis Scholey
"daughter" [in-law?] Elizabeth, wife of Richard Scholey,
daughter Rosamond, wife of Ralph "Woodhous" youngest son Robert
daughter "Jone" Scholey
"Loving wife" [given name not indicated]
son Thomas Scholey (executor)
The will was witnessed by Francis, Richard, and Robert Scholey and was proved 25 Feb. 1662.[f]

19 Feb. 1654/5--Ellen Scholey of Rotherham, co. York, spinster, m. there, Henry Barton of

Rossington, co. York, husbandman. She may have died in England in 1655.[c]

9 2m 1658-- Aquilla Scholey (also recorded as "Scola") bur. at Fishlake.[d]

12 Dec. 1663- Sarah Scholay of Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts., spinster, aged 30, m. lic. with Robert Chappell of the same place, gentleman, bachelor, in Kirkby-in-Ashfield or Radford, Notts.[e]

26 May 1664--William Scholley m. in Sheffield, co. York, Rebekah Staniforth, widow. A William "Schola" was bur. in Sheffield on 15 Oct. 1664. Elizabeth, dau. of William "Scholah," was bp.there 25 Jan. 1665[/6]; she may have been the Elizabeth, dau. of William "Skoley," bur. there 29 June 1671. There are later entries in Sheffield records for Easter "Scholy" (m.1690), Francis "Sholey" (bur. 1703), and John"Schoola" (m. 1705).[f]

1 June 1665--John Scholey m. Martha Tindall in Rotherham, co. York.[gg]

30 Nov. 1665--Ann Scholey m. Thomas Yates in Rotherham, co. York.[h h]

23 July 1667--Richard Scholey m. in Rotherham, co. York, Elizabeth Greene. He was bur. at All Saints, Aston, co. York, in 1686.[ii]

22 Sept. 1668--Nicholas Scholey m. Mary (or Margaret) Saunders in Aston, co. York.[z] He was probably the Nicholas Scholey who was a church warden at All Saints, Aston, in 1669. A Thomas Scholey was a church warden there in 1685.[jj]

15 May 1679--Sarah Scholey (also given as "Scholes") of Norton Cuckney, Notts., spinster, m. lic. with William Smith of Babworth, Notts.,husbandman, in Clarborough, Notts.[kk]

18 July 1682--Francis Scholey of Creswell, Parish of Whitwell, Derby, yeoman, m. lic. with Joane Babworth, Notts.[ll]

6 May 1686--Hannah Scholey m. Charles Stannyland in Rotherham, co. York[mm] 4 7m 1687--Martha Scholey of Aughton, co. York, m. at Blyth, Thomas Ransom of Worksop, co. Notts.[nn]

12 10m 1689--Sarah Scholey of Worksop, co. Notts., m. at John Torrs' house in Scrooby, Charles Hopkinson of Blyth, co. Notts., shoemaker. Sarah d. 20 5m 1698 and was bur. at Tickhill and Charles d. 25 6m 1728 and was bur. at Blyth. Children, surname Hopkinson, b. at Blyth, co. Notts.:

1. Charles, b. 12 7m 1690; cordwainer of Blyth when he m. 28 1m 1723, Margaret Hudson of Blyth, dau. of John Hudson of Tickhill, co. York.
2. Sarah, b. 24 10m 1693; d. 9 12m 1700; bur. at Tickhill.
3. Mary, b. 30 9m 1695; d. 19 1m 1721.
4. Martha, b. 30 9m 1695.[oo]

14 Mar 1696/7--Elizabeth Scholey m. William Carr in Rotherham, co. York.[pp]

Notes and References:

a. West Jersey Deeds, B1:392; abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:449.

b. Henry Harrison, *Surnames of the United Kingdom* (London, 1912-1918; reprint ed., Baltimore, 1969), 140.

c. For a Bedfordshire family of Schooleys, see note b, page 28.

d. From information prepared by Dr. George Redmands of Lepton Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, for William Schooley of Easton, Pa., 197[6?].

e. M. J. Stanley Price, ed., *Yorkshire Deeds Vol. X*, The Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series Vol. 110 (York and London, 1955), 96, 97.

f. Ibid., 99.
g. Ibid., 99, 100.
h. Ibid., 100.
i. Ibid., 110.
j. Ibid., 101.
k. The entry shows Lincolnshire, but Horncastle was a hamlet in Hemsworth, and there must have been an error by the clerk.
l. Nostel Priory Rent Roll.
m. Monk Bretton Chartullary.
n. Supra note g, 102.
o. Supra note g, 105.
p. Thoresby Society, 9:94.
q. *Northern Genealogist*, 4:64.
r. *Yorkshire County Magazine*, 1(1891):186.
s. *The Parish Registers of Snaith, Co. York. Part I.*, transcribed by William Brigg, The Publications of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society, Vol. 57 (Leeds, 1917), 143.
t. Thomas M. Blagg, ed., *Yorkshire Marriage Registers. West Riding. Vol. I*, ed. by C. S. James (London, 1914), Phillimore's Parish Register Series, Vol. 20 (Yorkshire W. R. Vol. 1), 40. A parchment copy of the register, made in accordance with the Canon of 1597, shows her name as Elizabeth.
u. Parish Register of All Saints Church, Aston cum Aughton, Yorkshire.
v. Supra note v, 67.
w. Supra note v, 69. See also under (No. 2) John Scholey.
x. Aston Parish Registers.
aa. Carolyn Syron Valentine, "*Syron -Searing Wills, Deeds and Ways Together With Copious American and Old Country Notes on the Allied Families of Bonnell, Byron, Simcock, Schooley, Van Buskirk and Syron*" (Washington, D.C., 1925), 142, typescript, The New York Public Library, New York, N.Y. No record of this will has been found. On pp. 141 and 142 of her work, Carolyn Valentine speculates that William might have been the William Scholey of Hemsworth, Gent., aged 70, who in 1640 m. at South Kirby, Ann Gillott of the same place, spinster. She also lists numerous Scholey wills from Yorkshire, but no details from them.
bb. Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 132 Lee 1638.

cc. Supra note v, 86. In the first edition of *Trails of Our Fathers*, Ellen's year of death is given as 1654, but she certainly d. after her marriage in 1654/5.

dd. English Friends' Records[:] Yorkshire Burials [16401729], Colls. GSP, 227; Friends' Supplementary Register, Vol. 4, Supplement to the Quarterly Meeting of Yorkshire, Colls. GSP, 174.

ee. Thomas M. Blagg and F. Arthur Wadsworth, *Abstracts of Nottinghamshire Marriage Licenses Volume I* (London, 1930), The Index Library, 58:222.

ff. *The Parish Register of Sheffield In the County of York Part III*, transcribed and ed. by Charles Drury and T. Walter Hall (1921), The Publications of The Yorkshire Register Society, 68:108, 223; *Part IV* (1924), 74:39, 63, 200; *Part* V (1927), 74a:81, 188. William "Schola" bur. in Sheffield in 1664 was surely the William Scholey of Attercliffe, Sheffield Parish, whose will of 8 Oct. 1664 was proved 1 Mar. 1664[/5] (*Index of Wills, Administrations, And Probate Acts, In The York Registry, A.D. 1660 To 1665*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series Vol. 49 [1913], 77).

gg. Supra note v, 98.

hh. Supra note v, 99.

ii. Supra note v, 100. Richard's burial is supposedly recorded in the Aston Parish Registers.

jj. *Trails of Our Fathers*, 1st ed., 22.

kk. Supra note ee, 327.

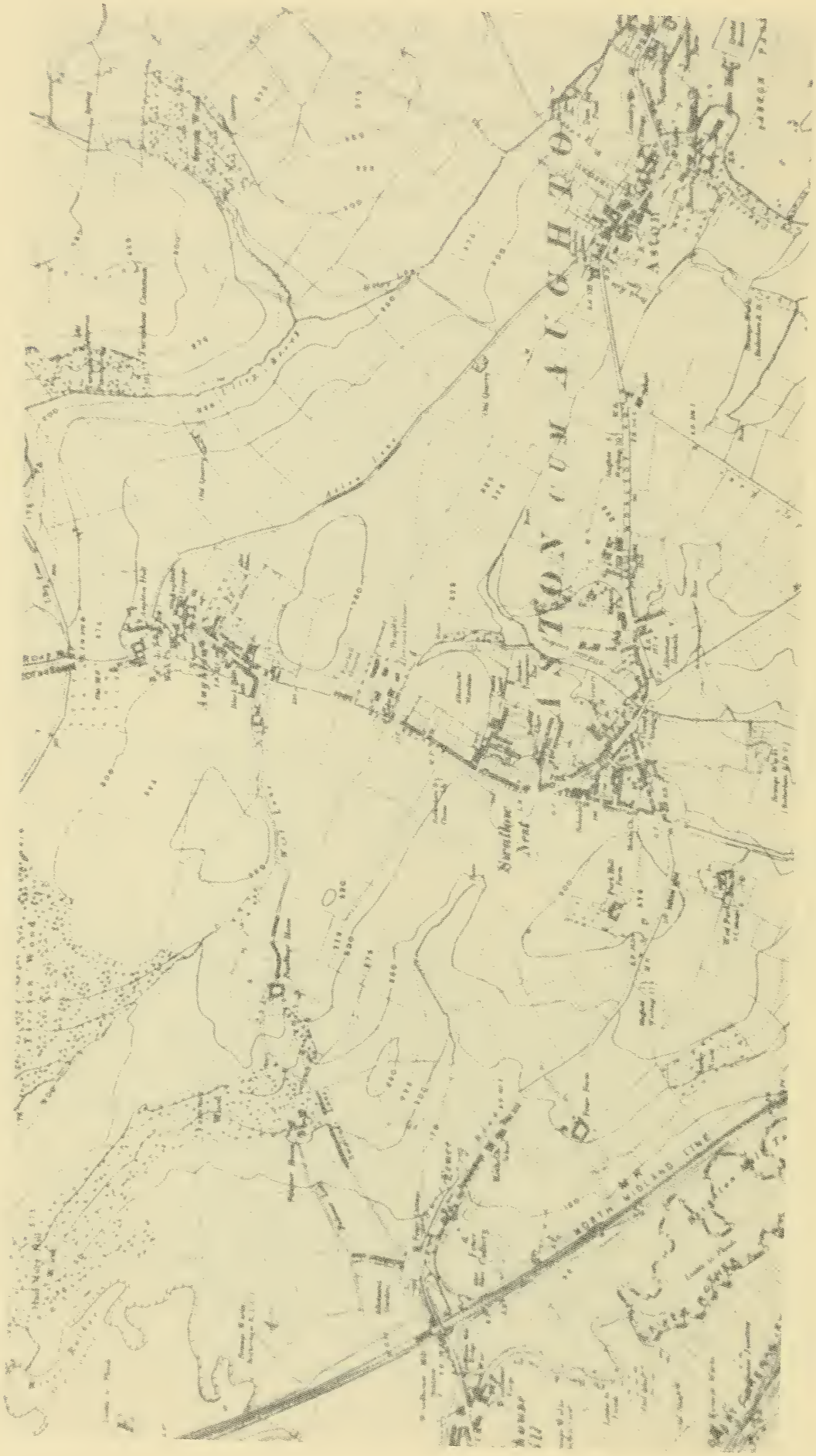
ll. Supra note ee, 353.

mm. Supra note v, 111.

nn. Mansfield MM record, "Digested Copy of the Registers of the Quarterly Meeting of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire...[1659-1837]," copied by Gilbert Cope to 1725, Colls. GSP, v. 224, n.p. (alpha by 1st letter of surname). In 1708 a Thomas Ramson took the inventory of the estate of Walter Hustis of Penn's Neck, Salem Co., N.J. (NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills l]:251

oo. "Digested Copy of the Registers of Births of the Quarterly Meeting of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire...[16321837]," copied by Gilbert Cope to 1725, Colls. GSP, n.p.; English Friends Records[:] Derby and Notts. Burials, Colls. GSP, 590:3032.

pp. Supra note v, 115.



The Parish of Aston Cun Aughton, Yorkshire, England

The Journey Across The Sea

Early death was common in the 17th century, but for those who challenged a vast ocean to get to America the chances of incurring disease, accident, and early death were high indeed. The journey accompanied by danger and hardship was looked upon with foreboding. One may imagine that as the ship moved away from its moorings in England the emigrants looked back at what had been their home for hundreds of years and knew that it would never come before their eyes again. As the green of England changed to blue and then to gray, as it faded in the distance, there surely was silence aboard the ship and all that could be heard was the sound of the water against the hull.

Although the logs of the flyboat Martha and the Shield have not survived, one can learn much by reading the experiences of other immigrants of the period. Even for that the literature is not rich, but a picture emerges. They slept with their clothes on. Vermin abounded in the bunks. The water was foul. The air below was fetid, and on occasion the food putrid. Most often the journey from England took about eight weeks. The journey of the Shield is said to have taken sixteen weeks, thus doubling the woe.

It was hard for strong men to endure the drawn out journey, and it must have been a great trial for those who were young. Numerous children were on the voyage as the record of its passengers reveals.

What did they take with them? They were going to a new land to make a new life, to spend the rest of their lives and never return. They took with them simply everything that they owned, everything that they considered they would need in the New World. They took their pots and pans, their pillows and blankets, needles and buttons, candles and paper to write on and quills and ink. To establish their farms they brought their tools, hoes, axes, plows, and dibbers.* With them went the chickens, sheep, cows, pigs, and horses. All together they went in the hold. One of them took English soil to place upon the new land and thus to have by him a little bit of home.

They took seeds to plant, wheat and oats, wheels to make a cart, leaden weights, a ring, a chafing dish, a strik and strikless,** a powdering tub (used for salting meat), a warming pan, a parcel of wool, a table board, guns, spits, a pair of bellows, a cheese press, a feather bed, a pair of tongs, a straw kipe (basket made of osiers***), pails, a porringer, and an earthern chamber pot. All that they owned went with them.

They did not know how to batten down and make secure, but they soon learned. They had to help each other. Living in close quarters in hard circumstances, in deprivation, in sickness, in foul air may bring out the heroic in the best of us. What it brings out in ordinary men and women one can only guess.

When the sea was heavy, the hatch covers were shut. The casks and chests were thrown about from one side of the ship to the other by the rolling of the sea. A moaning

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*An implement used to make holes in the ground for plants.

** A strik is a measure containing four bushels, and a strikless is an instrument to strike off the overmeasure.

***Osiers are types of willow trees whose wood is used for making baskets and furniture.

and lamentation would rise from below in the dark hold. Sometimes they could not lie down nor sit nor stand. All they could do was hold on in the stifling and stinking air. And the children? It would seem there was no time for childhood.

The ship was run by trained seamen. Their qualifications were based on experience as well as training. An example of their preparations is contained in *The Seaman's Companion* published by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. It gives a lesson in mathematics. The first chapter bears the title "Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetick." A quotation is given:

> It sometimes falls out that the number will not consist of three places, but of one or two, in such a case, you are after your Comma's are plac'd, consider what Denomination belongs to it, whether so many Thousands, or ten Thousands,or Millions, and reckon these Figures to be so many of its proper Denomination, as if it were 23,725.[a]

If the reader wishes to ponder this statement for awhile, it may possibly come to have some meaning!

Someone had the responsibility of "victualizing" the crew. To determine the number of pounds of bread needed for the crew one simply multiplied the number of men by the number of days the ship would be at sea. And then, if one could determine the number of pounds of bread, everything else could be readily figured. For example:

> "Then for your 4480 pounds of bread divide by 17 for the four pound pieces of beef, and two pound pieces of pork. Then for your 640 Quarts of Pease, multiply by 3, and divide by 8, and it gives you the Gallons of Oatmeal."[a]

A traveler on another ship maintained a record that is available to us, *The Diary of Henry Teonge*. From this we can gain an understanding of how conditions were on the ship coming to America. Here are some of the entries:

> Now very often the sea breaks over our waist and come in at our scuttles and do us some small injuries. Our tables and chairs are lashed to the boards, our dishes held on the table. Many on ship are not able to eat or drink.
>
> Our ship doth roll so much that we scarce can stand or go on the decks. The dishes run off the table at dinner. The chairs tumble o'er and o'er.
>
> Many in the ship are casting up their reckonings and not able to eat or drink.
>
> We sat close around the beef, some securing themselves from slurring by setting their feet against the table, which was fast tied down. Another set his feet against the bed, another set his back against a chair..[b]

We have the record of another seafaring man who also made a diary, Edward Coxere. During the course of his life at sea he became converted to Quakerism. His diary entry about his conversion says,

> "I lay all night there, but in the morning very early I waked as if something had got me hold by the throat to strangle me."

This did not serve well his want to go to sea, for

> "it was noised about as a dangerous thing to carry a Quaker to sea,"

fearing he might convert someone else, and if one became a Quaker, then

"who would do the work?"[c]

He married a maiden of the enchanting name of Wealthan Peace, and some of his children born while he was at sea died also during his absence. From him is quoted:

> the seamen...seeing me stand and act with my hat on did the same, they looking at me to be chief among them. I, seeing the officers take no notice of it, reckoned to myself that they looked upon us but to be a parcel of clownish seamen without breeding. Had they taken off their hats it might a been looked on that I stood in contempt of their honor which they take great notice of. Yet still I escaped stabbing.[c]

And elsewhere he had written:

> "We looked upon one another with sorrowful hearts holding fast
> lest we might be washed overboard."[c]

There can be no question that life at sea was arduous and dangerous. We know also about the passengers' diet and their personal hygiene. Their diets on land were poor. On ship they were worse. No one washed himself in all that time, not alone because of lack of water, but the idea just did not occur to them.

The Shield, which carried the first Schooley immigrants, arrived a few miles north of Burlington, near the Falls of the Delaware, on a winter's day in December 1678. The vessel was made fast with a rope to a buttonwood tree. Hard ice had formed on the water, and it was said the passengers were able to walk ashore. This is in doubt. On the shores of the river the newcomers

greeted their former neighbors and relatives. Soon they were busily engaged in bringing their effects from the ship.

In the first days as the landing boats travelled back and forth, parties of Indians appeared in their canoes. The travellers arranged their things on the beach. Their activities had to be directed to the making of living quarters. Meanwhile, many would stay the night aboard the ship or in someone's barn, perhaps in a cow stall.

The occupations of many of the newcomers to Burlington and nearby have been determined. Apparently all the trades and professions that are needed to make the society complete were represented among the immigrants on the Kent, the Shield, and the flyboat Martha. Most of them were farmers, of course. Mahlon Stacy was a tanner, Samuel Taylor a sawyer and stuffweaver,* John Cripps a merchant, Robert and Thomas Scholey clothmakers, Thomas Fairnsworth a cordwainer or shoemaker, Thomas Olive a haberdasher, Caleb Whatley and John Woolman weavers, Joshua Newbold a miller and millwright, Richard Guy a cheesemonger, Isaac DeCow a butcher. Numbers of them were carpenters, including William Bustill, John Gardner, Joseph Pancoast, and Thomas Scattergood. There was one schoolmaster, a linen weaver, a scrivener, a chandler, a brewer, a cooper, a wheelwright, a woolcomber, and a physician.

The first physician who became established in what is now Burlington County was Daniel Wills. He was also a Quaker. In England he got into trouble by refusing to take an oath and had been imprisoned for a period of several months. After he was released from prison he held a meeting in his house, again breaking the law. On one occassion he stood up to protest against the vanity of acting in a play. He went to jail again. Eventually he

*Stuff is a finished textile suitable for clothing.

decided to come to America. He came on the Kent, bringing with him his family of eight children. He was the author of two books which were of a religious nature. Records refer to Daniel Wills as a "doctor of Physsick" or as a practitioner of "chymistry". In his will he left a book of "Chirurgery called Ambros Parry".[d]

Notes and References:

a. *The Seaman's Companion or Vade Mecum Containing the Most Necessary Things for Qualifying Seamen of all Ranks* (London and Westminster, 1727), v.p.

b. G. E. Manwaring, ed., *The Diary of Henry Teonge* (New York, 1927), v.p.

c. The Diary of Edward Coxere

d. Ambroise Pare (1510-1590) was a great French surgeon noted for his contributions to surgery especially with respect to the aseptic care of wounds.

Some Descendants of The American Schooley Family

ROBERT[1] SCHOLEY was born in England about 1620. Doubtless he was related to the Scholeys of Yorkshire. The name of Robert's wife is not known, and it has not been determined if he was married more than once. The only discovered record of his name is when his daughter Mary was married in Nottingham, West Jersey, in 1680, she being identified as the "dau. of Robert". One of the witnesses to her marriage was Robert Scholey Jr.[a] Although in the seventeenth century " Jr." was used to designate the younger of two persons of the same name living in one community whether they were related or not, there is no evidence that two Robert Scholeys were in the Nottingham area, or even in New Jersey at this time. It seems likely the use of Jr. with Robert's name indicates his father was still living and that he, the younger Robert, had recently come to America. It can further be assumed that Mary was Robert Jr.'s sister, and thus two children of the elder Robert are identified.[b]

Children, probably all born in Yorkshire:

2. i. ?JOHN[2], b. ca. 1639 See page.....29.
3. ii. ROBERT, b. ca. 1650 See page.....39.
4. iii. ?THOMAS, b. ca. 1656 See page.....50.
5. iv. ?WILLIAM, b. ca. 1658 See page.....68.

v. MARY, b. ca. 1661?; d. in childbirth and bur. at the Falls , 20 6m 1681[c]; m., as "dr. of Robert",in Nottingham, Burlington Co., West Jersey, 31 8m 1680, JOHN ROGERS of "near the Town of Nottingham",[a] who d. probably in Nottingham Twp., between 13 Apr. 1698 and 18 Sept. 1699.[d]

Mary is believed to have come to America in 1678 aboard the Shield with her brother Robert.[e] After her death John Rogers m. (2) Mary Groom by whom he had four children: John, Deborah, Mary, and Joseph.[c,f] In his will of 13 Apr. 1698, proved 30 Mar. 1700, with inventory taken 18 Sept. 1699, John Rogers of Nottingham, Burlington Co., yeoman, named his children John, Joseph, and Mary.[d]

vi. ?SAMUEL, b. ca. 1663. In 1688 he witnessed the marriage of John Chadwick and Elizabeth Light in Burlington, West Jersey, and in 1689 and 1690 he was a defendant there in suits brought by Abram Senior and Thomas Brock.[g] While it is not certain, Samuel was probably of age by 1688, in which case he was born about the mid-1660s or earlier. No further evidence of him after 1690 has come to light, unless he was the Samuel "Skoly" who d. in Philadelphia 7 7m 1694.[h]

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*,2:257; "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872," Colls. GSP, 83:4. John and Mary were m. at the house of Thomas Lambert in Nottingham, four years later the site of the first meeting for Friends of that community, organized by Francis Davenport. Witnesses to the marriage were Robert Scholey, Jr., Mahlon Stacy, John and Thomas Lambert, William Wood, William Biles, Joshua Wright, John and Robert "Mirfine," Richard Ridgway, and four others.

b. In the first edition of *Trails of Our Fathers* John Scholey (No. 2) was given as the father of all the early American Schooleys. Furthermore, he was said to have been born in 1609, the son of Richard Scholey of Easton on the Hill in Northamptonshire and grandson of Richard Scholey of Cadwell in Bedfordshire. That the

two Richards may have been father and son is possible, but the younger of the two had but one known son, Anthony.

To Richard "Schooley" of Cadwell were confirmed arms [that is, a coat of arms] on 6 June 1582, described in heraldic terms as "azure on a bend argent three hurts". (See W. Harry Rylands, ed., *Grantees of Arms Named in Docquets and Patents to the End of the Seventeenth Century*, arranged by Joseph Foster, The Publications of the Harleian Society, Vol. 66 [London, 1915], 224.), and Sir Bernard Burke, *The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales* [London, 1878], 903).

This Richard was the probable grandfather of the first Schooleys to come to America. He was doubtless the "Richard Scooley, gent.", who on 17 July or 20 Aug. 1581 m. Amy (Wodden) Leigh, widow, gentlewoman, at St. Mary in Bedford, Bedfordshire. She had first m. between 13 Sept. 1558 and 17 June 1562, Thomas Leigh, armiger, son of Hugh and Maude (Hogshaw) Leigh, by whom she had four children. Leigh was bur. 22 Nov. 1571. Richard Scholey was bur. in "Cawdwell" on 11 Oct. 1591. Apparently there was some difficulty in the settlement of his estate, for on 28 Oct. 1591 it was recorded that "the allegations of Richard, the son, are not proven and are denied". On 13 June 1592, the "allegations of the defendant, Amy, at Second of All Souls, 4th of November in said year [1591] have been proven.... Now we promise that said Amy is relict of s'd Dec'd and is entitled to administer his goods". She was doubtless the Amy "Scoley of Caldwell", gentlewoman and widow, who was bur. 7 Dec. 1603.

The son Richard was perhaps the same Richard Scholey, yeoman, who was a resident of the Parish of Easton on the Hill, Northamptonshire, when he made his will on 3 September 1638. He requested to be "bur. in the churchyard of St. Martins in the Parish of Stamford Baron" (which borders Easton on the Hill). As Richard did not name a wife in his will she probably predeceased him. He remembered his sister Alice Lyodyson of "Sherebourne", widow, and some of her children. To his son "Anthonie", under 21, Richard left "the lease of my house in Saint Martins... and also the lease on my house in Easton where I now live". His

lease in Stewkeley, if not sold, he authorized to be sold by neighbor "Timothie Twat" of Stamford. Bequests were also made to the poor of St. Martins and Easton. Although a minor son, Anthony was in November 1638 allowed by the Court to be executor of his father's estate. Frederick Augustus Blaydes, *The Visitations of Bedfordshire*, The Publications of the Harleian Society, Vol. 19 [London, 1884], 179. Frederick Augustus Blaydes, *Genealogia Bedfordiensis* [London, 1890], 25, 26, 345. F. G. Emmison, ed., *Bedfordshire Parish Registers, Vol. 35 Bedford (St. Mary)---1539-1812* [Bedford, 1947], 31, 59-61. Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 49 Harrington, 132 Lee; PCC Administration Account Book, 1592,

c. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 2:182, which does not include the information that Mary (Scholey) Rogers d. in childbirth (the source has not been determined).

d. NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:393.

e. It is stated in the *Lundy Fam.*, 450, that it "is supposed that Mary and John, Jr. were brought to America by their older brother Thomas". This work considers these three and Robert as children of John Scholey (Sr.).

f. *Chesterfield Township Heritage* [n.p., 1964], 29.

g. "Burlington Court Records," *Hist. & Gen. Miscellany*, 2: 38; *Burlington Court Book*, 100, 113.

h. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 2:447.

2... JOHN[2] SCHOLEY (?Robert[1]) was born about 1638 in England, probably in Yorkshire, and he died in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, West (New) Jersey, between 29 March 1695 and 8 January 1695/6.[a]

He has been claimed as the John Scholey who married 23 April 1633, in the Parish of Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of Richard and Alice (-----) Fletcher,[b] which if true means he was a much older man. That he was the John "Soobie" who married ISABEL HANCOCK on 25 February 1660/1 in Sheffield, Yorkshire,[c] is more likely, not only with respect to the time of birth of his children, but also

because his widow was named Isabel. She was supposedly the daughter of Robert Hancock[d] and was living 7 April 1696, as shown below.[a] Evidently the Scholeys first lived in the Parish of Aston in Yorkshire where one son was baptized.[e]

Although probably the oldest of the Schooleys to come to America, John was not the first, having been preceeded by two of his probable brothers, Thomas in 1677 and Robert (together with his sister Mary) the following year. It has been stated that John, his wife Isabel, and son John (Jr.) came to the Province of West Jersey about 1680 or 1681, settling in what is now Chesterfield Township, Burlington County in New Jersey. Their approximate time of immigration seems to be based on a purchase in 1682 by John of land on "Doctors Creek", near Crosswick's Creek, from Godfrey Newbold of Woodhouse, Parish of Handsworth, Yorkshire, England.[f] This area was within the bounds of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends, and although some of his relatives were members here and elsewhere, no evidence has been found to indicate either John or his wife Isabel were Quakers.[g]

John Scholey may have come to America a bit later than 1681, for his first recorded purchase of land in West Jersey was 10 June 1687. On that date, John Scholey "of near Chesterfield, husbandman", purchased 100 acres on Doctor's Creek in Burlington County, between lands of Hananiah Gaunt and Thomas Shinn, from Ralph Trenoweth of Burlington County, yeoman, who bought it from Daniel Stanton, 26 October 1685 and had it surveyed the next month.[h] On the 9th of the 11th month 1687/8, John Scholey, husbandman, sold for £20 to William Watson of Farnsfield, West Jersey, husbandman, the same one hundred acres--the plantation where he lived, "lying upon ye Creek Called Doctors Creek adjoyning to the Lands of ye sd William Watson."[i] That John was

described in the deed as "late of Aughton in ye parish of Aston in ye County of York within ye Kingdome of England", also suggests he may have come to America later than 1681 as has been previously suggested.

By an undated record fifty acres of land adjoining that of Mathew Champion was surveyed for John Scholey. A note in the record indicates the land was "sold to Gervis Pharo".[j] By the 3d month of 1691, John had land on "Oneanickon" [Onea Nickon] in Chesterfield Township, which was mentioned as a bounds of 100 acres surveyed for Katherine, widow of William Beard.[k] On the 10th of the 5th month of that same year, John Scholey of Burlington County, husbandman (who signed with his mark), deeded to Widow Katharine Beard, fifty acres between their lands.[l] John Scholey of Oneanickon, Burlington County, planter, purchased from George Hutcheson of Burlington, distiller, on 16 November 1694, 125 acres, "to be surveyed out of the land bought of Tho: Hutcheson and Mahlon Stacy", 1 July 1687.[m] Four months later John had surveyed 181 acres bounded by John Warren, Joshua Wright, and William Emley, and "crossing a run".[n] His land bordering that of William Watson was mentioned in a survey of the 2d month 1695 and the following month it was mentioned as a bounds, along with land of William Emley and Joshua Wright, to 230 acres surveyed for Mary Wright.[o]

In 1688 John was a creditor of the estate of James Pharo of Nottingham, Burlington County,[p] a fellow passenger on the Shield with Robert Scholey in 1678.[q] John Scholey, Matthew Champion, and John Ogbourne inventoried the estate of Peter Harvey in 1694.[r]

By his will dated 29 March 1695:

"John Scholey Being wake of body but of good Memory do own this my laste will and testament firest I Committ my b-o-d Soule unto the hand of Allmighty god next my body to be bured att my wife and sonn dyscetion .

"Imprimis I Give to my wife Isabell all my Goods and cahattels and my plantation where I now live untill my Sonn John Com att age and then my plantation Goods and Chattels to be Equally devided betwixt them But if my wife Isabell die before my Sonn John Com att age then I Give all my plantation to him and his Heirs and Asignes for ever a-f-t-e-rafter my wife desease And Likewise my wife Isabell and my Sonn John is to pay my debts and be att the Charge of my Buriall.

"Item I Give to my Sonn Thomas my Land Liinge [next?] to John Wareing to him and his heirs and Asignes forever and twenty pound which w-h-i-c-h my Sonn John and my wife Isabell is to pay betwixt them that is to Say my Sonn John to pay £12 pound and my wife Isabell to pay £8 pound when he come att age Likewise I Give to my Sonn Thomas a peice of meadow att ye east end of my Land Meadow to him and his heires for ever Containg ye quaintatie of 6 acres In wittness whereof I have hereunto putt my hand & Seale ye day and yeare above written.

The Marke of Jonhn Scholy his mark

Sealed & declared Matthew Champion in presence of-

- William Bustill".

On 7 April 1696 was proved "ye Codecill or Testatamentis of John Scholey". That same day, "Isabell Scholey of the County of Burlington in ye Province of West New Jersey widdow" was bonded administratrix of the estate "of John Scholey her late Husband deceased", with Matthew Champion, yeoman, and Daniel Smith, butcher, both of Burlington County, as bondsmen. Isabell made her mark on the bond. Also that same day was proved the following inventory of John Scholey's estate,

taken 8 January 1695/6 by Thomas Scholey, John Murfin, Matthew Champion, and William Bustill:

	£	s	d
Imprimus his purs and apparrell	5	0	0
Item to 7 stears1	3	0	0
Item to 4 horses	4	0	0
Item to 4 Calfs	2	0	0
Item to one Mare	3	0	0
Item to corn on the ground	1	0	0
Item to 6 sheep	2	0	0
Item to 10 swine	4	0	0
Item to beding and som od things in the Chamber	4	0	0
Item to one parsell of wooden vessels	1	16	0
Item to 28 yards of new Cloth	3	10	0
Item to 3 bags and a parsell of flax	1	18	0
Item to one chest	0	12	0
Item to a parsell of carpenter toole	1	8	0
Item to 3 kettels and one pott and hang[er]	2	12	0
Item to som pewter	0	6	0
Item to 4 Chairs and som od things	1	6	0
Item to husbandry Gears	5	10	0
	73	8	0[a]

In the colonial West Jersey land records mentioned above John Scholey is described as a husbandman or planter, yet the inventory of his estate also reveals his work in cloth--the occupation of other early Schooleys in America and of many late seventeenth-century immigrant Quakers from Yorkshire.[s]

Children, probably both born in Aston,Yorkshire:[t]

i. THOMAS[3], evidently b. 1674 or earlier, as he was not designated under age in his father's will. He

was perhaps the Thomas who helped inventory John's estate [a] and the Thomas who in 1697 witnessed the first marriage of (No. 6) John Scholey.[u] He seems to have been still living when on 10 May 1700 John Snape of Springfield deeded to John Murfin of the same place ninety acres between John Warren and Thomas Scholey junior,[v] probably being so styled to distinguish him from the older (No. 4) Thomas Scholey who may have been his uncle (the latter's son was too young at this time to have owned land). Some of the information about (No. 4) Thomas may pertain to this Thomas. It is also possible that (No. 4) Thomas was the son of John Scholey, if John was born earlier than has been calculated above. Given his close association with (No. 3) Robert Scholey, however, it seems more likely (No. 4) Thomas was the former's brother.

6. ii. JOHN, bp. 15 Oct. 1674.[e] See page..... 81.

Notes and References:

a. New Jersey Unrecorded Wills, 3:377-381. An abstract of the will and probate are in NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:406. The action of proving the will, inventory, and bond, and granting of administration was also recorded in Burlington Records 1680, 27, which can also be found published in "Burlington Court Records," *Hist. and Gen. Miscellany*, 2:26. Obviously the wording in the will that wife Isabell and son John pay £20 to son Thomas "when he come att age" refers to John and not Thomas. The words "Liinge [lying] next to John Wareing [Warren]" have been previously read by some as "Limgeneted to John Wareing". Note also the curious reference in the probate to the "Codecill", although John made no such amendment to his will.

b. Thomas M. Blagg, ed., *Yorkshire Marriage Registers. West Riding. Vol. I*, ed. by C. S. James (London, 1914), Phillimore's Parish Register Series, Vol. 20 (Yorkshire

W. R. Vol. 1), 69. The source identifying Elizabeth's parents is unknown.

c. *The Parish Register of Sheffield In The County of York Part III*, transcribed and ed. by Charles Drury and T. Walter Hall (1921), The Publications of The Yorkshire Register Society, Vol. 68, 219. Several persons named Hancock were early settlers in New Jersey, including William, his wife Isabella, and sons John and William, who arrived with John Fenwick on the Griffin in Oct. 1675 (*Passengers and Ships*, 137).

d. Source unknown.

e. See note a under (No. 6) John Scholey (Jr.).

f. Source unknown. Such a conveyance is not found among the recorded West Jersey Deeds. It is stated, without documentation, in "The Scholeys of West New Jersey", 62, that John Scholey "sailed from Hull in the Willing Mind and arrived in West New Jersey 3 November 1677".

g. John's will is dated "March ye 29th 95th", and at this time Quakers did not write the names of months in their documents. Of course, the scrivener of the will could have been a non-Quaker.

h. West Jersey Deeds, A:81, B1:188, 392, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:364, 423, 449. It is wrongly stated in "The Schooleys of West New Jersey", 62, that Isabel joined John in this deed. Another small argument that John Scholey did not come to America until the late 1680's is that Robert and Thomas are the only Scholeys included in a 1684 list of Proprietors and Freeholders in the Yorkshire Tenth (*Burlington Court Book*, 32).

i. West Jersey Deeds, B1:392; abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:449. Watson is also described as of Farnsworth, Co. Nottingham, England. There is no indication in the recorded deed that John Scholey signed by a mark, as he did a deed 1691 (see note l) and his will. For information about William Watson, see Lewis D. Cook and Hannah Benner Roach, "Watson of Nottinghamshire and of Burlington County, New Jersey," *Penn. Gen. Mag.*, 27(1971):3ff. Watson's 3d wife, Mrs. Bridget Bingham, may have had some kinship (by marriage) to Sarah, wife of (No. 3) Robert Scholey.

j. Ibid., A:152, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:390. This land was sold by John Scholey (Jr.) in 1697.

k. Ibid., A:89, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:365. The place commonly known as Onyonickon often referred to in early land descriptions received its name from the Indian chieftan who had his home at this place, which about the year 1696 was known as Carmel or Mt. Carmel. This name was also used in some land deeds. When Chief Onyonickon died at Burlington in 1682, he was buried there in the Quaker burying ground. His funeral was attended by both Indians and the English, to whom he had been a true friend. For William and Katherine Beard, see note t.

l. Ibid., B2:553, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:485. Witnesses were Joseph Hutchinson, William Bustill, and Matthew Champion.

m. Ibid., B2:499, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:470. In *The Michael Shoemaker Book*, 797, this deed and the one previously mentioned (B2:553) are ascribed to John Scholey (Jr.).

n. West Jersey Deeds, A:147, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:387.

o. Ibid., A:148, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:387. Emley came on the Shield with Robert Scholey in 1677 (*Passengers and Ships*, 143).

p. NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:363. Two of the witnesses to Pharo's will were "Rob't Scholey" and Robert "Morfin" (supra note t).

q. *Passengers and Ships*, 144.

r. NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:216.

s. See The American Historical Society, N.J., Vol. 1.

t. As there is quite a gap between the m. of John Scholey and Isabel Hancock in 1660/1 and the bp. of son John in 1676, there may have been other children. A different account of John Scholey's children is given in *The Lundy Fam.*, 449, 450, where it is claimed John and his wife Alice lived and died in the Parish of Handsworth, co. York. Six children are listed, including sons Robert, Thomas, and John, Jr., and daughter Mary who m. John Rogers. The other two children are given as (1) "a son, mentioned in tradition, name not ascertained, remained in England" and died without issue, but left a sizeable estate; and (2) Margaret, also "mentioned in tradition," who m. ---- Barker and had a son Charles, a fur merchant of Calcutta, India, who is also supposed to have acquired a

large fortune, which he left to his mother. When Margaret died without a will, the "estate passed to her three brothers who had emigrated from England to New Jersey." The combined estates of the Scholey son who remained in England and Charles Barker were supposed to have amounted to "twenty-seven millions".

Still another account is presented in *The Michael Shoemaker Book*, 796, 797, where the children of John Scholey are given as (1) John, Jr.; (2) Thomas; (3) "(probably) Katharina" who m. first ----Beard and second Matthew Champion; (4) a daughter who m. John Murfin and had a son William; (5) a daughter who m. Thomas Ridgway; and (6) a daughter who m. Gervis/Jarvis Pharo and had a son James and dau. Mary who m. ----Holywell. The "evidence" for these four Scholey daughters seems to be the will of Matthew Champion of Burlington Co., yeoman, dated 18 Dec. 1733 and proved 21 Oct. 1735. Champion bequeathed sizeable amounts to three cousins in England and lesser amounts to friends, apparently in New Jersey. He also mentioned a former will by which he "had Left a very considerable part" of his estate to his wife, but she now being deceased, "I do hereby Give and Bequeath [it] unto Her Friends & Relatives". No specific relationships are given, but the following persons are named: Garvis Pharo and his son James; "my Kinsmen John Scholey six pounds and to his Children five pounds Each of them money as aforsd", "my Kinsman" Thomas Ridgway's children by his first wife; "my Kinsman" William Murfin and his children; "my Kinsman" James Pharo and his sister Mary Hollwell and her children; the wife and children of John Butcher Jr.; Daniel Smith's wife Mary and his children Robert, John, and Benjamin Smith and Catharen Calinder. Champion also named his brother-in-law John "Murfing" and the children of John Sykes, and "well beloved friends and kinsmen" John Sykes and Daniel Smith "Juner" of Burlington County were to be executors (Burlington Co. Wills, 2797-2802; also abstracted in NJ Archives I, 30 [Wills 2]:90). Matthew Champion was indeed a neighbor of John Scholey and he not only witnessed the latter's will, but with Daniel Smith (mentioned in Champion's will) was a bondsman to widow Isabel Scholey's administration bond. But as

John was deceased by 1733, it seems more likely the John Scholey referred to was his son, John (Jr.). "Kinsman" could be loosly interpreted to include not only relatives of Champion's late wife, but also the spouses of her relatives; therefore, the relationship between Katharine and John Scholey could have been through his father, mother, or either of his two wives. It is evident from certain sources that most of the "kinsmen" named by Champion were related through the Murfin family. Katherine, dau. of Robert "Myrfin" of Eaton, Nottinghamshire, m. (1) William Beard in Burlington, N.J., in 1679, and after his death in 1690 she m. (2) Matthew Champion in Burlington in 1691. Her brother Robert, who came on the Shield with (No. 3) Robert Scholey in 1678, and who was a fellow bondsman to Katherine's bond of administration on the estate of William Beard, was the father of Mary Murfin who m. Daniel Smith in Burlington in 1695. Mary's sister Joannah, b. 1684, was doubtless the one who m. John Sykes by 1704, and their brother William Murfin was doubtless the one also named in Champion's will. Champion's brother-in-law John "Murfing" was obviously a brother of Katherine and Robert. Gervis Pharo was the son of James and Ann (Murfin) Pharo, Ann being from Haines Greame, co. Notts., at the time of her marriage. Robert Scholey was a witness to James's will in 1688 and John Scholey was listed among the creditors of that estate (supra note p). Gervis's sisters were Mary who m. John Holloway--their daughter Avis m. (No. 11) Samuel Schooley--and Anne who m. Thomas Ridgway (see NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:31, 363; *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 2:166, 169, 183, 197, 207, 244, 249, 260, 261; *Descs. of Thomas French*, 1:183, 184; and R. Morris Smith, *The Burlington Smiths* [Philadelphia, 1877], 45-48; *Chesterfield Township Heritage* [n.p., 1964], 24; "Pharow/Pharrow...," Alfred R. Justice Collection, 18:33, Colls. GSP. More research is needed on the "kinsmen" named in the will of Matthew Champion.

u. "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1878," Colls. GSP, 83:23.

v. West Jersey Deeds, B2:671, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:523.

3.... ROBERT[2] SCHOLEY (Robert[1]) was born about 1650 in England, probably in Yorkshire, and he probably died in Nottingham Township, Burlington County, West Jersey (now Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey), before the 25th day of the 1st month 1689, when he was buried at the "Falls".[a] He was recorded as Robert Scholey, Jr., when he witnessed the marriage of his sister Mary in 1681.[b]

He was probably the Robert Scholey of the Parish of Whitwell, Derbyshire, England, who on the 14th of the 2d month 1675 was married at the house of John Hooton in the Parish of Skegby, Nottinghamshire, to SARAH BINGHAM daughter of Richard and Frances (-----) Bingham of the Parish of Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire.[c] Sarah married (2) Caleb Wheatley of Nottingham Township, Burlington County, on the 10th of the 10th month 1696 in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, West Jersey.[d] Caleb and Sarah had no children, and she died on the 14th of the 1st month 1714/5, probably in Chesterfield or Nottingham Township. She was buried at the Falls.[a]

After their marriage Robert and Sarah, who were Friends, or members of the Quaker faith, apparently lived in the Parish of Warsop, Nottinghamshire.[e] They lived for a time in Sarah's home parish of Mansfield Woodhouse where a daughter was born in 1678.[f] That same year they came to America, a year after Robert's brother Thomas made the first Schooley immigration to the New World, but before John (their brother?) and his family came. Robert and "his wife and children" sailed on the Shield, probably from Hull, England, Daniel Towers, master, which arrived near the Falls of the Delaware River, a few miles north of Burlington, on a winter's day in December.[g] As Robert and Sarah are known only to have had one child born before their

arrival in this country, it seems "children" should have been recorded as "child", although Robert's sister Mary, who is believed to have come to America with him, may have still been a minor and counted as his child. Perhaps their brother Thomas came to greet them when they arrived in New Jersey.

The Robert Scholeys made their first American home in the Crewcorn settlement--a large tract which had been settled about 1679 on the west side of the Delaware River near the Falls. Today this area is Falls Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Sarah "Scoley" witnessed the Crewcorn birth of "Rebecah", daughter of William and "Johanah" Biles, on the 29th of the 11th month 1680 [February 1679/80].j

Further evidence of their presence at Crewcorn is given by the fact of their being beset with an annoyance that came about from the sale of liquor to the Indians. Robert, his brother Thomas, and other inhabitants of Crewcorn petitioned Governor Andros of New York on 12 April 1680:

> Whereas wee ye Inhabitants of ye new seated Towne nere ye falls of Delaware (called Crewcorne) findeing our selves agreived by ye Indians when drunk, informeth, that we be & have been in great danger of our lives, of our houses burning, of our goods stealeing & of our wives and Children affrighting, informeth that we are affeard to go about our Lawfull occasions, least when wee come home we finde ym & our consernes damnifyed, these things considered wee doe humbly and jointly desire that ye selling of brandy and other strong liquors to ye Indians may be wholly suppressed which if done we hope we shall live peaceably.

Robert "Scoley" and other Crewcorn residents again petitioned the governor on 13 September 1680:

> "The nessessity of or greivance drives us to trouble you once more...against our neighbor who will not be restrained from selling of strong liquors to ye Indians."

The guilty party, Gilbert Wheeler, was fined in 1681 and 1682.[k]

Robert appears to have served in 1681 as a juror at Bristol, on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River, opposite Burlington,[l] but his relocation on the New Jersey side of the river is clearly evidenced by a return of a survey made 12 November 1680 for William Ward, for 36 acres along the Delaware and "the Creek", the south boundary of which was land of Robert and Thomas Scholey. The record has a marginal note that 19 acres of this tract "is surveyed to Robert Scholey, ye rest is swamp."[m] The following day 200 acres along the Delaware River and between land of John Rogers and Crosswick Creek were surveyed for Robert and Thomas Scholey.[n] This tract, as 205 acres "adjoining his home," was resurveyed to Robert Scholey on 21 September 1682.[o] The Woodbridge Monthly Meeting of Friends was later constructed on this land of Robert Scholey.

By a deed of 10 December 1682 the occupations of Robert and his brother Thomas are revealed. On that date Robert Scholey of Nottingham Woodhouse, clothmaker, conveyed to Thomas Scholey of the same place and occupation, 1/64 of a share of his West Jersey proprietorship, excepting all lots in Burlington Town and Township.[p] Perhaps this was a settlement whereby Thomas received his share of the 200 acres surveyed for them two years earlier, although it was certainly these same 200 acres that were included among a list of "the Proprietors & Freeholders of the first Tenth", dated the 24th of the 4th month 1684, as possessed by Robert and

"Tomas Scholey."[q] Land of Robert Scholey in Mansfield, above Crosswick's Creek, was mentioned as a bounds in a deed whereby William Black and Robert Murfin sold land to John Horner and his wife Mary on 16 July 1684.[r] In 1685 Robert Scholey held a one quarter share of the one hundred shares of the Proprietors of West New Jersey.[s] He purchased two tracts of land in Nottingham Township, Burlington County, from his brother Thomas Scholey on 2 November 1687.[t]

An entry recorded the 2d of the 7th month 1686 in the minutes of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting tells of a difficulty sustained by Robert Scholey:

> Whereas this Meeting is made Aquainted that Robert Scholey hath Sustained A Great Loss By the fire Burning of his Corne and Hay, hath thought fitt to make Enquierry how it is With him, and hath ordered Thomas Lambert and Mahlon Stacy to Goe And Speake With him and Give their Reports to the Next monthly Meeting.[u]

Since his permanent settlement in New Jersey, Robert Scholey served as a juror at the Burlington Court, in 1681 when his signature was applied to a sentence passed down upon one William Twining:

> "William Twining indicted for stealing Hennes and was by his jury found guilty and by the court ordered to be whipt betwext the market place in Burlington to the Landing Place and to receive 20 lashes".

He also served as a juror in 1682 and 1687[v] , and in 1682 he was appointed a constable for Yorkshire Tenth.[w] Robert was a witness to the will of James "Pharow," dated 30 May 1688.[x]

Robert lived a little more than ten years in the New World. In his will dated the 19th day of the 1st month 1688/9, Robert Scholey of Nottingham Woodhouse, West Jersey named his wife Sarah to whom he left "ye plantation in Nottingham Township and ye house and lotts in ye town of Burlington", and who was to be executrix. Of his children the only one mentioned by name was "my young son Robert", who was "to have five pounds more than the rest". His "trusty and beloved friends" Mahlon Stacy of Ballyfield and Thomas Lambert of Nottingham, West Jersey, were named trustees. Evidently the will was never proved.[y]

Sarah, widow of Robert Scholey of Nottingham Woodhouse in West Jersey, was conveyed 40 acres near Ony Onickon in Burlington County, on the 29th of the 2d month 1690. This tract adjoined Thomas Scholey's land in the Yorkshire Tenth. The same day she also received title to another 60-acre parcel adjoining the first tract.[z] By a deed of 29 September 1690, Sarah, widow and executrix of Robert Scholey of Nottingham Woodhouse, with Mahlon Stacy of Ballifield, and Thomas Lambert of Nottingham, both tanners and her trustees, sold to John, youngest son of Thomas Lambert of Nottingham, bachelor, a mansion house and plantation of 200 acres in Nottingham Woodhouse.[aa] By another deed, dated 10 May 1693, Sarah Scholey of Northampton Woodhouse, West Jersey, sold to Peter Groome of Crosswicks, 100 acres near Onyonickon in Yorkshire Tenth. It is revealed in this instrument that 100 of the acres were those she had purchased three years earlier from William Biddle and her brother-in-law, Thomas Scholey, husbandman.[bb]

By her will dated 24 February 1693/4, proved 12 May 1694, Alice Carter of Hopewell Township, Burlington County, widow, left legacies to various persons, including Sarah Scholey, who was also a witness to the will. The residuary legatee of Alice's estate was John Rogers, no

doubt the one who first married Robert Scholey's sister, Mary.[cc] Sarah Scholey was also listed in 1694 among the several creditors of the estate of Thomas Lambert of Nottingham.[dd]

Upon Sarah's marriage to Caleb Wheatley in 1697, a committee was appointed at the Chesterfield Friends Meeting "to see that the rights of Sarah's children were well safeguarded".[ee] On 18 May 1696, Caleb Wheatley of Burlington County, "lining weaver", and his wife Sarah, sold to Mathew Grange of Burlington County, yeoman, land which Sarah, "then widow Scholey", purchased from Abraham Senior on 28 May 1691.[ff] In January 1703/4, Caleb Wheatley witnessed the will of Andrew Smith,[gg] whose daughter Mary had married his stepson, (No. 7) William Scholey, and in November 1717 Caleb witnessed the second marriage of his stepdaughter Mary (Scholey) Wright.[hh] Caleb died, probably in Nottingham Township, in 1732 or 1732/3. On the 2d of the 1st month 1731/2, a notation was made in the minutes of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting that he was "aged & infirm and [has] Little to subsist of". Three months later, on the 1st of the 4th month, the records indicate discussions were to be held with Joshua Shreve, who desired £12 a year to care for Wheatley. On the 1st of the 12th month 1732/3, "Caleb Wheatley being dead", Shreve "expects this meeting to pay what is due to him."[ii]

Children, all but the first recorded in Chesterfield M M recs.:[a]

i. ALICE[3], b. 16 2m 1678 in Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts., Eng. and brought to America, a baby in her mother's arms... Alice survived the sixteen weeks voyage across the sea but died soon after her arrival in America.[f]

7. ii. WILLIAM, b. 2 8m 1679;
m. 1702 to Mary Smith, daughter of Andrew Smith of Hopewell. See page.....98.

iii. MARY, b. 6 11m 1681* ; living 2 11m 1722/3 when she witnessed the will of Sarah Bunting of Chesterfield, widow[jj]; m. (1) probably in Chesterfield Twp., after 6 2m 1710, JOSEPH[3] WRIGHT,[kk**] b. in N.J., ca. 1685, d. probably in Chesterfield Twp., bet. 3 12m 1713/4 and 10 May 1715, son of Joshua[2] (Joshua[1]) and Elizabeth (Empson) Wright[ll]; m. (2) in Chesterfield Twp., 5 9m 1717, as his 1st wife, SAMUEL DANFORD,[hh] who was living 19 June 1732, when he was a bondsman for the administration of the estate of his brother-in-law, (No. 8) Robert Scholey.[mm]

In his will Joseph Wright of Chesterfield, yeoman, named his wife Mary as sole heiress and executrix. Brothers Joshua and Robert Wright were to be guardians of the children.[ll]

Samuel Danford was perhaps the one of that name of Maidenhead, Hunterdon Co., N.J., yeoman, whose will of 6 April 1745 was proved 6 July 1745, and in which he named four sons but no wife.[nn]

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* It was also the year that Charles II gave to William Penn 48,000 square miles of land (Pennsylvania). William Penn was 37 years old, and his father had bequeathed to him a claim of £15,000. The gift given by the king was in payment of a debt to William's father. Many thought that the reason for the generous grant was the King's desire to rid England of nonconformists. William Penn was the first person of great means to join the Friends.

** Rebecca Scholey, the daughter of John Scholey, Jr., married another Joseph Wright in 1747.

Possible children, surname Wright:[o]

1. SARAH[4]
2. MARY

iv. SARAH, b. 26 1m 1684 in Nottingham Woodhouse; witnessed her mother's second marriage in Dec. 1696[d]; no further record.

v. ELIZABETH, b. 26 10m 1686; bur. 29 10m 1686.*

8. vi. ROBERT, b. 10 11m 1687/8; m. Catherine-----. Catherine by a second marriage married in 1735 Thomas Williams. See page.....103.

Notes and References:

a. Chesterfield MM Recs., 1:7; "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington Co N.J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)," Colls. GSP, n.p.

b. "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872," Colls. GSP, 83:4.

c. Mansfield MM record, "Digested Copy of the Registers of Marriages of the Quarterly Meeting of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire...[1659-1837]," copied by Gilbert Cope to 1725, Colls. GSP, v. 224, n.p. [alpha by 1st letter of surname]. The marriage record shows Sarah's father was Richard Bingham. In 1670 Mary, dau. of Richard and Frances Bingham of "Woodhouse," was m. at the house of Elizabeth Hooton in Skegby, and in 1680 Richard, son of Richard and Frances Bingham of Mansfield Woodhouse, died. These two records suggest Frances was the name of Sarah Bingham's mother, and

* Robert and Sarah Bingham Scholey had children William, Sarah, and Elizabeth, and others. Thomas and Sarah Parker Scholey had children William, Sarah, and Elizabeth, and others. William, the son of Thomas and Sarah Parker Scholey had children William, Sarah, and Elizabeth. These names are repeated over and over through the generations.

her parents were probably the Richard who d. 7 11m 1683/4 and the Frances, widow, who d. 19 10m 1690, both of Mansfield Woodhouse and both bur. in Skegby (ibid.; English Friends Records[:] Derby and Notts. Burials, Colls. GSP, v. 590). Bingham is an old name in Derby, Notts., and York (see William Otis Sawtelle, "William Bingham of Philadelphia and His Maine Lands," Pubs. of the Gen. Soc. of Pa., 9[1926]:207ff).

Sarah (Bingham) Scholey may have been a relative of Alice and Eliza Bingham and Bridget (-----) (Bingham) Watson, who were witnesses to her 2d marriage to Caleb Wheatley in 1696 (see note d). Alice m. after 7 Mar. 1705/6, Samuel Danford, who after her death m. (2) Sarah (Bingham) Scholey's dau. Mary (Scholey) Wright. One authority believed Alice, as well as James Bingham, his sister Margaret (Bingham) Stiles, and Mary (Bingham) Elkinton, were children of Mrs. Bridget Bingham, widow, of whom record is first found in Burlington Co., N.J., in 1687, when she deeded land to her son James. She and her children arrived in Burlington aboard the Henry and Ann in the fall of 1681.

In 1687 Bridget became the 3d wife of William Watson of Nottingham Twp. Bridget d. in 1702 and was bur. in Nottingham. It is believed she was the Bridget Bingham who was fined in June 1670 for attending an unlawful Quaker meeting in the vicinity of Thaxted, co. Essex, Eng. (Lewis D. Cook, "Bingham of County Essex, England and of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania" [n.p., 1979?], typescript, Colls. GSP, 1, 4, 5). While the claim Bridget was the mother of James, Alice, etc., is not questioned here, the association between some of these Binghams and Sarah (Bingham) (Scholey) Wheatley suggests ties might be found in Derby or Notts., and not in Essex. Of course, that Robert and Sarah Scholey named their first child Alice strengthens the suggested kinship.

d. NJ Archives I, 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]:671; Chesterfield MM Recs., A:56. The witnesses to the marriage included William, Robert, Mary, and Sarah Scholey; Francis Davenport; Matthew and Bridget Watson; Alice and Eliza Bingham; John Bunting;

Thomas Folkes; John Murfin; Susanna Decow; Joseph Smith; and others.

e. "The Scholeys", MS., John Dornan Collection, in the Collections of the Genealogical Society of New Jersey, Rutgers University, New Brunswick. Robert's brother Thomas seems to have also lived in Warsop.

f. Mansfield MM record, "Digested Copy of the Registers of Births of the Quarterly Meeting of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire...[1632-1837]," copied by Gilbert Cope to 1725, Colls. GSP, n.p. [alpha by 1st letter of surname]. There are two entries for her birth, one showing Alice Scholey, dau. of Robert and Mary of Mansfield Woodhouse, and the other showing Alice "Scroley", dau. of Robert and Sarah.

g. *Hist. of Colony of Nova-Caesaria*, 108, 109. The master's name may have been Towle or Towes. Other Shield passenger "heads of families" included ----Barnes, Francis Barwick, Peter Berry or Bury, John Drewsbury or Dewsbury, Gawen Drummond, William Emley and family, Susannah Fairnsworth and children, John and Peter Fretwell, Richard Green, Godfrey Hancock and family, John Heyres, George Hill, John Lambert, Thomas Lambert and family, Robert Murfin and family, Godfrey and John Newbold, George Parks, James Pharo and family, Thomas Potts and family, Thomas Revel and family, Mahlon Stacy and family, Richard Tattersall and family, John Wood and family, and Thomas Wood and family (Passengers and Ships, 143, 144).

h. J. H. Battle, ed., History of Bucks County Pennsylvania (Philadelphia and Chicago, 1887), 115 n. The name is also found as Crewcurn or Crookhorn.

i. Bartlett Burleigh James and J. Franklin Jameson, eds., Journal of Jasper Danckaerts 1679-1680 (New York, 1913), 165. The Labadists were a Puritan-separatist sect of the Dutch Reformed Church. The dating Danckaerts used was probably "New Style," and thus 3 Jan. 1680 for the English would have then been 24 Dec. 1679, or 24 10m 1679 to the Quakers (see page xiii regarding dates and the calendar).

j. "Seventeenth Century Births Records in the Delaware Valley", transcribed by Hannah Benner Roach, Penn. Gen. Mag., 27(1971):84, 85.

k. Berthold Fernow, ed., Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 15 vols. (Albany, 1856-1887), 12:645, 646, 658, 659; Burlington Court Book, xxxi n. The other petitioners were, in Apr., William Biles, Richard Ridgway, Samuel Field, John Akerman, Robert Lucas, Darius Brinson, William Cooper, and George Browne, and in Sept., Robert Lucas, Richard Ridgway, George Browne, Lionell Britton, Samuel Field, and Mary Acerman.

l. Pioneer Schooley Fam., 8.

m. West Jersey Deeds, A:12, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:348.

n. Ibid., A:11, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:347. John Rogers was doubtless the same person who m. Robert Scholey's sister Mary in 1680

o. Ibid., A:34, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:353.

p. Ibid., B1:97, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:411.

q. Burlington Court Book, 32. See also Francis B. Lee, History of Trenton, New Jersey (Trenton, 1895), 19.

r. Supra note m, B2:595, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21: 497, 498.

s. John E. Pomfret, The Province of West New Jersey 1609- 1702 (Princeton, 1956), 287.

t. Supra note m, R:373.

u. Chesterfield MM Recs., quoted in Descs. of Thomas French, 1:204.

v. Burlington Court Book, 9, 13, 74.

w. Supra note u, 204. The statement in Pioneer Schooley Fam., 8, that Robert Scholey and John Pancoast were appointed constables for the Yorkshire Tenth by the Provincial Assembly in 1687 seems to be an error. It is stated in Descs. of Thomas French, 1:204, that Robert, as well as Thomas and John Scholey, "appear as co-executors, appraisers of estates, witnesses to property transfers, etc.". Whether Robert witnessed many land deeds is not known, but there are no records that he was an executor or appraiser of any New Jersey estates.

x. See note p, page 36.

y. Supra note m, B1:315; abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21: 439, and 30 [Wills 2]:565. Witnesses to the will were Anne Pharo, Elizabeth Lambert, and William Emley, Justice.

z. Supra note m, D:473, 474. One parcel was from William Biddle, the other from Thomas Scholey.

aa. Supra note m, B:314, 315.

bb. Supra note m, D:457. One hundred acres of the plantation were described as being in Mansfield Twp. when Peter Groome sold them a year later (West Jersey Deeds, B2:576, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:492).

cc. NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:83, 84. Other legacies were to Peter Fretwell, Elizabeth Wright, Mary Staniland, Sibilla Clayton, and Frances Venable. Other witnesses were Ann Pharo and William Emley.

dd. NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:280.

ee. Source unknown, but probably Chesterfield MM Recs.

ff. Supra note m, B2:619, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21: 506.

gg. NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:424.

hh. NJ Archives I, 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]:655; "A Digest of the Marriage Certificates Recorded by Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, Burlington County, New Jersey," 28, Colls. GSP. Witnesses to the marriage were Samuel, Robert, Sarah, and Tho. Scholey Junr.; Samuel, Joshua, Tho., and Rebecca Wright; Caleb Wheatley; and others. Samuel Danford's 1st wife was Alice Bingham.

ii. Chesterfield MM minutes, abstracted in Family Records Series 4, B:30, Charles R. Hutchinson Collection, microfilm, NJHS.

jj. Supra note gg, 74.

kk. "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington Co N.J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)," Colls. GSP, n.p.

ll. NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:527; "Wright Family of Derbyshire, England & New Jersey", Alfred R. Justice Collection, 24:81, p. 5, Colls. GSP. The inventory of Joseph's estate was taken by Thomas Scholey and John Warren.

mm. NJ Archives 30 [Wills 2]:419.

nn. Ibid., 131.

oo. Letter of George Raddin to John Hanick, 29 Aug. 1961, in the library of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

4... THOMAS[2] SCHOLEY (?Robert[1]) was born about 1656 in England, probably in Yorkshire, and he died in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey,

between 6 February 1723/4 and 13 April 1724, as shown below.[a]

Thomas married SARAH PARKER of Burlington, West Jersey, in 1686, after the 4th day of the 8th month, when they were liberated to marry by the Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends.[b] Sarah, who was living 13 April 1724 as shown below, was the daughter of George and Sarah (-----) Parker of Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, East Jersey. George owned land at Rumson's Neck, Monmouth County, as well as in Burlington County. After George's death his widow Sarah moved to Northampton Township, Burlington County, where on 25 June 1720 she made her will, in which she named her daughter Sarah Scholey:[c]

> "1720 June 25. Parker, Sarah, of Northampton Township Burlington Co., widow of George, of E. J.: will of. Sons-- George, William, Joseph; daughters, Sarah Scholey and Elizabeth Brown. Real and personal estate. Son Joseph sole executor. Witnesses -- Josiah Southwick, James Smith, Tho: Scattergood".

The will was probated May 31(?) 1722. At the time of the will her son George Parker was a resident of Philadelphia. The public records divulge the proof that Sarah Parker, the mother of Sarah who m. Thomas Schooley, was a widow for many years. In a 1688 deed reference is made to:

> "Sarah Parker, widow, of Rankokus Creek or Northampton River to George Parker of the same place for 192 acres".

Sarah Parker's other daughter, Elizabeth, married Richard Brown.

Thomas Schooley evidently had joined the Society of Friends before 1676, for in that year in Warsop,

Nottinghamshire--where his brother Robert is also supposed to have lived--"Thomas Scoaley, for being at the same [Quaker] meeting, was fined ten pounds for the pourrty [poverty] of the place".[d] It is indicated in another account that Thomas was a member of the Farnsfield Quaker Meeting in Nottinghamshire, which granted him a Certificate of Removal to New Jersey that was supposedly recorded in the "Book of Records of the Society of Friends in Burlington county, N.J.", the 19th of the 3d month 1684, some six and a half years after his arrival in America.[e]

Thomas was the first Schooley to come to America. His intentions for emigration from England were established by 3 March 1677 [1676/7], when his name was included with 150 others on "The Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West New-Jersey, in America."[f] These "Concessions and Agreements" were to be the governing laws of the land south from the Falls along the Delaware River in West Jersey, which had been purchased by Friends from Yorkshire and London. When these lands were offered for sale in the first months of 1676/7, twenty-four shares were sold, including a block of ten shares--a whole tenth of the province--taken by five men from Yorkshire. They quickly subdivided the land into parcels as small as 1/64 of a share, and soon the entire block became known as the Yorkshire or First Tenth.[g] In the summer of 1677 Thomas Scholey was one of 114 passengers aboard the flyboat Martha of Burlington, Yorkshire, Thomas Wildbuys, master, which sailed from Hull, a port on the River Humber, and is believed to have arrived at Burlington in September or November of 1677.[h] The Martha certainly landed before the 25th of the 9th month 1677, for on that day Thomas "Scoley" and others witnessed the marriage of Abraham Strand and Rachel "Nickholson" in Salem, West Jersey.[i] Many of

Thomas's fellow passengers were Quakers and nearly all of them were from towns and parishes in southwestern Yorkshire and adjacent Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, near where the Scholeys had lived.[j] Their destination in America was the colony of the Society of Friends which was to be established along the Delaware River at Burlington in West Jersey. Thomas's brother Robert (and perhaps sister Mary) came to America the following year, followed by their brother John and his family a few years later.[k]

With his brother Robert's family and others, Thomas first settled in Crewcorn, on the west side of the Delaware River, in what is now Falls Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Here Thomas "Sebeley" [sic] was granted 105 acres,[l] and with his brother Robert and other inhabitants of this settlement, he petitioned Governor Andros of New York on 12 April 1680 concerning the sale of liquor to Indians.[m]

The Scholeys did not remain long in Crewcorn but moved back into West Jersey. Thomas may have gone first, as he did not join Robert and other Crewcorn settlers in a second petition about the sale of liquor to the Indians, dated 13 September 1680.[m] Thomas and Robert were probably resettled in New Jersey when their land was mentioned as the southern boundry in a survey of 12 November 1680 made for William Ward, for 36 acres along the Delaware River and "the Creek". The following day, 200 acres along the River, between lands of John Rogers and Crosswick Creek, were surveyed for Robert and Thomas Scholey.[n] When this land was resurveyed for Robert Scholey two years later, it was described as 205 acres.[o] Thomas's share of this property may have been included in the deed of 10 December 1682, whereby Robert Scholey of Nottingham Woodhouse, West Jersey, clothmaker, for fifty shillings, conveyed to Thomas Scholey of the same place and occupation, 1/64 of a share

of his proprietorship, excepting all lots in Burlington Town and Township.[p] "Tomas" and Robert Scholey's possession of 200 acres, however, was included in a list of "the Proprietors & Freeholders of the first Tenth", dated the 24th of the 4th month 1684.[q]

By the 3d of the 4th month 1684/5, Thomas Scholey of Mansfield Woodhouse, New Jersey, was no longer a clothmaker, but now devoted to agriculture. On that date he was described as a planter when he purchased from Roger Hawkins of "Crookhorne", Pennsylvania, a half of a fifteenth share of a West Jersey proprietorship, excepting 62 acres sold to William Black and a lot in Burlington Town.[r] The Scholeys had left Mansfield Woodhouse by 1 July 1685, when Thomas Scholey, husbandman, was described as late of that place when he purchased 100 acres in Burlington, near the Falls of the Delaware River, from William Emley of Nottingham, yeoman--land "to be surveyed and divided out of lands of William Emley lying in ye First Tenth called Yorkshire Tenth."[s] It was evidently here that Thomas had surveyed for him in the 12th month 1685/6 and in the 6th month 1698, 340 acres, between the property of George Hutcheson, Michael Newbold, Eliakim Higgins, and William Biddle.[t]

On 28 March 1688 Thomas Scholey of "Ony-onickon",West Jersey, husbandman, sold to Nicholas Young, late of Burlington, sawyer, and formerly a servant of Roger "Hawkeings" of Pennsylvania (whose estate Scholey had purchased), 100 acres of "unappropriated land".[u] That same year "Thomas Scholeyes" land was described as a boundary of the Chesterfield Constabulary.[v] To his widowed sister-in-law Sarah Scholey, Thomas sold land near Ony Onickon on 29 April 1690, and on the 4th of the 7th month of that year he purchased from Thomas Lambert of Nottingham, tanner, 100 acres near Ony Onickon, Springfield Township, to be surveyed in the First of Yorkshire Tenth.[w] Another 200 acres at

Oneanickon, by the line of "the old Indian purchse", was bought from Thomas Clarke of Burlington, carpenter, on 20 June 1696, and included 12 acres of meadow adjoining lands of Matthew Champion and John Chaddock. In this deed Thomas Scholey was described as a yeoman.[x] Thomas Scholey's lands in Springfield Township were mentioned in two deeds of 2 May 1698. The abbuters of the first tract, of 100 acres, were Thomas Greene and John Dixson, and of the second tract, of 200 acres, were Hananiah Gaunt, Thomas Budd, and Gervas Pharoe.[y] Thomas had surveyed for him on 10 July 1699 another 38 acres adjoining his own land and between the lands of William Biddle and John Sykes, as well as another 29 acres next to Sykes's land.[z] Another survey was made for 65 acres next to Sykes's land.[aa] Thomas Scholey of Chesterfield, yeoman, purchased the 250-acre homestead there of Andrew Smith of Chesterfield, yeoman, for £310 on 19 April 1700.[bb] On 7 February 1703[/4?] he sold some land to Thomas Kinsey.[cc]

From the time Thomas Scholey settled permanently on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River in the early 1680s, his name is frequently found in the local town and court records and he "was a frequent representative to [the] quarterly meeting [of Friends] and served on important committees".[dd] He was on juries in 1685, 1687/8, 1688, 1697/8, and 1709, was sued by Isaac Horner in 1687/8, and was fined ten shillings in 1701 for failing to show up for jury duty and not "sending any Excuse".[ee] At the Chesterfield town meeting held the 12th of the 12th month 1693[/4], Thomas "Scoly" and others agreed to pay a fine of three shillings for neglecting to attend meetings. He was chosen an overseer of the highway at the town meeting of 12 February 1699/1700 and again in February 1708/9.[ff] In 1701 he and two others were appointed to make a report on some persons "yt Broke ye Prison Dore

oppne After A Riotous Manner at Burlington",[gg] and four years later he was chosen to help collect taxes for the repair of the courthouse and prison.[hh] In 1709 he was one of four chosen "To lay asesment...toward maintaining of mary wheot craft", and also that year Thomas and two others "agreead...with ye overseer of the poore" that a "hugh parret" could "be maintained with meat Drinck and Lodging for one year if he life so long".[gg] At the 6 February 1709/10 town meeting Thomas "Scoley" and John "Waring" [Warren] were chosen representatives of the town "according to the act of the Assembly". A year later Thomas Scholey was chosen overseer of the poor.[hh]

Ten years before his death, on 15 September 1714, Thomas Scholey of Chesterfield Township, yeoman, made another land purchase. From Thomas Stevenson of Bensalem Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, yeoman, he bought for £50, a tract of 350 acres "lying in the last Purchase above the Falls."[ii] Also prior to his death, Thomas gave his sons Thomas and William large farms, which is probably the reason by his will he left them only five shillings each. There does not seem to be record of the land he conveyed to Thomas, but on the 1st of the 4th month 1721, Thomas Scholey of Chesterfield Township, yeoman, deeded to his son William Scholey, husbandman, 150 acres in Chesterfield Township, adjoining lands of Nicholas Brown and Asher Clayton.[jj] Thomas's sons Samuel and John apparently remained on their father's farm after his death.

On 6 February 1723/4 Thomas Scholey of Chesterfield, Burlington County, made his mark on his will, which was proved 21 April 1724. In it he named his sons Thomas and William Scholey, who were to each have five shillings. His wife was to have all his improved land for her use, and after her death son Samuel was to receive it, up to 111 acres, as well as various personal items. Son John was also to have 111 acres. To daughter

Elizabeth Scholey he left £10 and a mare. Daughter Sarah Shinn was to have a cow and a calf, and her two daughters Mary and Alice were to each receive a "Ewe Lamb". Thomas also willed "that three hundred & fifty Acres of Land which I purchased of Thomas Stevenson...be Sould toward paying my Debts". Wife Sarah and sons Samuel and John were named executors. The inventory of Thomas's estate, which Sarah Scholey signed with her mark, was taken 13 April 1724 by Asher Cleayton, Richard Brown, and William Wood. It amounted to £175.9.6 and included "350 acres of Land at the mountains suposed to be worth £50-0-0."[a] This 350 acre tract later became known as Schooleys Mountain. Just how long Sarah survived Thomas Scholey is not known; there seems to no record of her after 1724.

Children of Thomas and Sarah Parker Schooley recorded in the Chesterfield MM recs.:[kk]

9. i. THOMAS JR.[3], b. 25 9m 1688. See page.....105.
10. ii. WILLIAM, b. 12 6m 1691. . See page.....109.
iii. SARAH, b. 22 1m 1692* ; d. 1733 or 1734; m. at her father's home in Chesterfield Twp., 4 6m 1718, as his first wife, SAMUEL[3] SHINN of Burlington,[ll] b. 15 2m 1695, d. Dec. 1761, son of Thomas[2] (John[1] and Mary (Stockton) Shinn.[mm] The Shinns lived in Springfield

* About the same time that Thomas and Sarah Parker Scholey were celebrating the birth of their third child, Sarah, something of a far different nature was taking place far to the north in Salem, Massachusetts. Some children called upon to explain their odd behavior claimed that three old women had bewitched them. Before this monkey business was over 20 persons had been executed (nineteen hanged and one pressed to death by heaping stones upon him), and two more had died in prison.

Twp., Burlington Co., where Samuel was described in records as a husbandman, cordwainer, and mason. After Sarah's death Samuel Shinn m. (2) in 1737, Provided Gaskell, by whom he had a son, and in 1740 he married (3) Abigail Urie. There were eight more ch. by this marriage. Samuel apparently was a man of wealth.[mm]

Samuel Shinn who had married Sarah Schooley was born after the death of his father and was brought up in the home of his uncle, John Shinn, Jr. On the 5th of May 1718 Samuel petitioned the people of Burlington Meeting to certify as to his "clearness" as he wished to take a wife in Chesterfield. The Quakers appointed a committee to enquire into his habits and reported him on June 2nd to be "clear" and that his conduct and conversation were deemed acceptable. A certificate was granted. He and Sarah Schooley were married in June 1718.

By his marriage to Sarah Schooley there were seven children:

1. MARY(1719-1721)
2. ALICE(1721-) m. THOMAS STEVENSON
3. SARAH(1723-) m. PHILO LEEDS
4. THOMAS(1725-) m. RUTH STRATTON
5. MARY II(1727-) m. WILLIAM TAYLOR, JR.
6. ELIZABETH (1730-)
7. MARCY (1733-)

By his second marriage to Provided Gaskell there was one child, Samuel, born in 1737 who later married Anna -----, and by Samuel Shinn's third marriage to Abigail Urie there were born eight children: (i) Leah (1741-), (ii) Isaac (1743-), (iii) Silas (1745-), (iv) Sarah (1747-), (v) Rachel (1749-) (vi) Joseph (1751-),

(vii) Benjamin (1753-), (viii) Hannah (1755-).

Samuel and Sarah Schooley Shinn spent their years together in Springfield Township in New Jersey. Samuel was there a husbandman, a cordwainer, and a mason, but apparently soon after the death of Sarah he became interested in the breeding of race horses. One would quickly know that breeding race horses leads to racing and this in turn would lead to disfavor with the Quaker Meeting. However, he was able to escape the discipline of the Meeting for this. But then he was called again before the Burlington Meeting possibly for marrying so soon after the death of Sarah. He was able to explain it all away by showing that he needed a wife to care for the young children that were motherless at his home. It is well for Provided Gaskell was already 37 years old, and her life was to last but a short time after her marriage to Samuel Shinn. Soon after his marriage to Abigail Urie he joined those who were migrating to the south. The mounting pressure to divest himself of slaves may have led him to leave the area.

iv. ELIZABETH, b. 16 1m 1694/5; probably living in Chesterfield Twp., 23 Nov. 1771; m. probably in Chesterfield Twp., bet. 1 2m and 6 3m 1731, BENJAMIN BUSSON of Chesterfield Twp.,[oo] who d. probably in Chesterfield Twp., bet. 23 Nov. and 18 Dec. 1771.[pp]

In 1721 Benjamin Busson witnessed the deed of Thomas Scholey to his son William.[jj] Benjamin purchased land in Chesterfield Twp. on 12 June 1742 from

his brother-in-law, John Scholey,qq and he witnessed the latter's will in 1748.rr In his own will of 23 Nov., proved 19 Dec. 1771, with inventory taken 18 Dec., Benjamin Busson of Chesterfield Twp., carpenter, named his "wife" and son Joseph executors.pp

Child, surname Busson:pp JOSEPH[4]

v. JOSEPH, b. 20 9m 1697; bur. in Chesterfield, 3 12m 1697[/8].

11. vi. SAMUEL, b. 25 12m 1698. See page.....132.

12. vii. JOHN, b. 18 12m 1701. See page.....172.

Notes and References:

a. Burlington Co. Wills, incorrect abstract in NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:406, omits sons Thomas and William. The will was witnessed by William Wood, Asher Clayton, and Richard Brown.

b. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 2:257. On this same date Thomas and Sarah made their 2d declaration of marriage intentions ("Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872," Colls. GSP, 83:173).

c. NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:353, 354.

d. Friends at Mansfield, a small volume at the Friends Historical Society in London, Eng.

e. Lundy Fam., 451. Such an entry is not found in the Burlington MM recs.

f. NJ Archives I, 1:241-270. Thomas's name is spelled "Schooley" on this list.

g. Hist. of Colony of Nova-Caesaria, 92; Burlington Court Book, xxvii.

h. Ibid., 102. The master's name may have been Wildcup. Flyboats were fast, flat-bottomed boats built by the Dutch. It is stated in another account that the Martha arrived at New Castle on the Delaware on 6 Oct. 1677 ("The Scholeys of West New Jersey",74, 75). It has been stated in still another source that Thomas came on the Willing Mind in Nov. 1677 (Early Germans of NJ, 480).

i. Records of Salem, N.J. Monthly Meeting Men's Minutes 1676-1740, v. 4, Colls. GSP, 182:245.

j. These included John Batts, William Black, Joshua Boare, Richard Dingworth or Dungworth, Thomas Ellis, William Goforth, Richard Harrison, Thomas Hooten, Marmaduke Horsman, William Ley, Nathaniel Luke, John Lyman, George Miles, the family of Samuel Odas (Otis), William Oxley, Edward Season, the family of Robert Stacy, Samuel Taylor and his sister Alice, William Wood, and Thomas Wright (Passengers and Ships, 142, 143).

k. It is stated in the Lundy Fam., 450, that it "is supposed that Mary and John, Jr. were brought to America by their older brother Thomas".

l. J. H. Battle, ed., History of Bucks County Pennsylvania (Philadelphia and Chicago, 1887), 115 n.

m. See note k under (No. 3) Robert Scholey,

n. West Jersey Deeds, A:12, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:347, 348.

o. Ibid., A:34, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:353.

p. Ibid., B1:97, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:411.

q. Burlington Court Book, 32.

r. Supra note n, B1:97, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21: 411. Mansfield Woodhouse in Mansfield Twp., Burlington Co.

s. Supra note n, B:522, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21: 477; a witness was Robert Scholey.

t. Supra note n, A:145, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21: 386.

u. Gloucester Deeds, 2:71, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21: 656.

v. Burlington Court Book, 92.

w. Supra note n, B2:523, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21: 477.

x. Supra note n, A:121, B2:550, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:375, 485.

y. Supra note n, B2:635, 640, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:510, 511.

z. Supra note n, A:145, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21: 386.

aa. Source unknown.

bb. Supra note n, D:7, which further shows Smith had purchased the land from Cornelius Empson on 21 May 1688.

cc. Supra note n, A-G:165.

dd. Descs. of Thomas French, 1:204; see also pp. 94, 96 of this source.

ee. Burlington Court Book 43, 74, 80, 92, 201, 253, 337.

ff. Carlos E. Godfrey, "Town Dockets of Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, December 15,

1692 to December 2, 1712", Pa. Mag. of Hist. & Biog., 35(1911):211, 215, 218.

gg. Source unknown, but evidently Chesterfield MM Recs.

hh. Supra note ff, 216.

ii. Supra note n, D:11; acknowledged 25 12m 1723/4.

jj. Supra note n, D:308; a witness was Benjamin Busson.

kk. Chesterfield MM Recs., 1:18; "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington Co . N.J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)", Colls. GSP, n.p. The children of Thomas and Sarah are listed in "The Scholeys of West New Jersey",75, 76, as (1) Mary who m. Joseph Wright and Samuel Danford, (2) Sarah, (3) Alice, (4) Elizabeth who m. Benjamin Busson, (5) John, (6) Thomas, and (7) Samuel. The Michael Shoemaker Book, 798, also includes daus. Alice and Mary, stating the latter m. Thomas Wright on 6 Feb. 1710, but these errors seem to be the result of misreading Thomas Scholey's will, Alice and Mary being the daughters of his dau. Sarah Shinn. Furthermore, it was his brother Robert's dau. Mary who m. Joseph Wright in 1710. The earliest source to erroneously include Mary as a dau. of Thomas seems to be Early Germans of NJ, 480.

ll. Apparently Chesterfield Marriage Rec., Vol. 1, cited in Josiah H. Shinn, *History of the Shinn Family in Europe and America* (Chicago, 1903), 85, but stating the m. took place the 2d week in May 1718. The date is given as 4m 1718 in Thomas Stevenson Descs., 82. Samuel and Sarah made their declaration of intention to marry at the Chesterfield MM on 4 4m 1718 ("Chesterfield Montly Meeting Burlington Co. N.J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)," Colls. GSP, n.p.).

mm. Hist. of the Shinn Fam., supra note ll, 84-87; Ridgways in the U.S.A., 151.

nn. Ibid., 88.

oo. Chesterfield MM Recs. In Pioneer Schooley Fam. , 16, Elizabeth is shown to have married Richard Brown and had sons Richard and Benjamin and dau. Hannah who m. ------ Ridgway. This account cannot be verified.

pp. NJ Archives I, 34 [Wills 5]:79.

qq. Supra note n, G-G: 453.

rr. NJ Archives I, 30 [Wills 2]:419.

George Haworth's Letters

In the first years the colonists clung to the coastal waterways. They stayed near the great Delaware River not because the mountains impeded their inward movement nor because of the gloom of the forest, but because the waterways were the connection to the mother country. The connection to home was the sailing ship, and by ship they sent letters, that were, however, uncertain of delivery. Mail often took a full year to get to its destination and in winter was nonexistent.

The settlements were small with few diversions. The settlers had a difficult time filling their lives with pleasant experiences. Books were not available. Housing was meagre, the fare was scant, and at the back door there was only the endless forest. Local happenings were significant, but the people suffered from jealousy, prejudices and indifference. So, for those who were able to write, the sending of letters back home was of great importance, and the anticipation of hearing from those who were left in England was a constant yearning.

George Haworth was one who lived on the west side of the Delaware River, probably at Crookhorn. Reading his letters gives one a feeling of the depths of his lonliness. In his letter of 1699 he requested that his relatives write to him. His letter of 1704 indicated that he still waited to hear from them. He had received some money apparently but no letter. In 1706 he wrote again, and said, "you are so negligent and soon forgotten me that you never writ to me since I left you". Then in 1710 he got a letter! Eleven years after his first beseeching he was rewarded with words from home.

The opening lines of his letter of 1699 hold a special interest as he says, " My dear love to all my friends and neighbors, hopeing you are all in good health, as I am at present, blessed be the Lord for the same". These lines have a special interest because they are written again and again in the same way in letters which have been preserved in the Schooley family for two hundred years and about a hundred and ten years later than this one. Every letter seems to open with the same words.

Because George Haworth lived in Bucks County, Pennsylvania in the region where the Schooley brothers had lived, some of the remarks that appear in his letters are worthy of attention. Some lines from his letter of 1699 are as follows:

> To my Dear Mother Brother and Sisters
> After my dear love to you all, with my dear love to all my friends and neighbors, hopeing you are all in good health, as I am at present, blessed be the Lord for the same; tho I have been very weakly at Sea in the latter end of our Journey; but it pleased the Lord that I got well on shore at a place 100 Leagues short of Philadelphia, where I was informed that my Sister dwelt.....We were about 14 weeks at Sea after we left Liverpool a long and tedious journey we had, for we being many throng'd in the Ship, I believe hurt many, for we had many distempers among us, and Fevers, Flux and Jaundice, and many died at Sea about 56 and at Shore there died about 20. Henry Mitchell died about midway, his son John is dead also and one Ellis Schofield and Robert Brewer is dead and hath left his goods to be returned..... My brother in law is dead and child died also about 3 days before my Sister, She was indifferently well most of the way but about 100 Leagues of sight of land she bore a child and it died and then she died and left the Household goods to my Sister.....Thomas Musgrove is dead also at Sea

and Henry Mitchell's wife died at shore. As for my Sister here, she doth somewhat incline to come to Meetings, but she liveth so far remote from any Meeting, that she seldom goeth..... If my Brother or any of my Neighbors do incline to come into this country, let them be careful that they do not come too many in the Ship as we did, for being throng, and then come into the hot weather and the smell of many, then many fainted away and died, We wanted Water and Beer to drink, for having salt Beef, we were much athirst and could not get enough to drink, for the seamen stowed the Hold so full of Goods that they had not room for Water and Beer, and then wanting such things as might have nourished us we suffered hardships. But if any come, let them bring for themselves over and besides the Ships allowance Spices and Brandy and cheese let the seamen pretend what they will; or else victual themselves and bargain for being carried over and good and then bring for yourselves but a little Beef and some bacon, and wheat flour is very good, and cheese and Butter and Eggs, or any mild sort of food, and as for your goods you bring let them be Bed ticks very good with all sorts of bedding bring no hats except very good, and hard wares so be careful of being thronged on the Ship on a Summers Journey.

George Haworth*

In another letter of the 14th of the 3rd month called May 1701 he begins:

Dear Mother -- after my dear love to thee and to my Brother and Sisters and to all my relations and well wishers, these comes to let you understand that I am well at present, hopeing these few lines may find you all in good health also, and I have had my health reasonably ever since I came into the country;

* The spellings and punctuation have been preserved.

.....I hired myself for a year and had myself about 19 pounds wages in the year and since I was free I work by the piece or by the day.....So, if any of my relations have a mind to come to this country.....be sure to come free, but if you come servants, they must be sold for 4 or 5 years and work hard, so be sure to come free and bring such things as will suit plantation work, as Horse chains plowgears and all things suitable to work withal as plow irons and things for selling..... and bring stores of good cloth and bedding.....and good stores of silk to sew withal and good bed ticking and good stockings and shoes and good Ivory combs and knives very good ones, ...and I came into the County of Bucks where my cousin James Haworth dwells and dwelleth near to him...I have sent one letter and somethings in another and heard nothing from you, but I desire you in all love to hear from you as soon as possible you can, for I could be glad to hear from you especially of your wellfare and if any of you come I desire you to send me word hard.

George Haworth

Three years later another letter is written. It has the date March 1704, and it begins:

Loving Mother

My dear love to thee hopeing these lines may find thee in good health as I am at present, the Allmighty be praised for it and hath been mostly since I left you but last Winter I had the Fever and ague 5 months, I received your tokens which was half a crown from thee, and a shilling from my loving Brother which I received very gladly, but I should have been more glad to have received a letter with it, I do much admire that I never received no Letter from you since I came here it makes me think you have allmost forgotten me; I am very sorry and sore troubled that you so neglect writing to me, I

desire you to write to me by the next oppertunity and not to fail. Remember my love to my loving Sister Sarah and to Brother James.....Two months ago I was with my Sister Mary where she doth dwell, and she was in good health and her Husband and their children, They have had six children but the youngest is dead, John, Mary, Sarah, James, and Elizabeth, but George died of the Small pox..... I live up the country near Delaware river 20 miles above Philadelphia.....

George Haworth

To his brother he has written:

I desire to hear from thee time being short, for I am affraid that thou neglectest writing to me, I have written and sent 9 or 10 letters to thee but never could get one from thee.....I remain thy Loving Brother.

It is a relief to read that in 1710, eleven years after his first request for a letter from home, he has received a letter from his brother. The letter tells of the death of his mother. A few lines of George Haworth's reply are shown:

My Dear and Loving Brother

I received thy letter dated 18th of the 1st m: 1710 being very glad to hear from you but finding in it that my dear and aged Mother is deceased the thoughts of it made me mourn yet hopeing that it is well with her and that all flesh is mortal, I take it as patiently as I can,.....

George Haworth

5.... WILLIAM[2] SCHOLEY (?Robert[1]) was born about 1658 in England, probably in Yorkshire, and he was probably the William Scholey (also recorded as "Scoley") of Aughton, Yorkshire, who was buried the 3d of the 7th month 1714.[a]

On the 17th of the 4th month 1683, William Scooley (or Scoley) of Ratcliff in the Parish of Worksop [or the Parish of Warsop?], Nottinghamshire, married ALICE HIGGINS of the Parish of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, in the Parish of Blyth, Nottinghamshire.[b] She was probably the Alice "Scoley" (also recorded as "Sholey" and "Scholah") of Handsworth Woodhouse Meeting of Friends in Yorkshire, wife of "Robert", who was buried the 29th of the 8th month 1695.[c]

The William Scholeys were members of the Woodhouse Meeting of Friends which was under the Balby Monthly Meetinng in the Parish of Doncaster, Yorkshire.[d]

Children, probably born in or near Woodhouse, Notts.:[d]

i. ROBERT[3], b. 20 lm 1685.
ii. MARY, b. 28 lm 1687.
iii. SARAH, b. 26 8m 1689.
iv. WILLIAM, b. 5 12m 1692; perhaps the William who d. in Sheffield, co. York, 23 6m 1717.[a]
v. THOMAS, b. 29 7m 1694.

Notes and references:

a. Balby MM record, English Friends' Records, Yorkshire Burials [1640-1729], Colls. GSP, 257; Friends Suplementary Registers, Vol. 4, Supplement to the

Quarterly Meeting of Yorkshire [1628-1725], Colls. GSP, 179.

b. Mansfield MM Record, "Digested Copy of the Registers of Marriages of the Quarterly Meeting of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire....[1659-1837]", copied by Gilbert Cope to 1725, Colls. GSP, v. 224, n.p. (alpha by first letter of surname); also Balby MM record, "Digested Copy of the Registers of Marriages of the Quarterly Meeting of Yorkshire to and including [1725]", copied by Gilbert Cope, Colls. GSP, v. 216, n.p. See also Friends Supplementary Registers, supra note a, 40.

c. Balby MM record, supra note a, 247; Friends' Supplementary Registers, supra note a, 178; English Friends Records [:] Derby and Notts. Burials, Colls GSP, 590:55.

d. Balby MM Records, "Digested Copy of the Registry of Births of the Quarterly Meeting of Yorkshire....[1578-1725]" [surnames M. to Z.], copied by Gilbert Cope, Colls GSP, 597:85, 992; Friends' Supplementary Registers, supra note b, 107, 108.

The Founding Of New Jersey

Some of the events which led to the founding of a Quaker colony in the vicinity of Burlington, New Jersey, should be recorded . Although the Dutch and the Swedes were the earliest settlers along the Delaware River, in 1664 Charles II of England granted to his brother James, Duke of York, vast territories which included the area of New Jersey. The Duke, in turn, to show his gratitude to those who had done favors for him, made great gifts to them of these unknown lands in America. He granted the region between the Hudson and Delaware rivers to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, both of whom had long records of devoted loyalty to the Duke. One may imagine James's sense of generosity as he bestowed this unknown wilderness upon his friends. Early called the Colony of Nova Caesaria, it was soon given the name New Jersey.

The new proprietors, Berkeley and Carteret, in order to attract immigrants to the land, in 1665 signed a charter or a set of "concessions and agreements". They offered generous terms for acquiring land, freedom of worship according to ones conscience, and a popular assembly to be chosen by the people which was then to have the power to write laws and levy taxes.

Troubles and complications arose, but they were all in time resolved. In March 1674 Lord Berkeley sold his share of the grant for 1000 pounds to John Fenwick in trust for Edward Byllinge. Both of these men were Quakers. This territory was subsequently acquired by William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, and Nicholas Lucas.

The Province of New Jersey was divided by a deed of partition into East New Jersey and West New Jersey, the division line running from "little Egg Harbour straight North, through the country, to the utmost branch of the Delaware River". The instrument for dividing the province, being an agreement arrived at by five persons--Sir George Carteret on the one part and Byllinge, Penn, Lawrie, and Lucas on the other--was called a "quintipartite deed". They all signed on 1 July 1676.[a] By this deed East New Jersey was assigned to Carteret and West New Jersey (about five eights of the whole) to the Quaker associates, and thus was laid the foundation for establishing the first Quaker colony in America.

The laws of the two zones were quite different. Some provisions which entered into the laws of East New Jersey related to concerns which did not enter the minds of those making laws for the western sector. In East New Jersey there was constant fear of witchery:

> "Any woman who should seduce and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's subjects by virtue of scents, cosmetics, artificial teeth, false hair shall incur the penalty now in force against witchcraft."

In 1675 it was written into the law of East New Jersey that

> "any person who shall commit burgleryshall be punished by being burnt on the hand with a letter T, for a second offence on the forehead with a letter B. For a third offense death."

In West New Jersey, the Quaker territory, for the same crime restitution was to be made for twice the value of the stolen goods, yet after 1700 the laws became more severe.

John Fenwick, a Quaker, had come to America in 1675 on the Griffin. He brought with him three daughters

(two already married), ten servants, and several families, among which were those of Edward Champness (or Chambless or Champneys), Edward Wade, John Smith and wife, Samuel Nichols (or Nicholson), Richard Guy, Richard Noble, Richard Hancock, John Matlock (or Mallock), and others.[b] They ascended the Delaware River and landed at a spot which they chose to call Salem. No other ships came for nearly two years.

In the meantime the concessions and agreements originally made by Berkeley and Carteret were modified and extended. These became known as the Western Concessions or by a fuller title, "The Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey, in America".[c] Thomas Scholey was one of the signers; among the others were English neighbors of the Schooleys: E. Byllinge, William Penn, Mahlon Stacy, Thomas Budd, Gawan Lawrie, Samuel Lovett, John Newbold, Thomas Revel, William Emley, Samuel Jeninns, Thomas French, Godfrey Hancock, John Wood, John Pancoast, Thomas Lambert, Thomas Watson, George Hutchinson, and Thomas Gardner.[e] The document bears the date of 3 March 1676 [1676/7] and included in its provisions was the assurance that they had laid

> a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty, as men and Christians, that they may not be brought in bondage, but by their own consent; for we put the power in the people.[e]

The statement continues saying that the Concessions included

> the power to buy the lands from the natives; to inspect the rights of such as claimed property, and to order the lands laid out; and in general to administer the government, persuant to the concessions.

And the Concessions also say that the proprietors

> shall first, for expedition, divide (the land) into ten equal parts or shares and for distinction sake, to mark in the register and upon some of the trees belonging to every tenth part with the letters A, B and so end at the letter K. And after the same is so divided and marked the said commissioners are to grant unto Thomas Hutchinson, of Beverly, Thomas Pearson, of Bonwick, Joseph Helmsley, of Great Kelke, George Hutchinson of Sheffield, and Mahlon Stacy, of Handsworth, all of the county of York...for themselves and their friends...and may speedily promote the planting..[f]

The proprietors then published a description of the domain, but later apparently became concerned that their account might have been interpreted as trying to allure people to transplant themselves. Several months later some words of caution followed. They wrote a new description with concern for clearness and exactness. It says in part:

1. That there is such a province as New Jersey is certain.
2. That it is reputed of those who had lived and traveled in that country to be wholesome of air and fruitful of soil.
3. That the Duke of York sold it to those called Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret equally to be divided between them is also certain..[g]

And it further states that this was the "real and honest intent of our hearts and not to allure any out of their places or by representing the thing otherwise than it is in itself", and further that "the winter season may not be as short as it was at some time perhaps implied" and

repeats the promise of "maintaining liberty of the exercise of religion" and "we desire that all groundless jealousies may be judged down and watched against and that extremes may be avoided and that nothing which hurts the holy life of truth may be adhered to nor any provocations given to break precious unity". It was signed by William Penn, Gawen Laurie, and Nicholas Lucas.[h]

Other writings contained boundless amazement of what was found in the new land. Gabriel Thomas wrote of

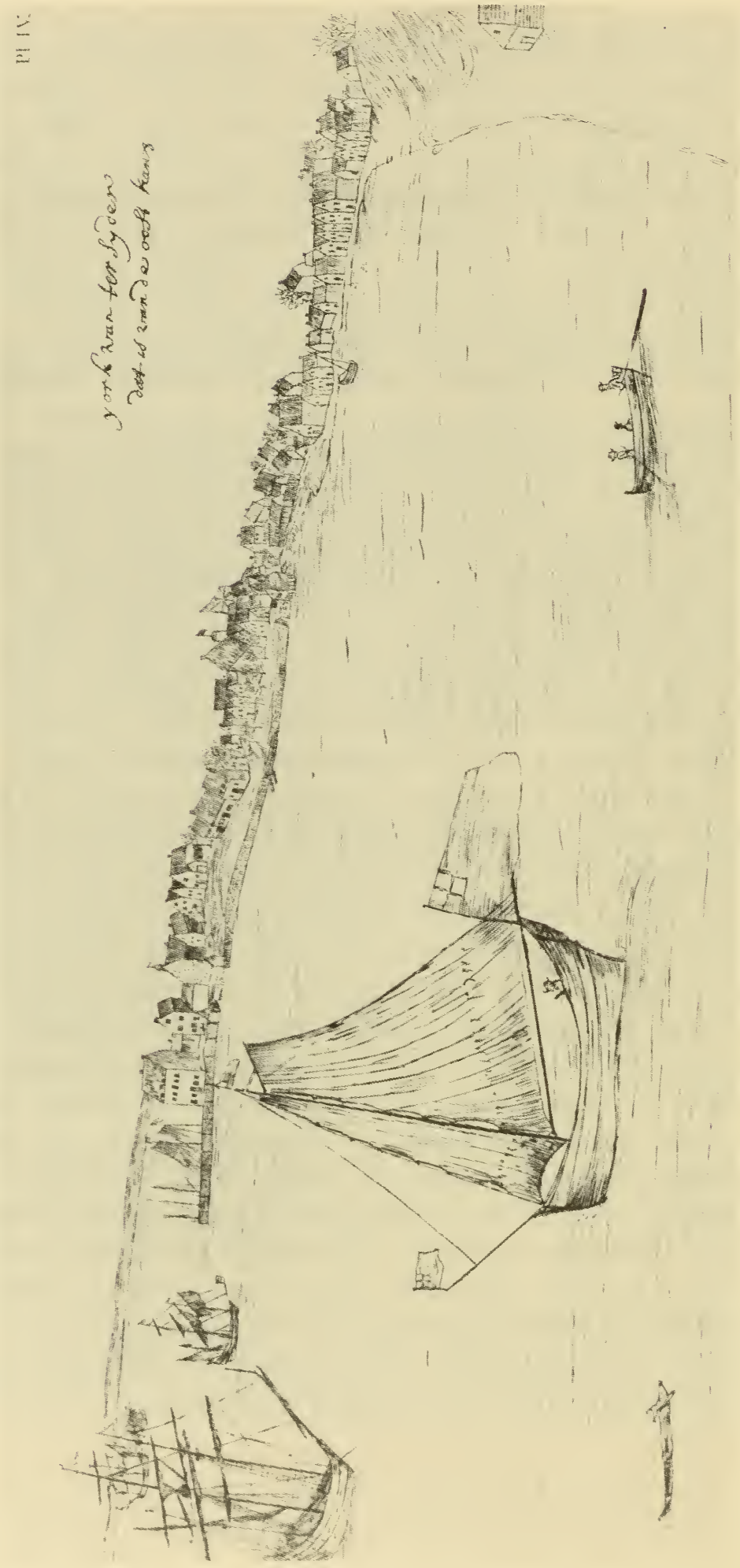
> that Wonder of Stones the Salamander-Stone, found near Brandy-Wine-River, having Cotton in Veins within it, which will not consume in the Fire; though held there a long time, and the excellent Purging Mineral-Waters that pass both by Siege and Urine, all out as good as Epsom, and the Possam, she having a false Belly to swallow her Young ones, and the flying squirrels and buffaloes and a Frog that crawls up to the tops of Trees.[i]

Among the purchasers of West Jersey lands were two companies, one made of up Friends in Yorkshire, and the other of some Friends in London, each of whom contracted for considerable shares. In 1677 commissioners were sent by the proprietors with power to buy the lands of the natives, to inspect the property, to order the lands laid out, and to administer the government. These commissioners were Thomas Olive, Daniel Wills, John Kinsey, John Penford, Joseph Helmsley, Robert Stacy, Benjamin Scott, Richard Guy, and Thomas Foulke. They came on the Kent with Gregory Marlowe, Master, being the second or third ship from London to West New Jersey.[j]

The Kent had departed down the Thames in London in the spring of 1677. It is reported King Charles II, pleasuring on the Thames, came along side the Kent as

she was making ready to leave, and upon inquiring who the passengers were was informed that they were all Quakers bound for America. So the King gave them his blessing. One may wonder at the feelings of the emigrants as they went aboard the ship carrying with them their few possessions, leaving behind their homes, their familiar surroundings, their neighbors. As the steeples of London faded away in the distance they headed into a vast ocean and to a new land that they knew almost not at all. On board were 270 passengers, among them William Peachey who had been under sentence of banishment for "attending meetings"; John Cripps, who had been twelve days in jail at Newgate for "keeping his hat on in a bold irreverent manner" when the Lord Mayor passed; Thomas Olive, familiar with the Northampton jail; John Wollston, formerly in prison; Daniel Wills, three times in prison for holding meetings in his house; also William Clayton, Thomas Harding, John Penton or Penford, Henry Jennings, Samuel Lovett, Robert Powell, John Wilkinson, and William Perkins, who did not survive the voyage.[k]

On the sixth of August 1677[m] the passengers of the Kent could see the faint blue hills of land before the ship turned northward and entered the harbor of New York. Ten more days were to pass before anyone could land on the shores of the Delaware River. First they proceeded into New York Harbor to call upon Sir Edmond Andros, Governor of the territory. When they informed him of their intent to settle upon the shores of the Delaware, he asked them by what authority they proposed to act. An unexpected embarrassment followed because the commissioners had failed to bring a document of authorization to show that the grant had been made! The Governor forbade them to proceed; however, their perplexity was soon relieved when the Governor stated that he would allow them to sail if they would write to England for authorization and promise to abide by the result, a proposal which they readily accepted.



On the sixth of August 1677 the Kent *entered the harbor of New York*

On 16 August they disembarked at the point where Racoon Creek spills into the Delaware River. A small settlement of Swedes nearby warmly received them. The newcomers climbed upon the bank, went through the thicket, and gave thanks for their safe journey. The new arrivals were too numerous to be provided for in the few homes of the Swedes. Some put their beds in cow stalls or dug caves. Others contrived hastily-built hovels.

After becoming settled enough to permit the continuance of life, the commissioners and a few other passengers proceeded up the river to Chygoes Island, where they established the town of Burlington.

Another boat which departed from England late in the summer of 1677 and carried aboard numbers of Quakers from the Yorkshire area was the flyboat Martha. It sailed from Hull, a port on the River Humber, with 114 passengers.

It is to be noted that although the lands of West Jersey had been granted to them by the Crown, the Quakers were scrupulously careful not to establish themselves on any ground until it had been purchased from the Indians, then they awaited the departure of the Indians before taking possession of the land.

Two purchases were made in September 1677, one for the land between Rancocus and Timber creeks, and the other for the land between Timber and Oldman's creeks. Then in October the land between Rancocus Creek and the Assanpink at Trenton was purchased. This latter part was called the First Tenth, where the Yorkshire group chose to establish their first settlement. A record of what was paid for the last parcel remains. The purchase agreement lists

> 46 fathoms of Duffelds, 30 Blankets, 150 pounds of powder, 30 Gunns, 30 Kettles, 30 Kettles more instead of wampum, 30 Axes, 30 Knives, 30 Aules, 30 Needles, 30 looking glasses, 30 pairs of stockings, 7

> Anchors of Brandy or Rum, 30 Knives, 30 Barrels of Lead, 36 Rings, 30 Jews Harps, 30 Combs, 30 Braselets, 30 Bells, 30 Tobacco Toungs or Steeles, 30 pairs of Sissors, 12 Tobacco Boxes, 30 fflints, 10 spoonfuls of Red paint, 100 of ffish hooks and Grosse of Tobacco pipes and 30 Shirts to them paid.

The deed was signed by several Indian chiefs, including Ockanickon.[k]

We should remember that all of West Jersey containing 4595 square miles was already purchased by Fenwick and Byllinge from the Duke of York for a thousand pounds, some less than half a cent per acre.

The London group had initially decided to settle at Araumus, where the town of Gloucester now lies, but the Yorkshire group, upon learning that the London Quakers were to settle so far away, invited them to join in establishing a town. The proposal was readily accepted. The site of "Jegou's" (Chygoes) Island had been chosen, and Richard Noble, a surveyor, was engaged to lay out the town. Jegou's Island is about a mile long and half a mile wide and lies about 18 miles up river from where Philadelphia was to be established. When Richard Noble had laid out the main street, the land was then divided into ten properties on each side. The eastern side was for the Yorkshire group, and the western side was for the London group. Each of the properties contained 9 acres.

Since the newcomers had arrived late in the fall, little could be done to prepare the land during the winter months. Meanwhile, they lived in wigwams according to the fashion of the Indians, who provided them with corn and venison.

Some who settled in the new town of Burlington were Thomas Olive, Daniel Wills, William Peachy, William Clayton, John Cripps, Thomas Eves, Thomas Harding, Thomas Nositer, Thomas Fairnsworth, Morgan Drewet, William Penton, Henry Jenings, William Hibes,

Samuel Lovett, John Wollston, William Woodmancy, Christopher Saunders, and Robert Powell.

The first Friends Meeting in that part of the New World was established in 1677 in the home of Thomas Lambert at Crosswicks, within the limits of what is now Chesterfield Township, Burlington County. In 1684 a Monthly Meeting was established and held at the home of Francis Davenport. This gathering was called Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends by which name it is still known. In 1691 the building of a meetinghouse was proposed. Ground had been acquired from Thomas Foulke, and on the 4th day of the 10th month 1691, John Greene, a carpenter, began construction. The six acres upon which the Meeting was established were purchased for ten shillings.* The first meeting was held in the new building on the 6th day of the 8th month 1693.

Notes and References:

a. Hist. of Colony of Nova-Caesaria, 80, 87.

b. Hipolite Lefervre, said to have come on the Griffin, was already in America when that ship arrived. John Pledger, also said to be a Griffin passenger, may have come earlier on the Joseph and Benjamin (see Passengers and Ships, 136, 138).

c. NJ Archives I, 1:241-270.

d. A 150 signatures appear on the "Concessions" and several more names are given here, as many of them frequently appear in the historical account of the Schooleys: Hooten, Penford, Guy, Paine, LeFever, Smith, Wright, Lucas, Peachee, Mathews, and Black.

e. Supra note a, 80, 81; emphasis added.

f. [Supra note a?], .

g. [Supra note a?], .

h. [Supra note a?], .

i. Gabriel Thomas, An Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and Country of Pensilvania, in

* It is an interesting comparison to this purchase that Thomas Scattergood had purchased 160 acres for 5 shillings.

America, ed. by A. Monroe Aurand, Jr., (London, 1698; reprint ed., Harrisburg, Pa., 1938), 11-13.

j. The Griffin and Kent may have been preceeded by the Joseph and Benjamin (see Passengers and Ships, 136).

k. John Kinsey, said to have been a passenger on the Kent, actually came on the Greyhound (see Passengers and Ships, 139, 140).

l. The date of arrival in New York of the Kent has also been given as 4, 12, and 16 Aug. 1677 (see Passengers and Ships, 139).

m. Engraving -- View of New York, from Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, Vol. I.

6... JOHN[3] SCHOLEY (John[2], ?Robert[1]) was baptized 15 October 1674 in the Parish of Aston, Yorkshire, England,[a] and he died the 17th day of the 10th month 1735, aged 61, probably in Springfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey.[b] Although referred to in some published accounts as John Scholey Jr., he was still a minor when his father died and was never styled "Jr." in any records. That John or one of his two wives was a relative of Katherine (Murfin) (Beard) Champion has been discussed above.[c]

John "Scooley" married (i) REBECKA BENNETT at the home of her stepfather, Thomas Williams. Witnesses at the service were Thomas Scholey, Ann and Sarah Bennett, Rebecka Williams, Mathew Champion,, and seventeen others. John and Rebecka made their home in Burlington Co.[d] She was the daughter of William[1] and Rebecka(----) Bennett of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. William "Bennet", in his will dated at Longford, Parish of Hammondsworth, co. Middlesex, England, yeoman, 9 August 1683, but proved in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, the 12th of the 9th month 1685, named his wife Rebecka and daughter Rebecka, the latter to have one shilling, 200 acres, and £30 within three years after his death.[e] By a deed of 27 March 1702, Thomas Williams of Burlington, West Jersey, and his wife Rebecka, late widow of William Bennett of Bucks County, deceased, purchased land from John "Scholay" (who made his I- mark) of Onea Nickon, Burlington County, West Jersey, and his wife Rebecka (who made her X mark), one of the daughters and heirs of the said William Bennett.[f]

Rebecka Scholey was living 4 November 1702 and she may have died shortly thereafter. John "Scholay" of Burlington then married (2) FRANCES[3] (TAYLOR) NICHOLSON in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, on the 25th of the 2d month 1711.[g] She was the daughter of Samuel[2] (William[1]) and Susannah (Hors[e]man) Taylor of the Parish of Dore, Derbyshire,

England, and Burlington County, New Jersey, and the widow of Joseph Nicholson, son of George and [Hannah? (-----)] Nicholson of Burlington County, whom she married in 1707.[h] John and Frances appeared on the

> "1st of the 1st month, 1711 to declare their intentions of taking each other in marriage, her father and mother being present gave their consent thereto".

Then they made a second declaration on the

> "2nd month 5th day, 1711 producing a certificate from Burlington and were given liberty to proceed according to the good order amongst Friends".

Frances died in Springfield Township, Burlington County, between about 12 November 1747 and 8 March 1749/50.[i,j] The Taylors were passengers on the flyboat Martha with (No. 4) Thomas Scholey in 1677. In his will dated the 26th day of the 9th month 1723, proved 11 August 1725, Samuel Taylor "senior" of Chesterfield, Burlington County, named his "wife" and children, including daughter Frances Scholey.[k]

John Scholey was a young boy when he and his parents joined Robert and Thomas Scholey (probably his uncles) along the Delaware River in West (New) Jersey.[l] While there is no evidence his parents were members of the Society of Friends here, John was a Quaker, certainly by the time of his first marriage in 1697, and it is stated that he was an elder among the Friends.[m]

By his father's will of 1695, John Scholey was to have his father's plantation in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County.[n] Two years later, on the 19th of the 5th month 1697, John purchased from John Stacy, son of Robert Stacy of Philadelphia, 300 acres near Onea Nickon, Springfield Township, Burlington County, adjoining

property of John Shinn and William Beard.[o] On 18 June 1697, John Scholey of Burlington County, husbandman , sold to Gervas Pharo, late of Nottingham, Burlington County, yeoman, 50 acres adjoining land of Matthew Champion and the land he purchased from the Stacys.[p] These 50 acres had earlier been surveyed for his father.[q] Seven days earlier, Matthew Champion and his wife Katherine had sold to Pharo the 50 acres Katherine had been conveyed by John Scholey (Sr.) in 1691.[r] A survey of 90 acres for John Murfin, dated 4 May 1700, shows the adjoining property to be that of John Scholey, between land of John Warren, Mary Wright, and a small brook.[s] John is supposed to have "by location and purchase" become the owner 476 acres in Springfield Township, which when surveyed sixty years later were found to contain a surplus of 139 acres, making a total of 615 acres.

Upon the northerly portion of this land he built a large house with adobe or sunburnt brick walls. It was sturdy enough. Plumbing it did not have. Sanitary arrangements it did not have. Tubs were unknown for another hundred years after that time. Large vessels for washing were absent. Springs for a bed were unknown, and wallpaper did not exist. Iron nails were not available, and fastening was done with wooden pins (treenails). Doors turned on wooden hinges. The chinks in the walls were filled with mud and moss. If there were windows they were covered with solid shutters or paper smeared with hog lard or bear grease. The floor was dirt. The house was known as "the mud house" and in time was destroyed by fire.[t]

John Scholey served on a traverse jury at the Burlington Court in 1698.[u] The court records for 26 March 1700 also reveal John was one of those who "Survey'd and Laid out the By-road" after "the alteration of the Road of Springfield and Northampton Townshipps" had been

considered. John, who apparently did not learn to write his name until much later in life, made his mark in this record, not like the Js on the above-mentioned deeds, but more like an I lying on its side.[v]

Some four years after their marriage, the case of "Rebecka Bennett now wife of John Scholey the daughter in Law [i.e., stepdaughter] of the above mentioned Thomas Williams" was presented by the Grand Jury of the Burlington Court in February 1701/2, "for Committing Fornication with her Father in Law". At the same court session Williams had been presented for

> "getting his wifes daughter with Child, And altho he is fled from Justice, Yet the Woman is yet in the place and aught to answer for it".

Some eight and a half months later, by which time she would have delivered the child, "Rebecka Bennet now Scowly" was sentenced by the Burlington Court on 4 November 1702:

> Rebecka wife of John Scowly late called Rebecka Bennett was presented by the Grand Jury for committing fornication with one Thomas Williams to which presentment her husband John Scowly in her behalfe Submitted therefore the Court considders and adjudges that the said Rebecca or her said Husband pay the Summe of five pounds to the use of the Governor or receive the Corporall punishment according to Law.[w]

If Rebecka's stepfather was likewise fined for the offense it was not recorded. The "Corporall punishment" would have been a lashing in the public square. Rebecka was "with Child" in February 1701/2 and would have delivered a child by the time of her sentencing the following November, but whether the child lived seems

not to have been recorded. Perhaps Rebecka died soon afterwards, and maybe from complications of the pregnancy or birth.

David Jones of Springfield Township, yeoman, a neighbor of John Scholey, sold him some land there on the 9th of the 12th month 1714[/5?].[x] By his will of 3 December 1715, proved 1 October 1716, Jones named John his sole heir and executor.[y] If there was some kinship between the two men, it has not been discovered. On 4 March 1728/9 John "Schooley" and Thomas Scattergood inventoried the estate of Marmaduke Coate of Burlington, yeoman.[z] Late in 1727 John Schooley appealed to the Quarterly Meeting to assist in the construction of a meetinghouse for the Upper Springfield Friends.[aa]

When Scotchman John Montgomerie became Governor of New York and New Jersey in 1728, England was still rivaling Spain for power in Europe and abroad. On 7 May 1728 John Scholey and other members of the Grand Jury and "Practic'ons of the Law" of Burlington, West Jersey, sent an address to King George II. Being

> "in this remote part of your Dominions",

their purpose was

> "to congratulate Your Majestie, upon the hopes of seeing the Publick Peace restored...As the important consequences of Your Majesties' Negotiac'ons makea daily accession...so they give us an agreeable prospect, of the speedy confining of the Power of Spain within its just Limits".

The jurors further wanted

> "to assure Your Majesty, of our inviolable fidelity...to show that [our] zeal for Your Service, is

> not inferior to that of the most approved, & Loyal of their fellow Subjects"

and to express their

> "thankfulness...for Your Parental care of Your People in this Distant Collonie,"

and

> "Particularly for sending His Excellency John Montgomerie Esqr. to Represent Your Majestie here".

Those of the Grand Jury "being of the People called Quakers" agreed "to the matter & Substance of this Address but make some exceptions to the Stile".[bb]

On 15 January 1731/2, "John Scholey," who could now write his name, albeit unskillfully, signed his will, which was proved 8 February 1735[/6]. Described as of Springfield, Burlington County, yeoman, he named his wife Frances, who was to be executrix; daughters Ann Scattergood, Susanna Newbold, and Mary and Isabel Scholey; minor children John, Samuel, Jonathan, Rebecca, and Sarah; and grandson John Newbold. The real estate John mentioned in his will included the following: 135 acres in New Hanover [Township] meadow adjoining Thomas Branson; land I bought of John Stacy adjoining 50 acres I sold Jarvis Pharo; the plantation where John Atkinson now lives; 16 acres at the head of William Bongar's swamp in the town of New Hanover, bought from John Harvey; and 9 acres belonging to Harriet Gaunt. The inventory of his estate, taken by Thomas Scattergood and Zebulon Gauntt in February 1735[/6], amounted to £674.16.10 and included "a negro youth, Simon, a negro woman, Bess and her three children".[cc]

John's widow Frances was living on or soon before 12 November 1747. On that date a notice was published in the Pennsylvania Gazette that

> "John Furio, an Irish servant, aged about 30, run away from Frances Scholey of Springfield"..[i]

On the 11th day of the 2d month 1744, "Francis Scholey", widow of Springfield, Burlington County, made her will, which was proved 23 April 1750. She named her children Susannah Newbold, John, Ann Scattergood [her stepdaughter], Mary Barton, Isabel, Rebeckah, Samuel, Sarah, and Jonathan, as well as grandchildren John, Ann, Clayton, Rebeckah, Mary, and Michael--children of daughter Susannah Newbold, and grandson Jonathan Barton. Son Jonathan was to be executor with his two brothers and was also to have £20 to support and care for her negro man, Simon. The inventory of Frances's estate, made 8 March 1750 by Thomas Earl and Benjamin Shreve, totaled £720.12.5 3/4 and included a negro "wench" valued at £31.15.[j]

After the deaths of John's sons, there were no male Scholeys representing this branch of the family.

Child of John Scholey and Rebecka:[b,dd]

i. ANN[4], b. 24 10m 1699; probably d. before 4 Nov. 1772, perhaps 19 7m 17[72?][ee]; m. bet. 8 9m and 6 10m 1725, THOMAS[3] SCATTERGOOD, "JR.", of Mansfield, Burlington Co.,[ff] b. 10 2m 1700, d. probably in Burlington, between 4 Nov. and 11 Dec. 1772, son of Thomas[2] (Thomas[1]) and Phebe (Wetherill) Scattergood.[ee,gg,hh]

This Thomas Scattergood who married Ann Scholey was born and raised in a cave. The senior Thomas Scattergood had purchased 160 acres of land on Crafts

Creek for 5 shillings at a location seven miles from Burlington. When he arrived there the forest was unbroken except for a few clearings made by the Indians for the cultivation of corn. He dug out a cave on the south side of the creek, and in this dwelling reared a family of nine children. The place was early known as "Encroaching Corners", later became "Black Horse". The name was finally changed to Columbus.

The children of the senior Thomas Scattergood were: (i). Thomas, (ii). Brian, (iii). Benjamin who m. in 1704 Martha Shreve, (iv). Samuel, (v). Thomas who m. in 1725 Ann Schooley, (vi). Joseph, (vii). Sarah who m. ------ French, (viii). Hannah who m. William Pancoast, and (ix).Tomsin who m. ------Pancoast.

There is an entry about one Thomas Scattergood (1748-1814) (obviously a Thomas of the next generation) found in *The Quaker Family in Colonial America* which declares that at the age of six he "was favored with seasons of serious thoughtfulness". Presumably he was a miniature edition of an adult. Thomas Scattergood's education, and that extended to other children, was austere and largely limited to matters of religion. He was brought up to seek the Inward Light of Christ, to act within the leadings of the Holy Spirit, and to "swear not at all".

Quakers refused to bow. They had no sacraments. They did not use baptism. The taking of communion was much debated. They denied the concept of original sin. The whole structure of Quakerism related to the Inward Light of Christ, and with that as a sole objective they were led sometimes to frown upon other aspects of learning.

The Quaker Meeting House was perfectly plain, having no ornamentation nor organ music. The benches were hard. Men and women sat apart. Quakers were expected to enter the meeting quietly, to approach the

meeting house seriously. The congregation entered, sat down, and waited in silence. Thomas Scattergood's upbringing was really the responsibility of two groups: his parents and the monthly meeting. It was in this atmosphere of constant supervision and watching that the tender six year old "was favored with seasons of serious thoughtfulness".

Thomas and Ann Scattergood were disowned from the Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends on 2 4m 1731 for an undisclosed reason.[ff] Thomas may have been the one of Burlington, Burlington Co., whose will of 4 Nov. was proved 11 Dec. 1772, and in which he named Scattergood nephews and nieces and also "niece" Susannah Ridgway, to whom he left £50.[hh]

John Scholey and his second wife, Frances Taylor Nicholson had eight children (See ii - ix below).

ii. SUSANNAH, b. 4 12m 1711/2; d. 18 Jan. 1755[ii]; m. 15 2m 1730 at the Upper Springfield Meeting, MICHAEL[3] NEWBOLD,[jj] b. in Springfield Twp., Burlington Co., 8 Oct. 1706, d. in Chesterfield Twp., Burlington Co., between 8 June and 9 Aug. 1763. Michael was the son of Michael[2] (Michael) and Rachel (Cleayton) Newbold of Mansfield Twp., Burlington Co. After Susannah's death, Michael m. 1756, (2) Esther (Wilson) Coates, dau. of Samuel and Esther (Overton) Wilson and widow of Henry Coates.[kk,ll] In his will of 8 June, proved 12 Aug., with inventory taken 9 Aug. 1763, Michael Newbold of Chesterfield, yeoman, named his wife "Ester," children, grandchildren, and other relatives.[ll]

Children of Michael and Susannah Newbold born in Chesterfield: [mm]

1. JOHN[5], b. 18 2m 1730/1; d. in Chesterfield Twp., ca. 19 11m 1769; m. 3 6m 1756, MARY COLES; 4 ch.
2. ANN/ANNA, b. 2 1m 1733[/4?]; d. 26 1m 1811; m. ANTHONY TAYLOR; 6 ch.
3. CLEAYTON/CLAYTON, b. 7 8m 1737; d. in Colverdate, Burlington Co., 7 7m 1812; m. 25 10m 1759, MARY FOSTER; 8 ch.
4. REBECCA, b. 13 11m 1739; d. 16 11m 1774; m. THOMAS EARL; 8 ch
5. MARY, b. 2 2m 1741; d. 10 2m 1781; m. ROBERT EMLEY; 1 son.
6. MICHAEL, b. 14 2m 1743; d. 11 5m 1748.
7. JOSEPH, b. 18 11m 1745[/6?]; d. in Chesterfield Twp., 7 4m 1790.
8. SAMUEL, b. 1 12m 1747[/8?]; d. young.
9. SUSANNA, b. 3 2m 1749/50; d. 22 8m 1815; m. SAMUEL HOUGH; 7 ch.

13. iii. JOHN III b. 22 11m 1714/5, d. 1757; m. in 1743 to Rachel Wright, d. of Samuel who was the s. of Joshua.. See page.....186.

iv. THOMAS, b. 5 12m 1718/9; d. at 10 weeks.[b]

v. MARY, b. 24 12m 1720; d. in Springfield Twp., Burlington Co., between 30 Aug. 1788 and 19 May 1791[nn]. She was married three times. The first marriage was in 1740 to Jonathan Barton of Mansfield Twp., Burlington Co. [oo] A son , Jonathan, was born after the death of the father. Mary's second marriage was in 1746 to Thomas Black. Born of this marriage was John Black, who also was born after the death of the father. Thomas Black[3] of Springfield Twp., Burlington Co.,[qq] was b. 3 3m 1711. His will of 11 Sept., proved 30 Sept.

1751, named his wife Mary, and "expected child", and son-in-law [i.e., stepson] Jonathan Barton, under age. Thomas[3] Black was the son of Thomas[2] (William[1]) and Sarah (Rockhill) Black.[rr]

Mary's third marriage was in 1755 to Samuel Wright (1719-1781).[qq] This marriage was also the third for Samuel. He had been married first to Rachel Kirby then to Elizabeth Haines. Mary and Samuel's union produced no issue. Samuel Wright was the son of John[3] (Samuel[2], Joshua[1]) and Abigail (Crispin) Wright, brother of Mary Wright who m. Mary's brother Jonathan Schooley, and possibly brother of Joseph Wright who m. Mary's sister Rebecca Schooley[ss].

Samuel Wright died in Hanover Twp., Burlington Co., bet. 6 Aug. 1781 and 30 Nov. 1786. In his will of 6 Aug. 1781, proved 30 Nov. 1786, Samuel Wright of Hanover, Burlington Co., named his "wife", sons John and Caleb, daughters Mary Ridgway and Rachel Shinn, and sister Rebecah Clap.[tt] In her will of 30 Aug. 1788, proved 19 May 1791, Mary Wright of Springfield, widow, named sons Jonathan Barton and John Black (executors); grandsons Barzilla, John, and David Barton, under 21; grandson Thomas Black, under 21; and granddau. Mary Black.[nn]

Child, surname Barton:

1. JONATHAN[5] JR., b. posthumously, 1740 or 1741; at least 3 ch.

Child, surname Black:

2. JOHN, b. posthumously, 17 Feb. 1751/2; d. probably in Springfield Twp., July 1813; m. lic. 10 Feb. 1784, LYDIA NEWBOLD, b. 10 12m 1760, d. 28 2m 1791, dau. of Caleb and Sarah (Haines) Newbold; 4 ch.[uu]

vi. ISABEL, b. 28 2m 1721; d. before 27 July 1794; m. in Springfield Twp., Burlington Co., bet. 7 3m and 4 4m 1750, JACOB[3] RIDGWAY,[vv,ww] b. 16 Sept. 1723, d. in Spingfield Twp., between 27 7m 1794 and 24 Apr. 1798, son of Thomas[2](Richard[1]) and Elizabeth (Andrews) Ridgway.[ww,xx]

In his will of 27 7m 1794, proved 17 Jan. 1799, with inventory taken 24 Aug. 1798, Jacob Ridgway, Sr., of Springfield Twp., named his sons Jacob and Andrews; grandson Samuel, son of son Samuel, deceased; and daughters Phebe (wife of Eliakim Willets), Susannah (wife of Joseph Brown), Elizabeth (wife of George Craft), and Mary Ridgway.[xx]

Children, surname Ridgway:[ww,xx]

1. PHEBE[5], b. 21 July 1753; m. ELIAKIM WILLETS.
2. SUSANNAH, b. 6 Sept. 1755; d. 24 June 1831; m. JOSEPH BROWN, b. in Mansfield Twp., Burlington Co., 15 1m 1753, d. 23 Dec. 1826, son of Samuel and Ann (Griffin) Brown; 7 ch.[yy]
3. JACOB; m. SUSANNAH ELLIS.
4. SAMUEL; d. before 27 7m 1794; 1 son.
5. MARY, b. 27 Oct. 1760; d. 7 June 1845; m. ROBERT GRUBB.

6. ANDREWS, b. 14 Nov. 1762; d. 15 Oct. 1837; m.(1) LYDIA CLARK; m. (2) MARY CORSON.
7. ELIZABETH; d. 27 Apr. 1814; m. GEORGE CRAFT.

vii. SAMUEL, b. 25 5m 1723; d. before 15 Oct. 1751, when John Scholey of Burlington Co., yeoman, his brother, was bonded administrator of the estate of Samuel Scholey of Springfield, Burlington Co., yeoman, with John Warren of Burlington Co., yeoman, as bondsman. The estate, inventoried 4 Dec. 1751 by Anthony Sykes and John Warren, totaled £202.17.2 1/2, including bills, bonds, and book debts of £144.13.2 1/2.[zz]

viii. REBECCA, b. 3 8m 1725; m. bet. 2 2m and 4 3m 1747, JOSEPH[4] WRIGHT, the son of John Wright and Abigail Crispin,[aaa] d. in Burlington Co., before 2 Apr. 1795, when administration of his estate was granted to Frances Wright,[bbb] possibly son of John[3] (Samuel[2], Joshua[1]) and Abigail (Crispin) Wright, and brother of Samuel Wright who m. Rebecca's sister Mary (Schooley) (Barton) Black and of Mary Wright who m. Rebecca's brother Jonathan Schooley.[ccc]

Children, surname Wright:[ccc]

1. ABIGAIL[5], b. 1748.
2. WILLIAM, b. 1750.
3. SARAH; d. before 1826; m. in Burlington Co., 14 Sept. 1803, as his 2d wife, DANIEL DOUGHTY SMITH, son

of William Lovett and Mary (Doughty) Smith.[ddd]

4. MARY; unm.
5. FRANCES; m. LUKE CONROW, who lived near Tinton Falls, Monmouth Co.[ccc]
6. SCHOOLEY, b. 1760; m. LAVINA HOLLOWAY. They had nine children: Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah,Amos, Sarah, Aaron, Rebecca, William, Fanny.
7. JOSEPH
8. ELIZABETH; unm.

ix. SARAH, b. 6 6m 1727; d. 8 7m 1794[eee]; m. bet. 6 11m and 4 12m 1752, JOSEPH[3] HORNER of Mansfield Twp., Burlington Co.,[fff] b. 3 6m 1726,[eee] living in Springfield Twp. when he made his will 21 Dec., proved Sept. 1812, in which he named "Mahlon, son of my late son-in-law Mahlon Taylor; uncle Dr. Clark Israel; and Mary Wright, Sarah Smith, and Frances Conrow, nieces of my late wife"; the son of Isaac[2] (John[1]) and Eleanor (Bowne) Horner of Mansfield Twp.[eee,ggg]

Children, surname Horner:[eee]

1. MARY[5], b. 19 4m 1754; d. 27 1m 1785; m. at Stony Brook Mtg., 12 11m 1777, MAHLON TAYLOR of Hunterdon Co., who d. in Middlesex Co., N.J., before 29 Aug. 1799, son of Bernard Taylor of Hunterdon Co., N.J.; 1 son.[hhh]
2. ISAAC, b. 17 10m 1755; d. 4m 1758.

14. x. JONATHAN, b. 3 8m 1729, d. 1758; m. in 1750 to MARY WRIGHT (1730-1795) who was the d. of John Wright of Wrightstown. See page.....190.

Notes and References:

a. In the Hist. of Burlington & Mercer Cos., 436, it is stated that John came from Hamsworth Woodhouse, Handsworth, Yorkshire.

b. "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872",Colls. GSP, 83:276.

c. See note t under (No. 2) John Scholey.

d. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 2:257; "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872", Colls. GSP, 83:23, in which Rebecca's name is spelled "Benet".

e. "Early Register of Wills in Bucks County, Pennsylvania: 1684-1693", Pubs. of the Gen. Soc. of Pa., 1(1895):204, 205.

f. Bucks Co. [Pa.] Deeds, 3:105. Thomas Williams and Rebecca (-----) Bennett were m. in Bucks Co., Pa., in 1686 (Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 2:197, 1038; "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872", Colls. GSP, 83:173). It was perhaps another Thomas Williams who m. Catherine, the widow of (No. 8) Robert Scholey .

g. Chesterfield MM Recs., A:126. Frances's parents were present to give their consent when she and John Scholey declared their marriage intentions 1 1m 1711 [1710/11]. John "Schooley" was granted a certificate by the Burlington MM 5 12m 1710/11 to m. in Chesterfield MM ("Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872", Colls. GSP, 83:183); a later certificate was granted him 2 2m 1711 (Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 2:257). See also Lewis D. Cook, "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington County, New Jersey Intentions of Marriage and Certificates of Removal 1685-1756",Colls. GSP (1970), 3.

h. Alfred R. Justice Collection, Colls. GSP, 22:48, 49; see also Francis B. Lee, ed., Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey, 4 vols. (New York, 1910), 4:1305, 1309.

i. Kenneth Scott, Abstracts From Ben Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette, 1728-1748 (Baltimore, 1975), 667.

j. NJ Archives I, 32 [Wills 2]:418. Witnesses to the will were Peter Andrews, Esther Andrews, and John Osmond.
k. Ibid., I, 23 [Wills 1]:455.
l. For a discussion of their immigration, see under (No. 2) John Scholey.
m. Hist. of Burlington & Mercer Cos., 436.
n. See under (No. 2) John Scholey.
o. West Jersey Deeds, D:127.
p. Ibid., B:605, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:501
q. Ibid., A:152, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:390.
r. Ibid., B:606, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:501.
s. Ibid., A:147, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 21:387.
t. Supra note m, 435, 436.
u. Burlington Court Book, 208.
v. Ibid., 232.
w. Ibid., 261, 271.
x. Supra note o, G-H:559.
y. NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:267.
z. Ibid., 99, 100.
aa. "Upper Springfield Friends Burying Ground," GMNJ, 54(1979):7.
bb. NJ Archives I, 5:185-187.
cc. Burlington Co. Wills, 2867-2871, abstracted in NJ Archives I, 30 [Wills 2]:419. Witnesses to the will were Zebulon Gauntt, Thomas Bevin, and Bartho. Buxton.
dd. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 2:182. Daughter Isabel's name is recorded as "Ezable".
ee. Typed chart of Scattergood Family by G. J. Scattergood (n.d.), Scattergood family folder, GSP.
ff Ibid., 2:257; "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872",Colls. GSP, 83:190
gg Supra note dd, 2:182.
hh. NJ Archives I, 34 [Wills 5]:445, 446.
ii. Charles Platt, Jr., Newbold Genealogy in America (New Hope, Pa., 1964), 100.
jj. Supra note dd, 2:257; "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872", Colls. GSP, 83:62, 63. Witnesses were Thomas, Berzillai, and Edith "Newbould"; John and Frances Scholey; and 68 others. Michael Newbold was

received at the Chesterfield Meeting 8m or 11m 1729 on a certificate from the Burlington MM to m. "Susanna" Scholey, dau. of John (Lewis D. Cook, "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington County, New Jersey Intentions of Marriage and Certificates of Removal 1685-1756", Colls. GSP (1970), 9.

kk. Supra note ii, 7, 61.

ll. NJ Archives I, 33 [Wills 4]:306.

mm. Supra note ii, 61, 62.

nn. NJ Archives I, 37 [Wills 8]:412, 413. The will was witnessed by Caleb Newbold, William Newbold, Jr., and Mary Murry.

oo. Supra note dd, 2:257; "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872", Colls. GSP, 83:198.

pp. NJ Archives I, 30 [Wills 2]:38; "Wright Family of Derbyshire, England & New Jersey", 9, Alfred R. Justice Collection, 24:81, Colls. GSP.

qq Supra note dd, 2:198.

rr. NJ Archives I, 32 [Wills 3]:21.

ss. "Wright Family...", supra note oo, p. 9.

tt. NJ Archives I, 35 [Wills 6]:458.

uu. NJ Archives I, 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]:26. Inventory of the estate of John Black of Springfield, Burlington Co., was taken 27 Sept. 1813 by Caleb and Daniel Newbold; sworn by Thomas and John Black (NJ Archives I, 42 [Wills 13]:40).

vv. Supra note dd, 2:257; "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872", Colls. GSP, 83:205.

ww. Ridgways in the U.S.A., 16, 127, which shows Jacob and Isabel m. 7 Mar. 1750.

xx. NJ Archives I, 38 [Wills 9]:297.

yy. Rebecca (Brown) Cook, A Record of Descendants of John Brown of Burlington County, N.J. (n.p., 1973), 191.

zz. NJ Archives I, 32 [Wills 3]:281.

aaa. Supra note dd, 2:257; "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872", Colls. GSP, 83:202.

bbb. NJ Archives I, 37 [Wills 8]:412.

ccc. "Bible Records [Family of Caleb Wright]",GMNJ, 32 (1957):3.

ddd. H. Stanley Craig, comp., Burlington County New Jersey Marriages (Merchantville, N.J., 1932; reprint ed., Woodbury, N.J., 1977), 211.

eee. "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington Co N.J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)", Colls. GSP, n.p.

fff. Supra note dd, 2:257; "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872," Colls. GSP, 83:208.

ggg. NJ Archives I, 41 [Wills 12]:190.

hhh. Ibid., 38 [Wills 9]:362; 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]: 670.

7... WILLLIAM[3] SCHOLEY (Robert[2-1]) was born the 2d of the 8th month, probably in 1679, and probably at Crewcorn, now Falls Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The date and place of William's death have not been determined, but it is possible he lived in that part of Hunterdon County which became part of Mercer County in 1838.

William married (1?) MARY SMITH about 1703.[b] She was the daughter of Andrew Smith of Hopewell Township, Burlington (now Mercer) County, who in his will of 16 January, proved 7 March 1703/4, named his children, including daughter Mary, wife of William "Scooley".[c]

It may have been this William Scholey who married (2?) on 27 January 1715, PRISSELAH HIXSON, daughter of William and Mary (-----) Hixson (or Hixon).[d] In his will of 3 December 1722, proved 24 January 1722/3, William Hixson of Maidenhead, Hunterdon County (now Lawrence Township, Mercer County), named his children John, Joseph, Benjamin, and "Presillah".[d] While there is nothing to prove which William Schooley married Priscilla, that it was the William under discussion here is suggested since William Hixson was a witness to the will of Andrew Smith, William Scholey's [first?] father-in-law.[c] Furthermore, in 1761, William Schooley of Greenwich, Sussex (now Warren) County, possibly William's son, left a will which was witnessed by Joseph

Hixson,[f] perhaps the son Joseph named in the will of William Hixson.[e]

It was probably in the early 1700s when the Elders of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends were appointed "to Talk with William son of Robert" Scholey, about some of his habits.[g] No doubt soon after this he left the Quaker faith. An entry in St. Marys Episcopal Church, Burlington, New Jersey reveals: "William Seoholey, the son of Robert Seoholey baptised ffebruary 28, 1702". The church scribe had some difficulty with spelling.[h] Thomas, Andrew, Elizabeth, Mary, and Hannah, the children of Andrew Smith, were baptised at the same time.[h]

This William Scholey has been claimed as the one who owned land near Drakestown in Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey (part of Hunterdon County until 1739) and then moved to Randolph Township, Morris County,[i] but that person was doubtless (No. 10) William Schooley. It has also been suggested that he was the "cousin William Scholy" named in the will of Joseph Pancoast, Jr., of Mansfield, Burlington County, dated 19 October 1731.[j] The "cousin" might have been (No. 10) or (No. 15) William Schooley. More likely (No. 7) William was the William Scholey who with Robert Scholey--perhaps his brother-was named as a debtor in the 4 March 1732/3 inventory of the estate of John Severns of Trenton, Hunterdon (now Mercer) County.[k] Or these might have been William's sons, (No. 15) William and (No. 16) Robert.

Possible Children:

15. i. WILLIAM[4], b. ca. 1704? William made his home at Greenwich in Warren County, New Jersey about two miles from the place where the ferry crossed over to Easton, Pennsylvania. To distinguish him from other numerous

William Schooleys he may be referred to as William of Greenwich. See page.....197.

16. ii. ROBERT, b. ca. 1710 See page.....199.

iii. JOSEPH; d. before 9 Apr. 1761, when his estate was mentioned in his brother William's will,[l] and he was therefore probably the Joseph "scholey" of Windsor Twp., Middlesex (now Mercer) Co., N. J., yeoman. who by his will of 6 Feb., proved 3 March 1761, left to his wife, Mary [a] household goods and the proceeds from the sale of his land. He named as executors "my friends John Ely and John Chamberlain", and the will was witnessed by Jacob Reticor, Benjamin Chambers, and John Mecarrell.[m] Mary Schooley, widow, and Joseph Schooley were among those listed in an account of 20 Sept. 1763 of the estate of Christopher Hoogeland of Windsor, Middlesex Co., merchant[n].

The son, William, who was born in 1704 is mentioned in the Minutes of the Woodbridge Monthly Meeting of the 3rd month 1740:

> "Sum friends in Morris County Request of this Meeting To grant them the Liberty of holding a Meeting once in three Months at the house of William Schooly in the county aforesaid, which Request is granted and concluded that S'd Meeting Shall be held on the Second first Dayes of the fourth Seventh Tenth and first Months".

This is a splendid example of the avoidance of the use of the names of the days of the week and the months, a practice which the Quakers carefully followed.

> "At a Monthly Meeting at Woodbridge on the 18th of the 7th Mo. 1746, Sum friends from Hanover Township Requests To hold a Meeting on the first dayes of the weak at the house of William Schooley which this Meeting approves of".

This was at Mendham, and on the 19th of the 11th month 1756 it was

> "agreed that a Week Day Meeting should be held there on the 5th Day of the Week and that a Preparative Meeting should be held once in three Months on the second day of the Week following the Circular Meeting there to begin at the Tenth Hour.....".

William Schooley, Jr's. name appears in the minutes of the General Sessions Court of Sussex County as a member of a committee appointed in May 1754 to divide the county into precincts, and also in the same year, 1754, and again in 1755 and 1757 he was a member of the Grand Jury.

William (1704-1761) (No. 15) is thought to have married Catherine ------, and may have had eight children. The number is uncertain: John (1738-1807), Andrew, William, Jedediah who m. Elizabeth Parks, Richard, and possibly three daughters. Another interpretation is presented under No. 15 William.

Andrew and William, the sons of William Schooley, Jr., were sympathizers of the British side of the American Revolution. They were charged with aiding the army of the King of Great Britain. Their property was seized, and these two men fled to Canada..

Notes and References:

a. The entry for his birth in the Chesterfield [New Jersey] Monthly Meeting records shows he was born in America on the above date in 1689, but he is

listed first among his parents' children and therefore 1679 seems the more likely year and is more compatible with a marriage in or about 1703. Chesterfield MM Recs., 1:7.

b. The marriage certainly took place between 28 Feb. 1702/3, when they were baptized (see note h), and 7 Mar. 1703/4, when Mary was named in her father's will as the wife of William Scooley (see note c).

c. NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:424. Witnesses were William Hixon, Caleb Wheatley, and Joshua Ward (or Wood).

d. "Family Records: Wright Family", GMNJ, 35(1960):10. The marriage is the last entry in a family record of Joshua Wright, and the name is spelled "Hishson", but there are no clues to a possible kinship between the Wrights and William or Prisselah (Hixson) Scholey.

e. NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:230, 231. Mary was certainly an earlier wife of William Hixson, for in his will he named his wife Phebe and her two children, Mathew and Mary Giels [Giles].

f. NJ Archvies I, 33 [Wills 4]:374.

g Chesterfield MM Recs., date unknown.

h. Hist. & Gen. Miscellany, 2:49; "Register of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N.J.", Pubs. of the Gen. Soc. of Pa., 2(1903):242, in which the entry is given as "William Seoholey Son to Robt Seoholey". The name of the church was changed to St. Mary's in 1709.

i. Early Germans in NJ, 481, and repeated in other works.

j. Suggested in The Michael Shoemaker Book, 798. An abstract of the will is found in NJ Archives I, 30 [Wills 2]:367, but this document is not discussed and there are no identifiable clues to Joseph's connection to William Scholy in Bennett S. Pancoast, The Pancoast Family In America (Woodbury, N.J., 1981).

k. NJ Archives I, 30 [Wills 2]:426.

l. In his will of 1761, (No. 15) William Schooley referred to his brothers Robert and Joseph (NJ Archives I, 33 [Wills 4]:374).

m. Ibid., 376.

n. Ibid., 200, 201.

8... ROBERT[3] SCHOOLEY (Robert[2-1]) was born on the 10th of the 11th month 1687[/8] in what soon became Nottingham Township, Burlington County, and is now Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey,[a] and he died there before 19 June 1732. .[b]

Robert married CATHERINE --------, who by 20 March 1735[/6?] had married (2) THOMAS WILLIAMS and may have been living in Trenton, Hunterdon (now Mercer) County, New Jersey, 18 September 1757. [b,c]

On the 7th of the 9th month 1706 it was recorded in the minutes of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting that Robert Scholey had attended a marriage performed by a priest and that he "has been spoken with".[d] Robert may have soon thereafter left the Quaker faith which probably accounts for his marriage not being found in the Friend's records.

By a deed of 1 January 1705/6, Joshua Horner sold swamp land above Crosswicks Creek, adjacent to Robert "Scooley".[e] Robert Scholey was a witness to the "leave" of John Stevenson of Nottingham on 24 March 1714/5.[f] It was perhaps he or his nephew (No. 16) Robert who was the Robert "Scholey" named with William Scholey as a debtor in the inventory of the estate of John Severus of Trenton, Hunterdon (now Mercer) County, taken 4 March 1732/3.[g]

The only other discovered record of Robert is 19 June 1732, when administration of the estate of Robert Schooley of Nottingham, Burlington County, yeoman, was granted to his widow, "Katherine" Schooley, with Samuel Danford and Thomas Williams, yeoman, both of Nottingham, as bondsmen. Thomas Pitman and Robert Johnson took an inventory on 25 June 1732, showing a value of £30.4. An account was presented on 20 March 1735[/6?] by Thomas Williams and his wife Catherine, "late Catherine Scholey, administratrix". Debts were paid

to Joseph Peace, John Marlon, Robert Bolton, and Thomas Lambert.[b]

Thomas Williams, the second husband of Catherine who had earlier married Robert Scholey, may have been the one whose name is found in 1729 with (No. 11) Samuel Schooley in a request to the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends to hold meetings in their homes near Quakertown, Lebanon (now Kingwood) Township, Hunterdon County.[h] Furthermore, he may have been the Thomas Williams of Trenton, Hunterdon County, whose will of 18 September 1757 was proved 29 June 1765. That Thomas named his wife Katherine executrix and left her all his estate, and whatever remained after her death was to go to her grandson Nathan Wright, or if he died, to his brother William Wright.[c]

Possible Child:[i]

17. ?SAMUEL[4], b. ca. 1705-1708? See page.....200.

Notes and References:

a. Chesterfield MM Recs., 1:7.

b. NJ Archives I, 30 [Wills 2]:419. He was probably not the Thomas Williams who was Rebecca (Bennet) Scholey's stepfather. Samuel Danforth was Robert Scholey's brother-in-law .

c. Ibid., 33 [Wills 4]:481. The witnesses were John Rickey, James Dougherty, and William Ball. Nathan and William Wright may have been the sons of those names mentioned in the will of Stephen[4] Wright (Benjamin[3], Thomas[2], Joshua[1]) of New Hanover, Burlington Co., dated 30 June 1742 (NJ Archives I, 30 [Wills 2]:551; see also "Wright Family of Derbyshire, England & New Jersey", 12, Alfred R. Justice Collection, 24:81, Colls. GSP.

d. Supra note a, A:96.

e. West Jersey Deeds, AAA:187.

f. [Chesterfield MM Recs.?]

g Supra note b, 426.

h. James W. Moore, "The Kingwood Records", The Jerseyman, 4 (1898):6, 2(1893):9. See under (No. 11) Samuel Schooley for more information.

i. Suggested by George A. Schooley of Zanesville, Ohio (see his Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 188). Since Robert, the possible father of this Samuel, may not have married until after his troubles with the Quakers in Nov. 1706, it may be that Samuel was born near 1708.

9... THOMAS[3] SCHOLEY JR... (Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born on the 25th of the 9th month 1688 in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey,[a] and he was probably living 18 April 1748, as discussed below.[b]

On the 26th of the 3d month 1720, at the Chesterfield Meetinghouse of Friends, Thomas Scholey Jr. of Burlington County married HANNAH[3] FOWLER.[c] She was probably born in Providence, Rhode Island, the daughter of John[2] (Henry[1]) and Rose (Burton) Fowler of Monmouth County, New Jersey.[c,d]

It was probably in the mid-1720s and probably with his brothers William and Samuel that Thomas Scholey moved his family to Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Here he purchased a 250-acre tract in Lebanon Township from William Pancoast on 20 May 1728.[e] At the time, the Thomas Scholeys continued as members of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, which on the 6th of the 12th month 1728/9 granted Thomas and his wife a certificate to the Burlington Monthly Meeting, where they were received on the 3d of the 1st month 1729 [1728/9].[f] They were granted a certificate from Burlington back to the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting on the 6th of the 7th month 1731.g

On 1 November 1729, Thomas Scholey, weaver, had been granted by Thomas Witherill and Isaac DeCrow, 136 acres in Lebanon Township, Hunterdon County, adjoining lands of Samuel Schooley and others, and located between what are now Pleasant Grove and

Stephensburgh. Thomas was of Bethlehem Township in 1733 when he sold this land to William Pew and when he sold the 250-acre tract to George Holloway.[e,h]

The Scholeys may have returned to Burlington County, considering Thomas was probably the one who witnessed the will of (No. 12) John Scholey on 18 April 1748. Their return would also make more reasonable daughter Rebecca Slack's settlement in Upper Freehold, a Monmouth County township bordering northeastern Burlington County.

Thomas and Hannah Fowler Scholey had three or four children (no's i. to iv. below) The first was probably born in Burlington Co., the rest perhaps in Hunterdon Co.:

i. ELIZABETH[4], b. 5 5m 1721[a]; no further record.

ii. REBECCA, b. ca. 1723?; d. 13 July 1801; m. 18 July 1743, BENJAMIN SLACK, a weaver, who d. 7 Nov. 1786.[i] The Slacks lived in Upper Freehold Twp., Monmouth Co., N.J., where Benjamin was taxed 1778-1780.j

Children, surname Slack:[i]

1. BENJAMIN[5], b. 5 Sept. 1744; d. 7 Nov. 1786.
2. HANNAH, b. 10 July 1746; m. WILLIAM PAUL?
3. AMY, b. 5 May 1747; d. 20 Aug. 1836; m. in Morristown, N.J., 1778, JAMES VANCE, b. near Porters Ferry, Co. Down, Ire., 3 Aug. 1753, came to America in 1773 or 1774, d. in Greensboro, Pa., 9 Mar. 1833, a private in the American Revolution in N.J., pensioned in 1832; at least 3 ch.[i,k]
4. REBECCA, b. 20 Apr. 1750; m. ----.
5. JOHN, b. 3 May 1752; m. LYDIA R. -----.

6. ELIZABETH, b. 20 June 1754 [or 4 June 1755]; d. in Greene Co., Pa., 3 Apr. 1848; m. in Morris Co., N.J., 1780, BENJAMIN SOUTH, b. in Windsor Twp., Middlesex Co., N.J., Feb. 1758, d. in Greene Co., Pa., 2 May 1839, son of Joseph South of East Windsor Twp., a private in the American Revolution from Middlesex Co., N.J., pensioned in 1832; he and Elizabeth bur. in the South Cem. near Gavards Fort [Pa.?]; 4 ch.[l]
7. MARTHA, b. 16 May 1756.
8. MARY, b. 12 Aug. 1758; d. probably in Greene Co., Pa., 25 Apr. 1845; m. lic. 2 Nov. 1780, STEPHEN MAPLE of Middlesex Co.,[l] b. in Middlesex Co., 17 Feb. 1759, d. in Greene Co., Pa., 23 Oct. 1844, probably son of Joseph Maple; a private in the American Revolution from N.J., pensioned 1833; bur. in the old Cem. in Mapletown; 9 ch.[n]
9. THOMAS, b. 5 Mar. 1752.

iii. THOMAS, b. 1725j; no further record.

18. iv. ?MICHAEL, b. ca. 1727? See page.....205.

Notes and References:

a. "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington Co N.J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)",Colls. GSP, n.p.

b. New Jersey Archives I, 30 [Wills 2]:419. There is a slight possibility that Thomas d. 6 8m 1750. Charles Carroll Gardner, in "Death Records of the Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Meeting of Friends", GMNJ, 27(1952):8, questioned whether in the death entry Thomas Scholey's name was followed by "Ser."; however, such a distinction, even a questioned one, was not picked up in an earlier abstract of these death records

(Noah D. Vail, "Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths taken from the Records of Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends formerly held at Amboy and Woodbridge, N.J. 1687-1871", 138, Colls. GSP), and this death probably refers to Thomas, son of (No. 10) William Schooley.

c. NJ Archives I, 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]:667; "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington Co N.J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)", Colls. GSP, n.p. Witnesses included Thomas, Sarah, William, and Elizabeth Scholey; John, William, Francis, John Jr., and Jeremiah Fowler; William Wood; Richard French; Samuel and Sarah Shinn; William Murfin; Anthony Woodward Jr.; Joseph Reckless; Joseph Rogers; and others. See also Lewis D. Cook, "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington County, New Jersey Intentions of Marriage and Certificates of Removal 1685-1756" (1970), 5, Colls. GSP.

d. "Corrections and Additions to Descendants of Henry Fowler of Roxbury, Mass., Providence, R.I., Eastchester and Mamaroneck, N.Y.", NYG&BR, 68(1937):19, 20. Chesterfield MM Recs., A:175, under the date of 7 8m 1720, show John and Rose Fowler declared "This may satisfie the Monthly Meeting at Crosswix...that Thomas Scholey shall take our Daughter to wife".

e. West Jersey Deeds, G-H:426.

f. "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872:, Colls. GSP, 83:241; Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 2:257, which shows they were received from the Chesterfield MM, Ireland! Curiously, no children were named in the record.

g. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 2:257.

h. [Hunterdon Co.?] Deeds, N:451-454; Early Germans of NJ, 460, which on p. 480 shows it was Thomas's brother Samuel who sold 136 acres to Pew in 1733.

i. Diary of James Vance, in Miscellaneous Recollections & Records of Pioneer Days, 1:1:. Besides giving information about his wife's parents and siblings, Vance recorded that her grandparents, Thomas and Hannah ("Fouler") Schooley, had a son Thomas, b. 1725, who "settled on Schooley's Mountain". Vance did not include Thomas and Hannah's dau. Elizabeth or a son Michael.

j. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, "New Jersey Rateables, 1778-1780", GMNJ, 50(1975):91. Benjamin Slack is not found on the 1773-4 tax lists for Monmouth Co.

k. DAR Patriot Index, 1:698; NSDAR Lineage Book, 61:184, 63:265, 64:167, 65:14, 73:166, 74:233, 234, 77:143, 79:216, 99: 119, 121:35, 151:145; Revolutionary War Pension File S4697, Nat. Archives Microfilm M-804, Roll 2441.

l. Ibid., Patriot Index, 1:633; Lineage Book, 143:23, 24; Howard L. Leckey, The Tenmile Country and Its Pioneer Families (reprint ed., Knightstown, Ind., 1977), 661-663.

m. NJ Archives I, 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]:375.

n. Supra note l, Patriot Index, 1:436; Lineage Book, 70: 148; Tenmile Country, 663-665.

10... WILLIAM[3] SCHOOLEY * (Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, the 12th of the 6th month 1691,[a] ** and he died in 1763.[b] William married ELIZABETH[3] FRENCH about 1717. She was born in 1694 and died the 27th of the 1st month 1761,[c] the daughter of Richard[2] (Thomas[1]) and Sarah (Scattergood) French.[d] The Frenches were considered a family of means and education. Others who had married into this family were the Shreves, the Browns, and the Taylors. In his will dated the 24th of the 7th month 1745 and proved 9 November 1745, Richard French of Mansfield Township, Burlington County,

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* There were two Williams who have sometimes been confused even though there was a twelve year difference in their ages. William, the son of Thomas and Sarah Parker Scholey, and William, the son of Robert and Sarah Bingham Scholey. William, the son of Robert, was indifferent about conforming to Quaker ways and eventually left the Quaker Church. William, the son of Thomas, remained a Quaker. This actually helps keep the records clear.

** His arrival helped swell the population of the Colonies in America to 214,000 souls.

bequeathed to his daughter "Elizabeth Scholey the Now Wife of William Scholey", five shillings.[e]

Because the Will of Richard French, the father of Elizabeth French Scholey, contains bequests of particular interest, a portion of the Will is quoted:

> Item: I give and Bequeath unto my well beloved and Espoused Wife Mary French Ten pounds of good Current Money of West Jersey to be paid to her yearly and every year.....I also give unto my said wife all the Beding and Furniture belonging to the Back Room.....I order that my said Executor shall keep a Good Horse and a Good Cow for my said wife.....and also to procure Firewood for her.
>
> Item: I give unto my son Richard French the full and just sum of 5 shillings he being advanced by me before this time.....
>
> Richard French

On the 17th of the 2d month 1724, Thomas Wetherall of the Town and County of Burlington, cooper, sold to William Scholey of Chesterfield, yeoman, thirty-one acres.[f] The land may have been in Hunterdon County, where the Schooleys moved about this time, perhaps with William's brothers Thomas and Samuel, settling among other Quakers near Bethlehem Township. William is supposed to have owned a "proprietary" tract of land near Draketown, north of Bethlehem Township, in what is now Washington Township, Morris County, near the present village of Schooleys Mountain.[g] About 1740 he sold this property to ----- Colver and moved northeast to Hanover (now Randolph) Township, Morris County. Here about three miles southeast of Dover he purchased six hundred acres of a large tract from Joseph Kirkbridge, who had acquired it in 1713. It included the area that became Mill Brook (or Millbrook) where, with

his son Robert, William is supposed to have built the first grist mill in the area.[h]

It is not surprising that they moved to a new territory. What is surprising is that they stayed so long in one place. Most pioneers tended to settle only a few years in one place where they pursued agricultural practices which were wasteful, and after three or four years the fields were commonly abandoned to a second growth of forest. Agricultural practices were unscientific. Without fertilizers the soil quickly wore out. Because land seemed to be unlimited, it was a common practice to use the fields for a few years and then move on. The implements used in farming were primitive. Spades were used, but the most universal implement was the hoe. Plows were heavy, clumsy, made of wood, drawn by oxen. Wheat was cut by a scythe. Threshing was done with a flail or perhaps by the feet of oxen. A sieve may have been used to seperate the chaff from the grain. Great physical effort was required to cultivate a few acres. These conditions existed for all the colonists of the period.

The Schooleys must have quickly built a home or there was already a dwelling on the property, for on the 15th of the 3d month 1740, at the Woodbridge Monthly Meeting of Friends, Morris County Quakers requested "liberty" to hold a meeting once every three months at the house of William Schooley.[i] Shortly thereafter on the 4th of the 1st month 1741/2 William "Scholey" requested a certificate of removal from the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting for himself, his wife, and family. It was signed the 1st of the 2d month 1742 for William "Scholey", his wife, and two children, recommending them to the Woodbridge Monthly Meeting of Friends,[j] which then had jurisdiction over the Quakers in Morris County. On the 18th of the 7th month 1746, the Friends in Hanover Township, Morris County, requested of the Woodbridge Monthly Meeting that they be allowed to meet "the first

dayes of the week" at William Schooley's house. The granting of these requests were the beginnings of the Mendham Meeting and in 1758 a meetinghouse was approved, to be built on land sold by William's son Robert.[i] The inability of William and his Quaker neighbors to form a separate meeting earlier forced a close association with the Kingwood Meeting, and the building a the Hardwick Meetinghouse in 1752 "helped bring the origin of Mendham into closer perspective".[k]

In 1751, William and Elizabeth Schooley witnessed the marriage of his niece Ann to Samuel Lundy in Hardwick, Sussex (now Warren) County.[l] A William Schooley, with Richard Lundy and five others, was appointed to divide Sussex County into precincts after it was set off from Morris County in 1753.[m] Although this William has been identified as the one of Randolph Township, Morris County, he was more likely (No. 15) William of Greenwich Township.

Willaim and Elizabeth French Schooley had ten children:

19. i. ROBERT b. 9 of 6th m. 1718, d. in 1809; m. 15 of 8m. 1747 to ELIZABETH YOUNG See page.....207.
ii. SARAH, b. 4 of 10m 1720, d. in 1757. She m. 20 of 8th m. 1743 MICHAEL LIKEN Michael Liken was not a Quaker, consequently Sarah, being "married without the unity of Friends", was disowned. Such an event brings obscurity to vital records.
20. iii. RICHARD FRENCH b. 20 or 23 of 1st m. 1723 and d.1753. He m. in 1750 MARTHA TANTUM (Tantorn?). See page.....210.
iv. THOMAS b. 10 of 3m. 1725 and d. 1750.
v. WILLIAM III, b. 1727 , m. 27 11m. 1760 to ELIZABETH DELL (- 1767).

vi. ELIZABETH , b. 20 of 7th m. 1729. She m. 2/28/1754 RICHARD DELL

vii. MERCY b. 7 of 7th m. 1731; d. 12 of 10th m.1810; m. 21 of 8th m. 1752 to HENRY BROTHERTON. They had nine children.

viii. ALICE m. 27th of 6 m. 1754 to JAMES BROTHERTON (1726-1795) They had six children.

ix. MARY b. ? d. 1797; m. in 1760 to JACOB BONNELL

21. x. ISAAC b. ca. 1737, d. ? ; m. in 1763 to MARY JONES They had three children: Jonathan, Isaac Jr., and Johanna. See page.....212.

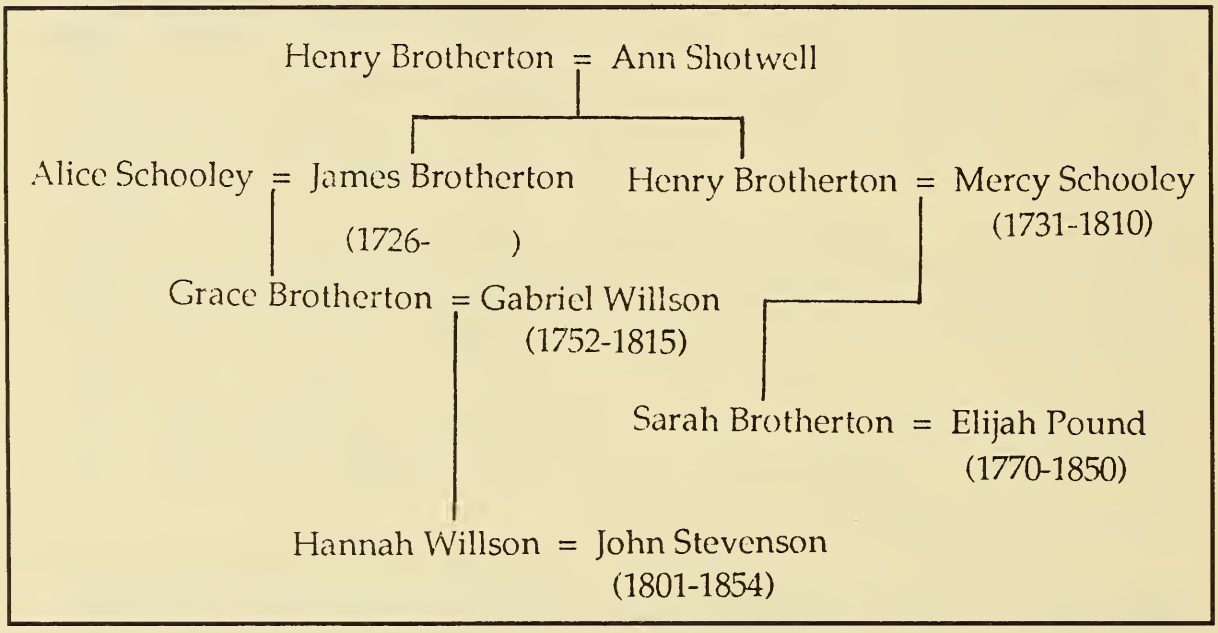
Thomas Schooley (1725-1750) lived only 25 years. We have no knowledge of what caused his early death. The average life expectancy in those times, if one should survive the hazards of infancy and childhood, was about 45 years. At that time infection from a sliver could result in death. A goiter or appendicitis meant death. They knew that the drinking of water was in some way dangerous, and it was in fact thought that it should be shunned. It was believed that water was permeated with minute particles which in those prebacteriological days could not be understood, and the drinking of water was sometimes regarded with dread.

William III who married Elizabeth Dell settled with his wife in the jurisdiction of Hardwick Monthly Meeting. When they were married there were in attendance the father and mother, William and Elizabeth French Schooley, Samuel and Avis Schooley, brothers Robert and Isaac Schooley. Also to witness the marriage of Elizabeth Dell Schooley was Elizabeth Schooley Dell, sister-in-law of the bride. Elizabeth Dell had two brothers, Richard and Basnet Dell. Basnet Dell went to Canada in the same year as Asa Schooley, in 1788.

When Elizabeth Schooley was 25 years old in 1754 she married Richard Dell, the brother of Elizabeth Dell who would become the wife of William Schooley. They had two sons, Richard Dell Jr. who married Rachel Shotwell, and William who went to live in Waterloo, New York.

In 1759, five years after their marriage, Richard and Elizabeth went to newly purchased land two miles east of Dover on the south side of the Rockaway River.

Mercy Schooley, the seventh child of William and Elizabeth French Schooley, was married in 1752 to Henry Brotherton Jr. The relationships of the Brothertons, Shotwells and Schooleys is most easily presented in a graph:



Mercy Schooley Brotherton went to Canada in 1801. There had been and was continuing a flow of Quakers from Bucks County, Pennsylvania and from Hardwick in New Jersey to Canada, a drain upon the Quaker Meeting which gave them some distress. The minutes of Hardwick Monthly Meeting of 1797 express their concern:

> This meeting appears to be at a loss concerning Friends who have removed from Hardwick to Niagary....."

In 1800 Sarah Lundy, being a minister, placed before the Hardwick and Mendham Meetings a

> "concern that had rested upon her mind for some time past to pay a religious visit to Friends in upper Canada".

Elizabeth Shotwell wished to accompany her. Then Gabriel Willson moved to Canada and was followed by a steady stream of emigrants: Mercy Brotherton in 1801, William Shotwell in 1803, Mary and Amy Shotwell in 1804, Schooley Dennis in 1807, Richard Willson in 1823. The extinction of Hardwick Monthly Meeting was foreshadowed.

James and Alice Schooley Brotherton had six children:

1. JOHN(1755-1842) m. REBECCA MOORE
2. HENRY (1757-) m. (1) MARGARET WILLSON, (2) ESTER POUND
3. GRACE (1760-)
4. JAMES (1761-)
5. ELIZABETH (1765-)
6. WILLIAM (1767-)

Henry, the second son of James and Alice Schooley Brotherton, and his second wife, Ester Pound, had three children: (i.) Elijah (1798-) m. Rebecca Brotherton, (ii.) Margaret (1800-), (iii.) Rachel (1803-) m. Thomas Evers.

Mary Schooley married Jacob Bonnell in 1760. They lived in Newton Township of Sussex County, New Jersey and were members of the Mendham Monthly Meeting.

Isaac, the last of the ten children of William and Elizabeth French Schooley, married Mary Jones,
and they had three children: (i.) Jonathan (1777-1856), (ii.) Isaac, Jr., (iii). Johanna.

Jonathan, the first of these children, was twice married. He married Mary Clark. By this marriage there were nine children:

i. ELECTRA m. ROBERT SPARKS CHAMPION
ii. MAHLON
iii. JOHN H.
iv. CHLOE; m. THOMAS CHANEY
v. ELIAS (1805-1878)
vi. ISAAC; m. in1821 MARIA HUTCHINSON
vii. CHILION; m. ELIZA ANDERSON
viii. JONATHAN, JR.
ix. HANNAH

His second marriage was to Mary Morris in 1830. There were no children by this marriage.

Electra, the first daughter above, who had married Robert Sparks Champion died and Robert was married a second time to Sarah Moore. Chloe, the fourth child, and her husband Thomas Chaney lived in Paulding County, Ohio. Chilion, the seventh child, apparently died soon after he was married. He had married Eliza Anderson, and Later Eliza married a second time in 1836 to William Troy. Elias, the fifth child of Jonathan and Mary Clark Schooley, was twice married. His first marriage in 1825 was to Hannah Roberts and his second marriage in 1830 was to Rebecca Plummer. His second marriage took place in the same year as his father's second marriage. Elias became the father of five children: (i). Sewell, (ii). Mary,

(iii). Joseph Plummer, (iv). Sarah, and (v). Samuel Thomas Plummer Schooley. One of these, Joseph Plummer Schooley, became the father of Les and Lela. Another of the sons, Samuel Thomas Plummer Schooley, married in 1860 Harriet Whitehead. They had three children: (i). Joseph, (ii). William Austin (1865-1934), and (iii). Elias.

William Austin Schooley (1865-1934) married in 1890 Frances True (1861-1942), and they had six children: (i). Harry, (ii). Mabel, (iii). Robert True (1895-1946), (iv). Ella, (v). Anna, (vi). James Plummer (1904-1946).

Robert True Schooley (1895-1946) married Elizabeth Bierly in 1922. They had nine children: (i) Elizabeth, (ii). Frances, (iii). Agge, (iv). Jane, (v). James, (vi). Mary, (vii) David, (viii). Robert, and (ix). William.

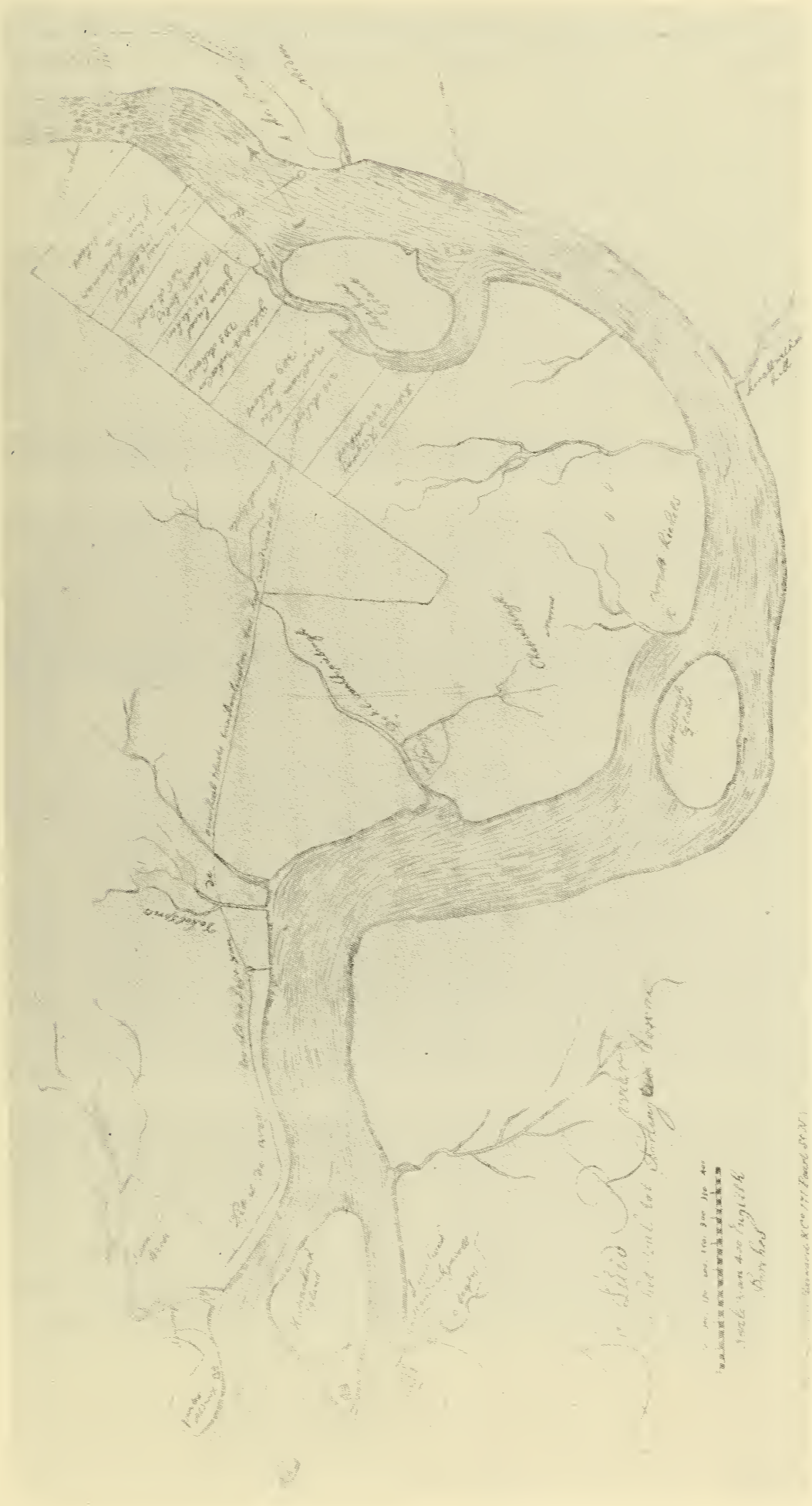
Early Days in New Jersey

As explained, two purchases of land were made in September 1677 and a third purchase made on the 10th of October of that year. This last segment, between Rankokus Creek and the Assanpink Creek, being called the First Tenth. It is reasonable to expect that the Scholeys would have settled in this area with their Quaker neighbors. They did not.

It is not known where they were in their first year in America, but in 1679 both Thomas and Robert Scholey had acquired land on the west side of the Delaware River, a short distance below the falls. Their presence there was discovered in an unexpected source by reading a *Journal of a Voyage to New York in 1679 -80* by Jasper Dankaerts and Peter Sluyter. The journal contains this entry of 3 January 1680:

> We went to M. de la Grange's where we saw a newly drawn map of the South River, from the falls to Burlington, made by the land surveyor there. He told us the governor had given him a grant of a piece of land on the South River between those places.[a]

The Schooley farms were located on this land. Although the map is written in Dutch, one can see that among the owners of land were John Ackerman, 394 acres, Thomas Scholey,[b] 105 acres, Robert Scholey, 206 acres, Gilbert Wheeler, 205 acres, William Biles, 309 acres,



de la Grange's map of the "South River"

Samuel Syche, 218 acres (not clear on map), and Richard Ridgway, 218 (248?) acres. Elsewhere in the same reference we read that

> "M. de la Grange has obtained a piece from the governor, lying between Burlington and the falls, on the west side, but will not accomplish much with it."

Undoubtedly, several land owners shown on the map acquired their holdings from de la Grange. The Dutch travelers say

> "There are quakers who either are more wise, or through poverty, act so, who do not buy any land on the east side, but buy on the west side, where it is cheaper, in consequence of the Indians being there."

Other reasons appear to commend the west bank to the settlers, the

> "land on the east side being generally lower than the west, the west side being tolerably high and good all the way down."[c]

An important distinction is made between the west bank and the east side. In 1677-1678 the earliest settlement was established on the east side which was on low ground. Consequently, in a few years it was devastated by flood. This area is in Trenton on the south side of Calhoun Street, where Riverview Cemetery is now located. Wisely, it was referred to by the Indians as "Littleworth". The area was partially wiped out by flood in 1687 and again by a great flood in 1692.

Danckaerts's journal indicates that when he and Sluyter came to the region of the falls of the Delaware they spent the night at the home of one of the Quaker settlers.

His observations about the housing may be equally fitting to the Schooley properties. A November journal entry reads as follows:

> We arrived at the falls of the South River about sundown, passing a creek where a new grist-mill was erected by the quakers, who live hereabouts in great numbers, and daily increase. But seemed to us as if this mill could not stand long, especially if the flow of water were heavy, because the work was not well arranged. We rode over here, and went directly to the house of the person who had constructed it, who was a quaker, where we dismounted and willingly dismissed our horses. The house was very small, and from the incivility of the place, we expected poor lodging.

The creek referred to is apparently the Assanpink Creek. The grist mill was no doubt erected by Mahlon Stacy in that same year, 1679. They were near the present site of Trenton which then was known as "ye ffalls of ye De La Warr." The narrative continues:

> This miller's house is the highest up the river hitherto inhabited. Here we had to lodge; and although we were too tired to eat, we had to remain sitting upright the whole night, not being able to find room enough to lie upon the ground. We had a fire, however, but the dwellings are so wretchedly constructed that if you were not so close to the fire as almost to burn yourself, you cannot keep warm, for the wind blows through them everywhere. their houses made of nothing but clapboards, as they call them there, in this manner: they first make a wooden frame, the same as they do in the Westphalia and at Altona, but not so strong; they then split the boards of clapwood, so that they are like cooper's pipe staves, except they are not bent. These are made very thin with a large knife, so that the

> thickest end is about a pinck* thick, and the other is made sharp, like the edge of a knife. They are about five or six feet long, and are nailed on the outside of the frame, with the ends overlapping each other. They are not usually laid so close together as to prevent you from sticking a finger between them, in consequence either if their not being well joined or the boards being crooked. When it is cold and windy the best people plaster them with clay. Such are most all the English houses in the country, except those they have which were built by people of other nations. Now this house was new and airy; and as the night was very windy from the north, and extremely cold with clear moonshine, I will not readily forget it.

No doubt on the other side of the river Robert Scholey and his family huddled in similar quarters.

Let us trace further the travels of Danckaerts and Sluyter as long as they were in Quaker territory. Danckaerts's comments reveal the manners of Quakers and how they were regarded by others. Because these Dutch travelers were Labadists, they did not have much compassion for Quakers. They said little in their favor.

Continuing down the Delaware River, they arrived at the Town of Burlington, a Quaker village. Danckaerts observed that the

> "east side of the river is entirely occupied by the quakers, but how they came into its possession we will show in another place."

Finding no room available at the tavern, the travelers went back upstream to stay at Jacob Hendrick's house where they were kindly received. The following day,

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*Little finger.

Sunday the 19th of November, they returned to Burlington.

> "We went into the meeting of the quakers who went to work very unceremoniously and loosely. What they uttered was mostly in one tone, and the same thing, and so it continued until we were tired out, and went away."

The following day, Monday the 20th,

> We went again to the village this morning and entered the ordinary exhorter's house where we breakfasted with quakers, but the most worldly of men in all their deportment and conversation. We found lying upon the window a volume of Virgil, as if it were a common hand-book, and also Helmont's book on *Medicine** whom, in an introduction, which they have made to it, they make pass for one of their sect, although in his lifetime he did not know anything about quakers; and if they had been in the world, or should have come into it, while he lived, he would quickly have said, no, to them: but it seems these people will make all those who have any genius, in any respect, more than common, pass for theirs, which is certainly great pride, wishing to place themselves far above all others; whereas the most of them, whom I have seen as yet, are miserably self-minded,, in physical and religious knowledge..g

*Jean Batiste van Helmont (1577-1644) a distinguished alchemist and physician. According to van Helmont wisdom in science was to be acquired by prayer. He said that the sick never languished in his hands being either killed or cured in three days.

Danckaerts and Sluyter continued down the river to the island of Tinicum which is a short distance south of Burlington. Here they stayed at the home of Mr.Otto.

> In the evening there also arived three quakers, of whom one was their greatest prophetess who travels through the whole country in order to quake. She lives in Maryland, and forsakes husband and children, plantation and all, and goes off for this purpose. She had been to Boston, and was there arrested by the authorities on account of her quakery. This worthy personage came here in the house where we were, although Ephraim avoided her. They sat by the fire and drank a dram of rum with each other, and in a short time afterwards began to shake and groan so, that we did not know what had happened, and supposed they were going to preach, but nothing came out of it. I could not endure them, and went outdoors.[h]

On Wednesday, the 22d of November, they lodged at the house of Robert Wade, a Quaker immigrant who came to the new land in 1675 with John Fenwick. Here they met two Quaker widows.

> One of these widows, named Anna Salters, lived at Takany, and was one of those who when a certain person gave himself out as the Lord Jesus, and allowed himself to be carried around on an ass, shouted Hosanna as he rode over their garments, for which conduct he was arrested, his tongue bored through with a red-hot iron, and his forehead branded with a B for Blasphemer. * She was not only one of those, but she annointed his head and feet, and wiped them with her hair.[j]

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* The same treatment was used in East New Jersey for a second offense of burglary.

Clearly, this Quaker lady had great compassion, but it does not appear that Danckaerts and Sluyter interpreted her kindness as such. They regarded Anna Salters as

> "mundane, carnal, covetous and artful,
> although she appeared to be pious."

> " What are not those people capable of,who present themselves to be carried away as we have mentioned above; as well as others in this country, who publish and declare one, that she is Mary the mother of the Lord, another, that she is Mary Magdalen,and others that they are Martha, John, etc., scandalizers, as we heard them in a tavern, who not only so called themselves, but claim to be really such. For this reason, Mr. Wade would no longer have them in his house, making them leave, although it was well in the evening; for the Wades said they could not endure it. Indeed, God the Lord will not let them pass by, for it is not far from blasphemy. He will bring them to justice, if they be of his elect.'[k]

By the 29th of November they were returning by way of the falls where they needed to cross the river. At a plantation newly begun by a Quaker, they rested and refreshed themselves.

> "We agreed with this man, who came in the house while we were there, that he should put us over the river for three guilders in zeewant." [l]

This crossing near Bordentown was made at the site of the land which had been acquired by M. de la Grange. Nearby, Robert and Thomas Scholey had farms.

Again observing the grist mill, they remarked that in consequence of the great flow of water it stood in

danger of being washed away.[m] Apparently the mill was constructed by Mahlon Stacy.

In those times with little understanding of disease there was a widespread fear of the night air and living on low land. Danckaerts wrote:

> "There is something in the atmosphere which produces disease: but this will become gradually better, as the country is measurably populated, and thereby becomes more cleared, as experience shows is true of all the lands in America, which have been unhealthy."[n]

The Dutch travelers observed that the east side of the river was entirely occupied by the Quakers. They said that the east side had never been claimed by anyone, although the land lying between the North River and the South River[o] had been divided, the easterly part going to Lord Carteret and the westerly part to Lord Berkeley. No boundary lines between these two divisions existed until the province was divided by a deed of partition into East and West New Jersey. How the western portion of the province came into the possession of John Fenwick and others is interpreted differently by Danckaerts and Sluyter. Mr. Byllinge, a brewer of London, had failed in business. To recoup his losses, his friend Lord Berkeley offered to sell him his domain of West New Jersey for a thousand pounds. Byllinge could then divide the land and sell again at great profit. Byllinge, however, was without funds, so he borrowed money from his friends. Fenwick, also a Quaker, transacted the business for him. For this accommodation Fenwick was to enjoy a tenth of the whole westerly part. The Dutch travelers suggest that Fenwick managed it so well that he might have come into possession of the whole territory, but he was compelled to be satisfield with his tenth.

Fenwick had letters circulated describing the country in glowing terms, calling it a "luij lekkerland,"* a kind of paradise, a land where there is nothing to do and every delicacy is to be enjoyed, and that it was especially so for Quakers. Many persons bought pieces of land, having only seen them on a map and having of it imperfect knowledge. Fenwick had one tenth and the other tenths were subsequently divided into hundreths. These properties included water, morasses, swamps, marshes, along with arable soil. Individual parcels were not clearly identified. When they arrived the purchasers settled down wherever they thought best, leaving the decision about land ownership to be settled at a later time.

It is understandable that the Scholey brothers settled on the west side of the Delaware River rather than in territory where the ownership was still unsettled. The settlers who lived on the west side of the Delaware River called their home "Crookhorn," after the town of Crewkerne in Somerset, England.

There are numerous bits of evidence in the literature that indicate the existance of Crookhorn. Justin Winsor made reference to it in speaking of the settlements along the Delaware: "The settlements extended from the southern limits of the province for a few miles above the mouth of the Schuylkill, and then there was nothing until Crewcorne was reached opposite the falls of the Delaware." Other evidence is found in the will of John Wood of "Crookhorn", Bucks County, Pennsylvania, dated 27 March 1692.[5] Numbers of people, it seems, bought properties that were great disappointments to them. Buying land when it has been seen only on a map and when the buyer has not firsthand knowledge of it is surely a risky business, and there must have been numbers among them who did buy land which turned out to be

* Lui literally means lazy. Lekkerland is a fantasy land of ease and good living.

swamps and marshes. Letters were sent back to England expressing intense disappointment and disillusionment. Yet there were many others who found the new land very good, and when they wrote relatives back in England they were anxious to praise the new country. We have an abstract of a letter written by Mahlon Stacy on the 26th of the 4th month 1680:

> But now a word or two of those strange reports you have of us and our country; I affirm they are not true and fear they were spoken from a spirit of envy. It is a country that produceth all things for the support and substance of man in a plentiful manner. If it were not so I should be ashamed of what I have before written, but I can stand having truth on my side against and before the face of all gainsayers and evil spies. I have travelled through most of the places that are settled and some that are not, and in every place I find the country very apt to answer the expectation of the diligent. I have seen orchards laden with fruit to admiration, their very limbs torn to pieces with the weight, and most delicious to the taste and lovely to behold; I have seen an apple tree from a pippin kernal, yield a barrel of curious cyder; and peaches in such plenty, that some people took their carts a peach-gathering; I could not but smile at the conceit of it; They are a very delicate fruit, and hang almost like onions that are tied on ropes: I have seen and known this forty bushels of bold * wheat of one bushel sown; and many more such instances I could bring; which would be too tedious here to mention; We have from the time called May until Michaelmass,** great store of very good wild fruits, as strawberries, cranberries, and hurtleberries which

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* Plump

** Feast of the archangel Michael celebrated 29 September.

are like our bilberries* in England, but far sweeter; they are very wholesome fruits: The cranberries much like cherries for color and bigness, which may be kept til fruit come in again; an excellent sauce is made of them for venison, turkeys, and other great fowl, they are better to make tarts than either gooseberries or cherries; we have them brought to our houses by the Indians in great plenty. My brother Robert had as many cherries this year as would have loaded several carts: It is my judgment by what I have observed that fruit trees in this country destroy themselves by the very weight of their fruit: As for venison and fowls, we have great plenty: We have brought home to our houses by the Indians, seven or eight fat bucks a day; and sometimes put by as many; having no occasion for them; and fish in their season very plenteous: My cousin Revell and I, with some of my men, went last third month into the river to catch herrings; for at that time they came in great shoals into the shallows; we had neither rod nor net; but after the Indians fashion made a round pinfold about two yards over, and a foot high, but left a gap for the fish to go in at, and made a bush to lay in the gap to keep the fish in, and when that was done, we took two long birches and tied their tops together, and went about a stone's cast above our said pinfold; then hauling these birch's boughs down the stream, where we drove thousands before us, but so many got into our trap as it would hold, and then we began to haul them on shore as fast as three or four of us could, by two or three at a time, and after this manner in half an hour, we could have filled a three bushel sack of as good and large herrings as ever I saw; and as to beef and pork, here is very great plenty of it, and cheap; and also good sheep; The common

* Hurtleberries are whortleberries or blueberries; bilberries may also be blueberries but here may mean bearberry, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

> grass of this country feeds beef very fat: I have killed two this year, and therefore I have reason to know it; besides I have seen this fall, in Burlington, killed eight or nine fat oxen and cows on a market day, and all very fat: And though I speak of herrings only, lest any would think we have little other sorts, we have great plenty of most sorts of fish that ever I saw in England; besides several other sorts that are not known there; as rocks, cat-fish, shads, sheeps-heads, sturgeons and fowls plenty; as ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, partriges, and many other sorts, that I cannot remember and would be too tedious to mention. Indeed the country, take it as a wilderness, is a brave country, though no place will please all. But some will be ready to say, he writes of convenience, but not of inconveniences: In answer to these, I honestly declare, there is some barren land, as (I suppose) there is in most places of the world, and more wood then some would have upon their lands; neither will the country produce corn without labor, nor cattle be got without something to buy them, nor bread with idleness; else it would be a brave country indeed; And I question not, but all then would give it a good word; for my part I like it so well, I never had the least thought of returning to England, except on the account of trade.
>
> Mahlon Stacy

As we read these letters sent back to England to members of the family, we see there was a need to bring about a clearer understanding of what one might find in the new country. The letter of advertisment given such wide distribution by Fenwick, declaring New Jersey to be a land flowing with milk and honey, seems to have been accepted with too great a degree of naivete. The first letters home did not seem to say, "If you are so fortunate as to arrive here in good health, if you are strong, if you are willing to work long hours, and if in the beginning you are willing to endure the cold and wet, you may be

able to make a go of it". No, they did not say that. They spoke rather of "orchards laden with fruit to admiration," the fish that could be caught in the rivers, and the fat bucks. This was true, but the Quakers in particular and the people in general seemed to be too readily willing to believe that the new country was a luij lekkerland. The words that had been spoken in praise of the land had now to be accompanied by the realization that the land would not produce corn without labor and that bread could not be got with idleness.

Notes and References:

a. Bartlett Burleigh James and J. Franklin Jameson, eds., *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts* (New York, 1913), .

b. When one examines the very small writing on this map it appears that the name is written Sebeley, yet it is written next to Robert Scholey and probably the correct interpretation is "Scoley." No Sebeley has been found in any literature relating to this region at the time.

c. Supra note a, 238.

d. Supra note a, .

e. Supra note a, .

g. Supra note a, .

f. Supra note a, .

g. The same treatment was used in East New Jersey for a second offense or burglary.

h. Supra note a, .

i. Supra note a, .

j. Supra note a, .

k. Supra note a, .

l. Supra note a, .

m. The Hudson and Delaware rivers.

n. Justin Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vols. (Boston and New York, 1884), 3:.

o. Engraving from Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, Vol I.

11... SAMUEL[3] SCHOOLEY (Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 25th of the 12th month 1698 in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey[a] and he died in Mendham, New Jersey, on the 8th of the 2d month 1761, aged "nearly 64".[b] On the 7th of the 3d month 1725 he married AVIS HOLLOWAY at the Chesterfield Meeting, they both being of that township.[c] Avis was born the 2d of the 9th month 1706,[d] probably in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, and she died, probably in Newton Township, Sussex County, New Jersey, between 20 June 1771 and 24 May 1785,[e] the daughter of John and Mary (Pharo) Holloway.[f] In his will dated the 16th day of the 12th month 1716/7, proved 20 April 1717, John Holloway of Chesterfield, Burlington County, named his wife Mary and his daughter Avis, then under eighteen.[g] Avis, the wife of Samuel Schooley, was also named in the 17 November 1757 will of her cousin, James Pharo of Chesterfield, yeoman.[h]

Recorded in the minutes of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting is the full text of Samuel and Avis's marriage, a typical example of such Quaker marriage records, complete with the names of all those present who signed as witnesses:

> Whereas Samuel Scholey of Chesterfield and Western Division of New Jersey and Avis Holloway of the same place, having declared their intentions of marriage with each other before several Monthly Meetings of the people called Quakers at Chesterfield in the County of Burlington aforesaid according to the good order used among them whose proceedings therein after deliberate consideration thereof and having consent of parents and relations concerned, nothing appearing to obstruct, were approved by said meeting. Now these are to Certifie all to whom it

may concern that for the full accomplishment of their said intentions this twenty-seventh day of the third month of the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Five. They, the said Samuel Scholey and Avis Holloway appeared at a public meeting of the said people, and others at their public meeting house in Chesterfield aforesaid. And the said Samuel Scholey taking the said Avis Holloway by the hand did in a solemn manner openly declare that he took her to be his wife, promising, through the Lord's assistance to be to her a loving and faithful husband until the Lord should please by death to separate them. And there and then in the said assembly the said Avis Holloway did in like manner declare that she took the said Samuel Scholey to be her husband, promising to be to him a loving and faithful wife till it shall please the Lord by death to separate them. And moreover the said Samuel Scholey and Avis Holloway (she according to the custom of marriage assuming the name of her husband) as a further Confirmation thereof did then and there to these presents set their hands. And we whose names are here unto subscribed being among others present at the solemnization of the said Marriage and subscription in manner aforesaid as witnesses hereunto have also to these presents set our hands the day and year above written.

Samuel Scholey
Avis Scholey

Richard French
John Sykes
Richard Lawrence
Benj. Busson
Ralph Cowgill
John Bunting
John Scholey
Robert Tudor
Wm. Murfin
James Holloway

Mathew Champion
Rebeccah Cowgill
John Abbott
Robert Murfin
Wm Taylor
Isaac Cowgill
Wm. Wood
Mary Holloway
Samuel Shinn
Sarah Scholey

Sarah Shinn	George Holloway
Tho. Scholey	Elizabeth Scholey
James Pharo	Hannah Scholey
Wm Murfin	John Taylor
John Scholey	Dan'l Smith
Mary Smith	and eleven others. [i]

Early in 1726 Samuel sold land in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County to William Wood, being half the 111-acre homestead inherited from his father.[j] In the 11th month of 1726, Samuel purchased from Isaac DeCou of the town and county of Burlington, yeoman, 350 acres, partly in what became Lebanon Township, Hunterdon County, and partly in what became Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey, in 1798. [k] This is supposed to have been the same 350 acre tract which his father had purchased in 1714 from Thomas Stevenson[l] and later became known as Schooleys Mountain . It was in this area the Samuel Schooleys settled near a new Quaker settlement established in what became Bethlehem Township just south of Lebanon.

At or about the same time Samuel's brothers Thomas and William also moved here. Thomas probably returned to Burlington County, William soon moved up into Morris County, and Samuel went further north to Sussex County. Hunterdon County was created in 1713 and embraced all the territory from the Falls of the Delaware to what is now the New York State line. This county was at the frontier and among the early families who came here from Burlington County were Jacob Doughty, John and William Coats, the Stevensons, Kings, Rockhills, Emleys, Larges, Willsons, Williamses, and the Schooleys.[l]

Lebanon Township, previous to the organization of Morris County in 1739, and possibly for some time after that, extended northward to include several townships

later separated from it. A portion of Lebanon Township was set off as Washington Township, Morris County, in 1798, and here was located the residence of Samuel Schooley "by the mineral springs", in the southwest part of the county where Schooleys Mountain lies. The property is described in a warrant from the Council of Proprietors of the Western Division of New Jersey issued the 1st and returned the 30th day of August 1809, by which was required a "resurvey of lands for James Scholey, a son of Joseph and grandson of Samuel". These lands were "scituate in the Township of Washington, formerly Lebanon, in the county of Morris, formerly Hunterdon, in the Western Division of New Jersey". The beginning of the resurvey was "near the mineral springs, about a mile and a half northeast from Samuel Scholey's former residence".[m]

Samuel was an active participant in Quaker business and on the 10th of the 4th month 1729 he, Thomas Williams, and others were allowed by the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting in Burlington County to meet at one of their homes each first day of the week, since they were settled "remote from Friends". This is believed to have been the beginning of the Bethlehem (later Kingwood) Monthly Meeting of Friends.[n] In 1733 Jacob Doughty conveyed four acres of land for the use of the meetinghouse in Bethlehem and in 1744 a Monthly Meeting was established at this place.

That year John Simcock, Samuel Schooley's son-in-law, was appointed the first recorder of the meeting. For this assignment he had to be a good pen maker and pen mender. He used a goose quill for writing and had to provide paper, pumice, pen, ink, knife, horn, rule, plummet, wax, and sand. An examination of the Monthly Meeting minutes written by John Simcock is informative and amusing. Under the date 11th 12th month 1744 it was recorded that

> "This meeting taking into consideration the necessity of Building a new Meetinghouse in this place have Unanimously agreed to lay the necessity thereof before the next Quarterly Meeting in order to their Approbation therein".

Later it was agreed that the meetinghouse should be built according to the dimensions 36 by 26 "in the Clear" and that it should be built of stone. In an entry of 14th 3d month 1747 shows

> "we are building our new Meeting-house here thirty-nine feet long and twenty-seven feet wide".

On the 17th 7th month 1749, the sum of three pounds fifteen shillings had been paid toward the building of the meetinghouse; however, by the 21st 9th month 1752 some differences had developed among the members relating to the rebuilding of the roof. Earlier, there is an entry of the 11th 6th month 1752 in which it was reported money had been given by the Quarterly Meeting toward repairing the meetinghouse at Kingwood. It is good to learn that by the 9th of the 5th month 1754, ten years after the subject was introduced, there was a "general satisfaction" relative to the rebuilding of the meetinghouse. While it appears it took ten years to get this project under way, the building was completed in 1747, burned in 1752, and was rebuilt in 1754.[o]

On 1 November 1729 Samuel "purchased a warrant" of 136 acres, located near Stephensburg, Washington Township, Morris County, and he sold the property to William Pew in March 1733.[p] To his brother-in-law, George Holloway, then of Hunterdon County, Samuel "Scholey" of "Nutown", New Jersey, on 1 June 1732, conveyed 130 acres on a ridge of hills lying between the river or creek called "Murkenebkong" and the South

Branch of the Raritan River, adjoining land of Isaac "DeCoues".[q] This was part of the 350-acre tract Samuel purchased in 1726.

An election of officers for Lebanon Township was held 17 March 1734, with "Schooley & Holloway"--certainly Samuel Schooley and George Holloway--being listed as freeholders-- and Samuel Schooley elected an overseer of the poor.[r] Samuel was still listed as a freeholder of Lebanon Township in 1741.[s] Samuel Schooley of Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, yeoman, and Avis his wife, for £150, sold about 190 acres to William Henn of Lebanon, Hunterdon County, yeoman, on 22 April 1745, it being the remainder of the 350-acre tract and described as bordering land of Isaac DeCow, land late of Thomas Stevenson, and land of William Cook. [k]

Henn and his wife Elsie, who were from Germany, purchased the other part of the 350 acres from George Holloway in 1754.[t] Shortly after this time (1745) the Samuel Schooleys moved again.

About 1743 there began a migration by some Bethlehem Quakers to the "Great Meadows" in Sussex County (then still part of Morris but now Warren County). By 1752 the Quaker meeting at the Great Meadows was known as Hardwick. [u] About the time of the new migration to Great Meadows, a traveller visiting New Jersey from England made some observations of the New World. In *A Letter from New Jersey, in America*, "By a Gentleman, late of Christ's College, Cambridge", he remarked that

> New Jersey is as well cultivated as any of the colonies like a world half emerged out of Chaos. The farms lye interspersed in the bosom of thick woods You are either in the woods, or have woods on one side of you; and the view is...as the breadth of a field or two,.... A few scattered houses here make a

> village;.... Most of the houses...are...of pine boards or cedar shingles. The people are naturally brisk and of a lively temper. They stand much upon a footing of equality among each other. The men, who are extreme kind husbands, go commonly the way that the wife is of. [M]any families never fasten their doors when they go to bed; and the good house wives, that have cloth in bleaching, never take it in at night. As to the picking of pockets, the practice is utterly unknown,.... The old country people that have removed to these parts, are observed to be longer lived than those who are born here, few of whom live to any great age. They lose their teeth early,..and when they begin to drop, one may say then date it the fall of the leaf. The people live chiefly upon salt meat and roots,...but their most reigning dish is maize, ground, and boiled into a diet they call suppaun. With this the board is crowned three times a day. A good farm raises and manufactures all it's provisions, viz. bread, flesh, drink, cloaths, firing, candles, soap, tobacco, and has all it's work done by it's own slaves. The clearing woodland for tillage is a much less work than cutting down every tree. The emperor Severus in clearing the lands in Britain, lost 50,000 of his men; but the American planters spare their men, and only kill the trees. They cut up the brush, and saplings, and leave the timber trees, having girt, that is, cut them round their bole, to fall of themselves as they decay, and then immediately go to ploughing and sowing among them."[v]

The gentleman obviously had scientific inclinations also. The life history of the wheat rust fungus was not understood until many years later. We now understand the role of the barberry bush as an intermediate host to the fungus which infects the wheat plant. It is astonishing to read that the Gentleman of Chirst's College visiting in 1745 was

> "in mind to speak of the barberry tree, which the planters reckon very pernicious to grain, especially, I think, wheat, and tell you that an whole field will be blighted where any of this shrub grows".

The quotation of the Gentleman of Christ's College is ended:

> "In summer time,...the air is bespangled every night with a kind of flies, which they call fire-flies".[w]

The young visitor from Cambridge described quite accurately the daily life and work habits of our Schooley forebears.

About 1749 Samuel and Avis Schooley and their children, including probably daughter Asenath Simcock and her family, established a new home in Hardwick Township in the western end of Morris County. By a deed of 12 March 1751, Thomas and Richard Penn granted to Samuel Scholey, Samuel Willson Jr., Joseph Willets, and Joseph Lundy, all of Hardwick Township, Morris County, yeomen, title to 1250 acres lying in the township. [x] Once again Samuel was among the pioneer Quakers in a new settlement on a new frontier. Here he continued to live until his death in 1761 and here some of his children married and lived for various lengths of time. Samuel, who became an elder of the Kingwood Monthly Meeting,[b] was appointed by that meeting with Josiah Dyer and Richard Lundy, Jr., on the 11th of the 4th month 1754 [1752?], to visit families of Quakers of the Hardwick Preparative Meeting.[y] Samuel and Avis were among the first elders appointed for the Hardwick Monthly Meeting in 1756. [aa]

By a contract made 20 October 1758 between Samuel Schooley of the first part, and John Stevens and James Parker, for themselves and in behalf of William Alexander, of the second part, it was agreed Samuel would procure materials for and construct a sawmill in Alexandria Township, Hunterdon County (in that part later set off as Frenchtown). Samuel was to "immediately cut down and procure timber for a Saw mill and mill Dam to be sett up on Neshasackaway near the River Delaware which said mill He is to build at his own Expence both wooden work & iron & every other necessary for a Saw mill Compleat & to sett the said mill agoing and to build a Mill waggon compleat". For this service, Stevens and Parker, in behalf of Alexander, agreed to pay Samuel one hundred pounds, one half when the mill was raised and the other half when the mill was "compleat and sett agoing". Schooley agreed the "Damn [sic] shall be a good strong & Substantial frame damn and well fixt, The Cill to be let into the Rock which is to be Cut out at the expense of sd. John & James". [bb]

Whether the mill was in fact built or completed by Samuel Schooley is uncertain; he died in 1761, a few years after the making of this contract. Unfortunately, construction of the mill did not bring about a scramble for purchase of building lots. John Stevens and James Parker apparently had hoped to engineer a boom, seeking to get things going by selling a lot to a Philadelphia merchant and then making a contract with him to build upon the lot a "Dwelling House & store house under one Roof...with a Cellar under the Same...." It was agreed to pay James Parker, William Earl, and John Stevens "yearly and every one Ear of Indian Corn if Demanded...."[cc]

Although he died in Mendham, Samuel Schooley was buried in the Hardwick Monthly Meeting Burying Ground, located beside the road from Allemuchy to

Johnsonburg. A eulogy to him was printed in the Quaker publication, *The Friend:*

> Samuel Schooley was born in the upper part of the Province of East Jersey in 1697 of parents who were members of the Society of Friends, and early settlers in that neighborhood. He was educated with care, and the labours of his parents were blessed to him, through the visitations of the Lord's Holy Spirit, and his submission thereto. He was a man of an innocent inoffensive conduct, cheerful and pleasant in conversation, of a sound and deep judgment, well grounded in the principals of Truth. Although it was his lot to live mostly remote from Friends meetings, amongst people of other societies, yet the education of his children became his care and concern, early to impress on their tender minds the principals of Truth, both by example and precept. The happy effect of this, through the blessing of the Almighty, he had to behold in some of his children, who laid down their heads, we have cause to believe, in peace with the Almighty, and in unity with their brethren, some time before their parent, who faithfully discharged the trust reposed in him on that important occasion. Samuel Schooley was held in much esteem, as an elder of Kingwood Monthly Meeting, discharging his duty therein, and over the flock of Christ as a father in the Truth. He delighted much in the company of his Friends, and was well beloved by them and others. We have good reason to believe he is gone to enjoy that rest which is prepared for those who faithfully hold out to the end.[b]

A few years after Samuel's death, on the 10th of the 11th month 1763, the Kingwood Monthly Meeting allowed Friends in Paulinskiln to hold a meeting there once a month during the winter, at the home of "Avee"

Schooley. In 1775 the meeting was allowed to be held at the home of her son, Benjamin Schooley. [dd]

On 25 October 1765, Avis Schooley of Newton, Sussex County, widow, for consideration of "proclamation Money", was granted by Jonathan Hampton of Elizabethtown, Sussex County, a Lot of Upland and Meadow situate in Newton, Part of a tract Surveyed for Governor Penn, running along lands owned by Asa Schooley.

> ".Together with all singular the mines, minerals, ways, waters, water courses, fowlings, fishings, huntings, powers, profits, commodities, Improvments, Hereditaments, and Appurtances to the same belonging or in any way apurtaining".[ee]

Avis Schooley of Newton Township, Sussex County, left a will dated 20 June 1771. To her sons Joseph and Benjamin she left five shillings each. Granddaughter Ann Simcock, daughter-in-law Martha Schooley, and granddaughter Avis Dyer were each to have some goods and son Samuel Schooley was to have what remained of the real and personal estate and to be executor. The will was proved 24 May 1785. [e]

Much is learned by examining wills and inventories of estates of those who lived before us. These documents tell us not only what the people owned but what they held especially dear and how they hoped to have their possessions preserved. They reveal romance and tragedy, who was wayward, who owned slaves and what they did with them. It was common to leave land for burying grounds. There was a remembrance for the "meaney kineneses" that were shown by friends, and references to "cesters" and "cussins". There is mention of the "pott hangers with the flower de luce in them", the "men's stomachers", the "peas-porridge tawney-cloth".

In spite of being "fol of pain of Bodey" in their "sixnis" they claim to be of sound mind. They admonished their heirs to "collext" all debts, especially those "Dangerously dew" and to be wary of "extorsinat" claims. A "musketernett" was a necessity and sometimes left to an heir in a will.. Bibles were often bequeathed, and other kinds of books, being rare, were mentioned in Wills with occasionally a half-interest in a book being declared. A collection of books was sometimes dignified by being referred to as a "lyberary" or "libruary". Looking glasses were prized possessions. An amber necklace may have been left as a protection against some evil influence.

Samuel and Avis Holloway Schooley had 8 children (i - viii below):

i. ASENATH[4], b. 18 4m. 1726; d. 12 12m. 1759[d];m. in Bethlehem, 7 4m. 1744, JOHN SIMCOCK JR,. b. 2 12 m. 1723, son of John[3] (Jacob[2], John[1]) and Mary (Waln) Simcock.[ff] The Simcocks settled at Gwinedd, Pa.. in 1746 and then returned to New Jersey.

Children, surname Simcock:[gg]

1. SAMUEL[5], b. 16 2m. 1745 in Bethlehem; m. int. at Kingwood MM, 4 4m. 1768.
2. JOHN, b. 5 10m. 1747 in Greenwich; m. 1773[hh]
3. ANNE, b. 12 12m. 1750[d] in Kingwood; living 20 June 1771
4. JOSEPH
5. BENJAMIN

ii. ANNE, b. 29 6m 1728; d. 22 3m 1758[d]; m. in Hardwick, N.J., 30 8m 1751, as his 1st wife, SAMUEL[3] LUNDY,[ii] b. in Bucks Co., Pa., 13

12m 1727, d. probably in Independence Twp., Sussex Co., 14 2m 1801, son of Richard[2] (Richard[1]) and Elizabeth (Large) Lundy and brother of Martha who m. Anne's brother Benjamin. After Anne's death Samuel m. (2) 20 11m 1765, SARAH WILLETS, who d. 13 2m 1824, dau. of Joseph Willets, and by whom he had 9 more ch. Samuel Lundy was a judge.[jj] In his will of 3 Feb. 1796, proved 4 Apr. 1801, Samuel Lundy, Sr., of Independence Twp., Sussex Co., named his wife Sarah, sons Samuel (to care for his mother), Daniel, George, Levi, and Jesse, and daughters Ann Patterson, Edith Laing, "Aschsgh," Sarah, and Amy.[kk]

Children, surname Lundy:[ll]

1. ISAAC[5], b. 26 12m 1752.
2. DANIEL, b. 9 9m 1754; d. 24 3m 1817; m. 1787, ELIZABETH LAING, b. 29 8m 1765, dau. of John and Hannah (Webster) Laing; 2 ch.
3. GEORGE, b. 3 6m 1756; d. 4 2m 1833; m. 15 Mar.1780, ESTHER WILLSON, b. 30 Mar. 1754, d. 20 Dec. 1836, dau. of Samuel [3] (Samuel[2] Robert[1]) and Deborah (Willets) Willson; 9 ch.

22. iii. JOSEPH, b. 19 11m 1730, d. 1778; m. in 1756 to SARAH BROWN(1737-1811). See page....220.

iv. JAMES b. 1732; d. 1767; m. in 1765 to MARGARET -------.who was living 20 Apr. 1767.[tt] On 20 Apr. 1767, Margaret, widow of James Schooley of Newton, Sussex Co., renounced administration of his estate (witnessed by Benjamin Schooley and Josiah

Dyer, Jr.) and it was granted to Samuel Schooley of Newton, with Josiah Dyer of Hardwick as a bondsman. The inventory of the estate, taken 13 Apr. 1767 by Jacob Lundy, Samuel Lundy, and Benjamin Schooley, showed a value of £86.16.2. On 12 Apr. 1769 an account was filed by the administrator and included payments to Avis, William, and Asa Schooley, Josiah Dyer, Samuel Lundy, Samuel Lundy Jr., Ephraim Darby, and Samuel Willson.[tt]

23. v. BENJAMIN, b. 24 4m 1733, d. 1809; m. 1755 to MARTHA LUNDY. See page.....224.

vi.. RACHEL, b. 26 5m 1736; d. 27/28 11m 1770[mm]; m. in Morris Co., 10 11m 1755, JOSIAH DYER JR., b. 1 12m 1724, d. 1819, son of Josiah (John) and Hester (Brown) Dyer of Plumstead, Pa.[nn,oo]. Josiah and Rachel lived in Sussex (now Warren) Co., N.J.

Children, surname Dyer:[oo]

1. AVIS[5]; d. 6 12m. 1783[pp]
2. MARY; m. 1786, LEWIS[4] DENNIS, b. 22 4m. 1761, son of Joseph[3] (Joseph[2], Ezekial[1]) and Hannah (Lewis) Dennis[qq]; 5 ch.
3. RACHEL; m. JOHN VOAK; 10 ch.
4. SAMUEL; m. SUSANNAH POUND; 4 ch.
5. JAMES; m. (1) ------- MORE; m. (2) 1824 ELIZABETH ATKINSON; 1 ch.[rr]
6. ANNA; m. 1792, JOHN WILLSON JR.; 4 ch.

vii. JEHOADEN (1739-) ; m. in 1758 to EBENEZER WILLSON the son of Robert and Mary Lundy Willson. They had six children: (i) David (1759-) m. Mary Ware, (ii)Jonathan (1761-1856) m. Mary Stackhouse,(iii) Phoebe, m. John Wright, (iv) Edith, m. Septimus Hough, (v) Mary, (vi) Aaron.

24. viii. SAMUEL II (1745-1832) m. (1) in 1766 to MARGARET BROWN GIBBON; (2) in 1770 to ELIZABETH WILLSON. See page.....232.

James, the fourth child of Samuel and Avis, died two years after his marriage in 1767. He was 35 years old. No record of any children of James and Margaret exists. The items inventoried in the settlement of his estate establish that he was a farmer who lived near Newton in Sussex County. Margaret was appointed administratrix of his estate, but she renounced this appointment. In her stead James' brother, Samuel,Jr., was authorized to administer. Appraisments were made by Jacob Lundy, Samuel Lundy, and Benjamin Schooley. Disbursements to several persons were made: to Avis, the mother of James, Josiah Dyer, his brother-in-law, William Schooley, his uncle, Asa Schooley, Samuel Lundy Jr., Samuel Lundy, his brother-in-law, Ephriam Darby, and Samuel Willson.

Rachel, the sixth child of Samuel and Avis Schooley, married Josiah Dyer, Jr. who lived in Warren County, New Jersey. He was the son of Josiah Dyer who was of Bucks County, Pennsylvania and a grandson of John Dyer who came from England about 1700 and settled in Dyerstown, Pennsylvania. He was a minister among Friends as was also his son, Josiah, the father of Josiah, Jr.

Josiah Dyer, Jr. and Rachel Schooley had five children: (i) Mary, (ii) Rachel, (iii) Samuel, (iv) James, and (v) Anne. Mary, the first of these children married

Lewis Dennis. They had five children: Isaac, Hannah, Rachel, Joseph, and Thomas. Rachel, the second child, married John Volk. They had ten children: Lydia, James, Abraham, Isaac, Sarah, Samuel, Joseph, Mary., John, and Josiah. Samuel, the third child, married Susannah Pound. They lived at Dark Moon and had four children: Elizabeth, Josiah, Rachel, and Benjamin. James, the fourth child, was twice married: (1) to -------More, a widow from Bucks County, and (2) in 1824 to Elizabeth Atkinson. Anna, the fifth child, married John Willson, Jr. They had four children: Aaron, William, Rachel, and Robert.

Josiah and Rachel Schooley Dyer made their home in the then Sussex County, New Jersey on the road between Log Gaol and Allamuchy. Log Gaol was the county seat of Sussex County until 1765 when the name of the town changed to Johnsonburg. On the roadway at the Josiah Dyer property one may find a milestone along the stone wall which reads "2 to L.G." meaning two miles to Log Gaol. Sussex at that time included the present Sussex, Warren, and Hunterdon Counties. Log Gaol had the only "Gaol" in northern New Jersey.

Of the children of Josiah and Rachel Dyer, Mary went to Canada, Rachel went to New York, James went west, and only Samuel and Anna remained in the area. Samuel and Susannah Pound made their home at Dark Moon, and Anna lived in Allamuchy but later moved to Ohio. On the ground secured from Samuel Dyer, the Presbyterians built their meeting house, later known as The Yellow Frame Church. The one child of James and Elizabeth Atkinson Dyer, Joseph Dyer (1823-1905) married Prudence Stoddard and apparently lived in the Josiah Dyer household on the road between Johnsonburg and Allemuchy.

Everyone who reaches the age of fifty thinks from time to time of how it used to be in other days. So, a father chooses to tell his children that he remembers when milk was delivered in a horse drawn wagon, or when he went with his Dad down the street to the neighbors house and heard a radio. An indifferent response from the children does not deter one who wishes to reminisce. Such was the inclination of John Dyer of Bucks County, Pennsylvania when he wrote to his cousin, Rachel Dyer who lived at Dark Moon in Warren County, New Jersey.

"Respected Cousin Rachel Dyer,

I have never had the pleasure to see thee since thy infancy. Thy brother Josiah arrived here yesterday telling as thee would wish to know more about thy relations in these parts. My great-grandfather was John Dyer, a Minister of the Society of Friends, who came from England about the year 1700 and settled with some families who came with him and called the place Dyerstown. There were no inhabitants but Indians. He received his certificate from Abington in Philadelphia Co.., I mean from Abington Monthly Meeting in the year 1718.

His son Josiah Dyer was a Preacher also and had four sons and five daughters. Thy grandfather Josiah Dyer was the second son; my father John Dyer was the fourth son. There are many of the descendants about here....."

Another person who lived on the same road and was important to the lives of the members of the community was Dr. Samuel Kennedy. He lived near Bear Creek, not far from Josiah Dyer's home. A minister and a teacher, he was also a practitioner of medicine. Although he could prescribe roots and herbs, a doctor did not attend a woman in childbirth. The attendance at childbearing was

entirely in the hands of women. It was unbecoming of a regular doctor to attend a woman in confinement.

Avis Schooley died in 1785. She had prepared a will several years before her death, dated "June twentyeth Anno Dom 1771":

> "I Avis Schooley of Newtown in the County of Sussex in the Western Division of the Province of New Jersey, being of perfect mind and memory and Knowing the mortality of my Body, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament.
>
> First, I give and bequeath unto my son, Joseph.....
>
> Secondly, I give and bequeath unto my son, Benjamin.....
>
> Thirdly, I give and bequeath unto my grand daughter, Ann Simcock.....
>
> Fifthly (sic) , I give to my grand daughter, Avis Dyer.....
>
> Sixthly, I give and bequeath unto my son Samuel Schooley all and every part of the Remainder of my estate both real and personal to be his, his heirs and assigns forever. And lastly I do make and Constitute and ordain my Son Samuel Schooley my only and sole executor of this my last will and Testament.
>
> Signed, sealed,
> Pronounced and Declared by the said Avis Schooley as her last will and Testament by us the subscribers.
>
> Avis Schooley
> Seal
>
> Witnesses: Isaac , Daniel, and Samuel Lundy.

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*Note that the "fourthly" is left out of the will.

Notes and References:

a. "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington Co N.J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the

Minutes)," n.p. The year of Samuel's birth is not doubledated, but his age at death suggests it might be expressed 1697/8. In Early Germans of NJ, 480, his birth is given as "1705 (?) Oct. 26".

b. *The Friend*, 7 10m 1859, 33:45, 46.

c. NJ Archives I, 22 Marriage Recs., 1665-1800:667; "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington Co N.J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriages Declared (from the Minutes)",Colls. GSP, n.p. See also Lewis D. Cook, "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington County, New Jersey Intentions of Marriage and Certificates of Removal 1685-1756", Colls. GSP (1970), 7. In *The Lundy Fam.*, 452, Avis is said to have been of the town of Burlington and the m. date given as 6 3m, probably copying from Early Germans of NJ, 480.

d. Ancient handmade copybook with inscription Avis Holloway 1721 aged 15 years. In 1937 in possession of Mrs. J. F. Burke, Jr., granddau. of A. A. Vance, the former owner [recs. in back of book], in Mabel Day Parker, "Bible Records Collected in Morris County New Jersey" (1937), NJDAR 240:6. The birth years on this rec. for Asenath, Anne, and Joseph had "crumbled away". Avis's birth is given as Feb. 9, 1706 in the Early Germans of NJ, 480, and copied in later works. In *The Lundy Fam.*, 453, son James is omitted and Jehoaden who "possibly belongs here" added.

e. NJ Archives I, 35 [Wills 6]:342. Witnesses were Isaac Lundy, Daniel Lundy, and Samuel Lundy.

f. Alfred R. Justice Collection, 2, Colls. GSP, 12:15. Avis may have been Samuel's cousin through her mother

g. NJ Archives I, 23 [Wills 1]:234.

h. NJ Archives I, 32 [Wills 3]:253.

i. Chesterfield MM Recs., I:49, quoted with minor differences in *Pioneer Schooley Fam.*, 22.

j. West Jersey Deeds, D:102, recorded 16 4m 1726.

k. West Jersey Deeds, G-G:438, 439, recorded 22 4m 1745. The original deed was in the possession of Hon. H. W. Hunt of Schooleys Mountain in 1882 (Hist. of Morris Co., 373). It may be this deed referred to in one account of the Schooleys, wherein it is stated that Samuel's deed to a large tract of land, which he had failed to have recorded, was destroyed when his house burned. Since he did not take steps to have another deed recorded, he lost title to the land twenty years later ("Schooley-Dennis Family in New Jersey," Memorandum by Martin R. Dennis, 11 Oct. 1877, copied from

pages found in a lawyer's office in Sussex, N.J. (1951), NJDAR, 374.5:1). This account seems unsupported. Ed.

l. Mary C. Vail, "Historical Sketch of the Friends Meetinghouse of the Society of Friends at Quakertown, New Jersey" The Jerseyman, 2(1893):9.

m. Surveys CC:154, Surveyor General's Office, Burlington, N.J. [Might now be at the Archives in Trenton?]

n. Surpa note m, 9-11; James W. Moore, "The Kingwood Records," The Jerseyman, 4(1898):6. The records of the Bethlehem Meeting were kept at Chesterfield until 1744, when Bethlehem was made a monthly meeting and the name was changed to Kingwood Monthly Meeting when Kingwood Twp. was set off from Bethlehem Twp. in 1748. At Kingwood records for the Hardwick and Mendham meetings were also kept until 1797. The name of the meeting was changed to Quakertown in 1859.

o. Supra note m, 10; "Kingwood Records," supra note o, 6, 7. While these two sources duplicate each other somewhat, their direct quotations are not always the same. Also, the dates in Moore's account may be incorrect in some of his abstracts from the meeting's minutes.

p. Early Germans of NJ, 480, but on p. 460 it is shown that Samuel's brother Thomas sold 136 acres to Pew in 1733.

q. West Jersey Deeds, U:92, recorded 14 10m 1755.

r. James P. Snell, History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey (Philadelphia, 1881; reprinted., 1976), 445.

s. Norman C. Wittwer, "Hunterdon County Freeholders, 1741," GMNJ 37(1962):56.

t. James P. Snell, History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey (Philadelphia, 1881; reprint ed., Washington, N.J., 1971), 576.

u. Surpa note m, 10, 11.

v. T. T., A Letter from New Jersey, in America...By a Gentleman, late of Christ's College, Cambridge (London, 1756), 6-9, 13, 18-23.

w. Ibid., 16, 17.

x. Sussex Co. [NJ] Deeds, E2:206. The original deed is at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

y. "Kingwood Records," supra note o, 8. The item is dated 11 4 1754 but appears between ones dated 14 5 1752 and 11 6 1752.

aa. Supra note m, 11.

bb. Henry Race, "The First Years of Frenchtown", The Jerseyman, 2(1893):22.

cc. bid., 22, 23.
dd. "Kingwood Records", supra note o, 13, 14.
ee. Sussex Co. [NJ] Deeds, A2:205; acknowledged 20 Feb. 1771.
ff. Edna E. Liddle, "Simcock (Simcox)-Liddle (Liddell) and Related Families--1966" (n.p., n.d.), n.p.
gg. "Kingwood Records", supra note o, 31; Carolyn Syron Valentine, "Syron--Sering Wills, Deeds and Ways" (Washington, D.C., 1925), 132, typescript, The New York Public Library, New York, N.Y.; Lundy Fam., 453.
hh. He may have been the John "Sym Cock" received at the Center MM [Va.?] from the Mount Pleasant MM in Va. on a certificate dated 26 10m 1816. More likely he was the John Simcock who with 3 sons was received at the Westfield MM in Surry Co., N.C., 19 12m 1795 on a certificate from Kingwood, N.J., dated 13 11m 1794 ("Kingwood Records", supra note o, 5[1899]:58; Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 1:968).
ii. Witnesses were Samuel, William, Elizabeth, Benjamin, and Rachel Schooley; Richard, Elizabeth, Richard Jr., Anne, Joseph, and Jacob Lundy; Sarah Lyking; and others.
jj. Lundy Fam., 265-270.
kk. NJ Archives I, 39 [Wills 10]:286.
ll. Lundy Fam., 269.
mm. "Memoranda from the Diary of John Dyer of Plumstead, Bucks Co., Pa." [1763-1805], Pubs. of the Gen. Soc. of Pa., 3(1906):41.
nn. Lundy Fam., 453.
oo. William C. Armstrong, Pioneer Families of Northwestern New Jersey (Lambertville, N.J., 1979), 190, 195, 384.
pp. Supra note mm, 48.
qq. Lundy Fam., 418.
rr. Ibid., 463.
ss. "Kingwood Records", supra note o, 15.
tt. New Jersey Wills (Sussex Co.), 123S; abstracted in NJ Archives I, 33 [Wills 4]:374.
uu. The Schooley Reunion, in which it is stated Samuel and Avis had 4 sons and 4 daus., 3 of the sons dying "early" and unm.

Josiah Dyer's Diary

Working on genealogy often seems like putting the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle together. The researcher sometimes forgets he is dealing with real lives, of individuals who suffered from losses, sickness, and pain. Our ancestors lived without aspirin, without anesthesia, and without a knowledge of nutrition. They knew nothing about vitamins or about the causes of disease. The pains and the joys of their lives are made real to us in the reading of a diary kept by Rachel Schooley Dyer's brother-in-law, John. His entries not only reveal the day-to-day lives of the people, but also contain genealogical significance.[a]

November the 16th 1763 Father's family
moved to Maryland -
March 1st 1764 Butlers moved to fathers place-
7 this morning Isaac Fell Hanged him Self
in his own Barn-
5-14 about Six of the Clock this Evening Wm.
Reders house was struck with Lightning
and several people were very much hurt--
Joseph Watson and Robert Kirkbridge being
not able to be moved home

1767

17-23 Mary Dillon married to Joseph Kenerd over
the River I sopose-
8-24 Robert Stuart and three of his Sons Struck
Dead with a vapor or sulphur in his
well this morning there was such a Damp or

Sulphery vapor in Robert Stuarts well that it killed him and three of his Sons one of them Going Down to Doo Something in the well fell down Dead as they sopose and the rest Going Down one by one Expecting to help them that were Down but fell Down Dead as fast as they came to the bottom, another man named Snotgrass was let Down and Drawed up again as Quick as possible but was so far Gon that he Did not Come too for an hour or there abouts

9-9 Andrew Ellicott and Esther Brown married by Gilbert Hicks Esqr at Andrews one house the ninth Day of September 1767 in Plumpstead

1768

7-3 Kirkbrides servant John Gill Died with Drinking Cold water when hot 2 weeks before

1769

1-5 Came home to plumpstead and the same night I was married

3-12 Benjamin Brown was here from the Great medows-

6-11 the Eleventh day of June between nine and ten oClock in the morning Elizabeth Dyer was born

8 -23 Rachel Willson was at Plumstead from old England--a noted preacher aproved I believe by all Sorts of people

12-19 Joseph Wright born about one o'clock this morning

1770

1-8 Nathanial Brittains son had his Skull mashed to pieces by a kick from a horse-

1-11 Nathaniel Brittains son Died of the Kick recd a few days ago-

3-5 Computed to be 4474 houses in Philadelphia-

3-11 Subscription for relief of Bartholomew

Bolderson who had the misfortune to have house & shop burned to the ground-

3-14 John Hughes buryed this Day and I spose he Died yesterday, of a Dropsey-

3-19 Elizabeth Ferguson died last Night at Magills of a consumption-

3-17 Jonathan Shaw and Ezekial Roders Chose Supervisors for the highways for the ensuing year-

3-21 Jeremiah Doyl moved away from our place-

3-30 the Last Day but one of March Laurance Growdon Died who was Clark of the Court and one of the Governors Council.

11-6 Joseph Lunn was killed by a wagon Running over his head which mashed it to pieces & he Dyed instantly almost as I understand-

11-27 Josiah Dyers wife Rachel* departed this Life the 27th of Novr Late at night or soon the 28th in the morn and was buryed the 29th

1771

1-7 Father, Mother, Elizabeth and Rachel set for Maryland-

1-8 Eliza married-

2-27 Hester Dyer was born the 27th of Feb. 1771 about 4 o Clock in the afternoon

3-19 Ely Welding buryed this Day who Died of a swelling or wen on his neck or face he died the 17th of march in the afternoon-

4-27 Ambros Barcrafts wife hanged herself.

4-28 Hester Dyer Junr went to keep house for Josiah-

8-23 Last night Charles Polton had two sons born, one of them is Dead and the other Died in 2 or 3 Days. [Entry evidently made after 26 Aug.]

10-10 Mary Wrights daughter born last night about 9 o Clock. Richard Penn Esqr our Governor arrived in Philadelphia this Day.

* Rachel Schooley Dyer.

1772

9-29 Mary Dyer was born about 10 o'clock fore noon
10-8 Ephraim Evins son born this morning
10-26 John Shockea killed with a waggon about Noon this Day-
11-20 George Walter was hurt by a fall from a horse last Night had his leg Broke & other ways bruised-

1773

1-16 Joseph Riches son Jesse Dyed with the small pox this morning-
2-7 Abraham Tucker's Daughter Elizabeth died of the Small pox Last night-
2-7 Joseph Michiners Child Died of the Measels
2-26 Browns Children Anocoalated for the Small pox

Author's note:

It is widely believed that Edward Jenner was the one who made the first successful innoculation against smallpox in 1796 when he was able to innoculate an eight-year-old boy with matter from the cowpox vesicles that were from the hands of a milkmaid. That this was not in fact the first successful innoculation is revealed by the realization that in 1718 there was innoculation against smallpox. Lady Mary Wortly Montague had reported methods used since ancient times in the East, a small wound being made in the arm, a few drops of smallpox pus inserted, and a walnut shell tied over the area, it being contended that a true but mild case of smallpox was produced and that 98 per cent of persons so innoculated recovered. There was also reported in Boston June 26, 1721, an example of smallpox innoculation given by Zabdiel Boylston who innoculated his son. The idea came from a slave who told of it being done in Africa. In consequence of this, Boylston's house was stoned.

3-25 Jean Tyson Died of the Small pox at Joseph Brittains after she was published for marriage with Levy Fell-

4-19 A Letter dated from Bristol the 25th of January to his frd, in Philadad Gives account of the Ships Phebe & peggy being wrecked near Millford in Wales & 18 people said to be Drowned-

12-1 William Doyls wife Died this morning of a cancer in her Brest-

12-6 John Moore was in this neighborhood to see his wife whom he Run away and Left some time ago to follow a Lude Girl of the name of Sarah Griffith

1774

3-25 Tho Wrights son Born

6-20 the twentyeth Day of June between four five o Clock in the morning was born Joseph Dyer son of John & Jemima Dyers of Plumstead

8-26 William Woods Daughter Mathilda was Scaulded to Death or so that she Died about 12 or 1 o Clock that night-

9-28 Hette Ellicott very much hurt by the Chair overseting-

11-1 Peter Kelleys 2 Daughters born at 1 birth this Day- The association of the Congress now Come to hand they broke up or adjourned the 24th of October to some day in May next-

11-11 Phebe Moores Daughter Susannah Died this afternoon-

12-23 John Vickers perished in the snow Last night, froze to Death near Roors Saw Mill

1775

1-1 Thos Dyers wife Delivered of a Son by Doctr Meredith the first day of January-

1-29 James Meredith Died of a Cut Received some time ago-
2-1 John Browns daughter Jane broke out with the small pox-
2-16 This Day Eleazer Fentons Saw mill sawed the first-
2-23 Jean Brown Departed this Life last night about 8 o Clock-
3-9 Nance Wright went away-
3-20 Thos Dyers wife & Child enocalated this Day-
4-22 Little Rachel Wright Died of the small pox or worms Last night about 12 o Clock-
5-7 Little Thomas Wright Died of small pox this Evening about Dusk-
5-8 Jonathan Worthingston's wife died this Day of a fever a Nerves fever-
7-20 this Day apointed by the Congress (now seting at Philadelphia) as a Day of Publick thanksgiving and prayer- George Washington is apointed Commander in Chief of the Continental Army & Charles Lee.... there has been a battle fought at Boston some time ago-

Author's note:

It is probable that "some time ago" was the 19th of April of this year, 1775. There was an episode near the bridge at Concord, Massachusetts. A confrontation between the British and the Americans had been brewing for some time. There had been some preparations for it. In the evening the Patriots drilled and by candle light cast bullets or made cartridges, and yet there was no practical thought or certain knowledge that trouble would break out along the road between Boston and Concord. While there were preparations there was also the springtime. People went about their daily tasks in a normal manner. Farmers planted their crops, the women tended the gardens and their children. Although there was drilling upon the common, the

reality of what was about to happen had not taken shape in the minds of the people. The faceoff came on the 19th of April 1775, in the serenity of the countryside near Concord. Each side had been carefully and repeatedly admonished not to fire first, and if that order could have been followed, nobody would have fired at all. It was the determination of each side to wait and not provoke, and then somehow it happened. Someone saw a flash in the pan or someone thought he did, and although no one knows how it happened or who fired the first shot, a war was begun, and what happened to a nation happened to individuals and to families--the Dyers and the Dennises and the Shinns and Willsons and Schooleys and Wrights were torn apart by the reverberations of that shot which was said to have been heard around the world. Some of them were Patriots, some of them remained loyal to the British, some of them fled to Canada, and some of them went to prison.

7-26 Hester Dyer married to John Bradshaw
this Day where was about one hundred
people-
8-14 Robert poke was shot Dead this morning
by accident as he and one Shannon was
Exercising not knowing that the gun was
Charged-
9-29 Nathanial Brittain who fell in the well at
Craigs old tavern some time ago and broke
his Leg & otherways bruised himself was
brought to the overseer of the poor of this
township this Day-
12-6 Thos Wrights son born this morning-

1776

1-10 Nathanial Brittain Died last night-
3-13 James Bradshaw died this day I understand
Great Military preparation Made in America
3-13 Thomas Gothrup was at Plumstead from

old England, a man full of the holy Ghost preached a fine Sermon-

5-22 Thos Wrights son Jesse Died this evening of fits

7-8 was born John Dyer in the morning of the Eighth Day of July about one o Clock 1776. John Dyer was born,...son of John and Jemima Dyers-

1777

3-17 Mary Wrights son born this day-

8-11 I saw the American Army Encamped Near, or at the Cross Roads, Consisting of about 18,000 men in Bucks County.

8-23 Jonathan Hough's wife buryed this Day & Cornelious Shepard's yesterday & several children of the flux [diarrhea], I think never knew so many people Die in so short a time, in this neighbourhood-

9-5 Thos Dyers son Jonas Died this Day about 7 or 8 o Clock in morning-

1778

5-29 Sarah Dyer Daughter of John & Jemima Dyer's was born between 1 & 2 o Clock in the morning of the 29th of May 1778-

6-18 The English Left Philada the 18th of June 1778 with their army-

1780

4-16 About 1 o Clock the 16th of April 1780 my aged father (about 72) Josiah Dyer Departed this Life very Quietly after a long and tedious Illness being very poorly in Maryland before he Came home & so Continued till his Departure-

4-18 And was buryed the 18th at Plymstead

7-18 Was born Jemima Dyer Daughter of John and Jemima Dyers the 18th Day of July 1780-

1782

6-1 The first Day of June about six o Clock in the morning 1782 was born Josiah Dyer son of John and Jemima Dyers of Plumstead-

11-2 Alexander Brown my uncle Departed this Life the second of November 1782 about 1 o Clock in the Morning aged about 80-

11-3 he was buryed where was a vast number of people-

2-25 Thomas Wright moved to Grinage

6-16 Thomas Dyer Esqr had a Son born this morning-

6-21 Josiah Dyer son of John and Jemima Dyers Departed this Life about Nine of the Clock on the twenty first Day of June 1783-

6-23 Elizabeth Dyer Daughter of John and Jemima of Plumstead, Departed this Life between five and six o Clock in the morning of the 23rd Day of June 1783-

6-24 And on the twenty fourth of June our two infants were laid in one Grave

8-27 Major Wm Kenedy was wounded by the Robbers Last night-

8-31 Major Kenedy Died of his wounds in the night of the 31st of August & was buryed with the honors of war on the 2d of Sept. 1783-

9-23 We moved to the house I bought of Thos Wright-

12-7 Josiah Dyers Eldest Daughter Avis Departed this Life between the 6th and 7th

1784

4-8 about half past four of the Clock P.M. my aged Mother, (about 75) Hester Dyer Departed this Life on the eighth day of April very Quietly-- and was Buryed the

4-11 Eleventh Day of the same-

4-11 Josiah Dyer from the Great Medows Came here the same Morning to the buryal April the 8th Wrights moved from Greenage-

9-18 Ambras Polton killed on the hill as he was Diging sand, the bank caved on him & mashed him this afternoon-

10-9 Phebe Dyer daughter of John and Jemima Dyers of plumstead was born the Ninth Day of October 1784-

10-26 Wm. Rich fell in Jere Dungins Well about 25 feet as he was going to Go Down the Rope broke & he fell upon the bucket and Rock and

10-27 mashed his Brest so that he Died in the night of the 27th-

11-5 Samuel Wigton's eldest son mashed with a Cyder mill his arm & shoulder & brest so mashed that he Died the next Day that is this 11-6 Day-

1785

4-14 the fourteenth of April 1785, Aunt Esther Brown Departed this Life last night of a lingering Decay with age I believe, she was the Last of the old Stock of Browns & Dyers

4-16 and was buryed the sixteenth of Sd month at Plumstead-

7-6 Phebe Dyer daughter of John & Jemima Dyer Departed this Life the sixth Day of July between 1 and 2 o Clock in the morning of the small pox-

1786

1-18 Robert Kirkbridge married to Hannah Willson

12-28 The night of the twenty eighth of December about eleven o Clock 1786 was born Josiah 2d Dyer son of John & Jemima Dyers of plumstead

12-30 Samuel Dyer and Rachel came from Sussex in New Jersey-

1787

1-3 they set home again-

2-6 Jacob Winsmore Buryed this Day the oldest

man in this part, between 107 and 108 years
12-26 Jonathan Riches wife (Rose) Hanged her self this morning in his one New Barn Built Last Summer-

1788

1-30 Joseph Wright married to Sarah Kirkbride
3-24 Isaac Willson married to Sale Brown
6-2 Thomas Dyer Esqr bought the Land of Josiah Dyer Decd at a Sheriffs Sale for 400 pounds.
6-11 Sarah Wrights home bringing and her Daughter born the same Evening-
11-7 Samuel Dyer from Susex was here & went to Philadelphia-

1789

1-8 Joseph Wright moved to the Crooked Billit
1-22 Thomas Dyer, son of John and Jemima Dyer's of plumstead was born about 10 o Clock in the Evening, Jany twenty second-
6-22 Andrew Bray of New Jersey struck Dead by Lightning
6-22 John Cutler & his family set off for Niagary-
12-2 James Dyer from Susex came here-

1790

1-5 Joseph Wright moved for Susex County New Jersey G-Medows-

1791

1-7 Aunt Ann Brown Departed this Life about 3 or 4 oClock this morning
5-1 Jemima Dyer was Delivered of a Daughter by Dr. Meredith about 4 o Clock in the Afternoon & it was buryed the next day-
5-20 Sally Wright and Nancy Moore set off for Sussex-
6-9 Coln Arthur Erwin was shot through and Died instantly in the house at tioga in the night or Evening and was brought down to

tinicum and buryed the 17th

6-22 Thomas Dyer Esqr and Thomas Wright Contracted with Government for clearing the Lehigh from the falls to Easton for £1,000

12-8 Joseph Wright and Salle here from Sussex with Elijah Collins and others-

1792

3-28 Thomas Dyer set off for Wyoming and Swamp to build a sawmill for Wrights-

6-30 Rachel Dyer Daughter of John & Jemima Dyer,s of plumstead was born about 4 o Clock this morning (the 30th Day of June 1792)

1793

7-1 Daniel Carlile's son Died this morning- (very suddenly as he was well yesterday) soposed by Drinking of Spirits threw him in to fits-

8-13 My Aged Mother-in-Law Departed this Life the 13th of August about 11 o Clock at Night of a flux & plurycy I believe-

8-14 Sarah Dyer Wife of Thos Dyer Esqr Departed this Life (of a plurecy) the 14 of august at Night late near 12 oClock or in fluensey-

8-17 Searls Shewells Wife died this morning-

9-2 John Willson says that about 1/4 of the people has Left town on account of the sickness and that about 50 a Day has Died for ten Days past-

Author's note:

This is at the time of the great yellow fever epidemic. In Philadelphia there perished between 4000 and 5000 persons, ten per cent of the population.

9-12 Moses Rich Departed this Life between 10 & 11 oClock the 12th day of September 1793-

10-3 Francis Goods two daughters Died in Phila within a few Days we hear-
10-10 John Meredith Doctor, died last night of the Disorder or distemper-
11-11 My Sister Phebe Moore Departed this Life the Eleventh Day of November about Sun set, 1793, of a consumption I believe after a lingering painful Illness, She Departed this life very Quietly.
11-13 My beloved Sister was buryed the 13th of November, 1793, at plumstead-
11-24 Recd some account of the Death of my Brother Joseph Dyer about three weeks a Go from this Day by John Townsend who came from Maryland I understand this Day-

1794

2-3 John Large perished in the snow near his own house Last night and Joseph Terry was near perishing in billy Beals medow I under stand--and in the Day Wm Preston was hurt by the stove pipe at Buckingham meeting-
9-9 The militia of pennsylvania & also the militia of the other States called to Go against the Redstone boys so called, being the Inhabitants on the west side of the Allegany mountains in pensylvania & Virginia Who Refuse to pay the Still Duty-

1795

2-13 John Moore bound by Thos Wright his uncle for four years & one month to Wm Ashby to learn the taylors trade in philadelphia-
2-15 John Penn one of the family of the former proprietors of penn Sylvania, was buryed at Christ Church the 12th of february 1795, philadelphia, Grandson to William Penn the first founder of pensylvania & and the City of philadelphia
11-16 Sally Dyer own Daughter went to Joseph Burges,es to learn the weaver trade

if her Constitution be strong enough to bear it-

1796

3-12 Tommey Wright went to philadelphia to tend store at Jese Sharplesses

3-13 Josiah Wright started for wilksbarre with a view of seting up the printing office for a news paper at that place-

6-10 John Moore died about 7 o Clock this morning after having fits for forty years or more, from the age of 22 years which had reduced him to a Child like state--he was buryed at plumstead-

6-17 Sally Dyer left Burges from learning the weaver trade-

9-15 I hear that James Job & his wife was struck Dead in the Jersey last night-

11-2 Ure Bradfield died about noon of an Influanseycal disorder--she was a very fat woman-

12-15 Elizabeth Dyer 2d daughter of John and Jemima Dyers of plumstead was born the 15th of December about 11 oClock, 1796-

1797

1-11 My aged father in law Departed this Life about 1 oClock on the Eleventh of January 1797 about 89 years-

2-12 Israel Doan buryed at plumstead, a very antiant man hear 100 years old I hear-

3-4 The president of the united states takes his seat this day, the second Adams from New england who had been vice president under Washington who Resigned the office

4-3 Esther Dyer passed meeting with John Michener-

5-18 Esther Dyer daughter of John and Jemima Dyer,s of plumstead was married to John Michener-

5-30 Esther Late Dyer moved from this town

to Joseph Watkins,s near Ellicotts mill
in plumstead the 30th of May 1797-

8-4 Jesse Dyer came from Wilksbarre

1798

1-17 A dreadful accident happened at John Crutz's one Jacob Ruth a carpenter felling a tree, the tree not falling as expected the but of it fell on his breast & he died in stantly, (had a wife and 4 or 5 children)

2-21 Peter Yarnall of bybery Died of a plurisey I hear, an Excelant Inspired minister of the Gospel tis thought-

3-20 Esther Michner's (formerly Dyer) son born between 1 and 2 oClock in the morning of the 25th of March 1798 Absolem-

5-24 Josiah Wright arrived from wilksbarre this evening with Esqr Dyer and W. Taylor Recd letters by them from the surveying Company, G. Burges, A. Brown, R. Kirkbride, C. Fell, I. Moore, I. Matlen, I. Craig, W. Loyd, Wm Robins, F. Wright, John Dyer-

10-1 Robert Kirkbride Died last night of the yallow fevour & was buryed this afternoon,

10-5 Anna Kirkbride a blooming youth died this afternoon & was buryed this afternoon of the fevour-

1799

1-8 The first assessment for house and window tax in America

4-16 Alexander Matlen Died last night--I hear Thomas Dyer very poorly, I wrote to wilks barre to his friends

7-5 Brother Thomas Dyer formerly Esqr Departed this life between 1 and 2 oClock last night or this morning of a Lingering Con sumptive Complaint the 27th of March came here and kept his bed for nearly 3 months first began with a billious fevour and after that to a

Decay or Consumption which wasted his flesh and brought him so Low that he could scarcely speak, was buryed the 6th at plumstead

10-20 Our Jonne came home from the Federal City, Alexandria, Georgetown & baltimore Last night, the greatest abuses ever I knew Electionering before & at the General Election

12-21 Philip Moores son born about 4 oClock this afternoon- Lieutenant General George Washington of Mount Vernon in Virginia Departed this Life the 14th of Decr 1799 in the evening of Quinsey in 23 hours Illness-

1800

1-14 Jesse Dyer left here the 7th of this month to Choose a guradian--proposed to Choose william Preston Cause me some trouble as I had subscribed to Thos Gibson for him to go to school and did not hear of his going Away, tho, I beleive it was from bad Councilors caused Jesse to dispise the Council of his best friends

2-3 Jesse Dyer Chose Wm Preston for his Guardian this day I hear-

3-18 Josiah Wright married

6-15 Josiah Wright came from Camp with the Discharge from Military Service, a Discharge of the army took place-

8-6 John Michiner & Esther had a son born this morning about 8 oClock-

1801

1-29 William Preston useing all his endeavors to overthrow the setlement of the Estate of Thos Dyer Dec & causeing it to be sported away at law in a very Disagreeable manner, to the disadvantage of the dear orphans takes evidences, Thomas Poulton, Jonathan Combs, John Bradshaw & John Moore this adjourned

orphans Court; and ever since he was so fortunate as to be chosen guardian has been very full of Deception to the executor persuading him that it was not necessary to make a setlement in the year, till a final setlement could be made and immediately put in a petition to the Court to have him Removed & had actually applyed to a person to Except of that trust but failed as yet, but now is to make grand push with his number of evidences-

2-11 John Dyer jur married I believe-

2-17 My sister in law Rhoda Moore died this morning of a lingering Consumption of about 12 months-

4-6 Rachel Brown widdow of John Brown Decd and formerly widdow of Isaac Child died last night of a very violent disorder in her sences and fits-

1802

3-6 Prince town College burned about now-

4-13 Jane Dyer moved to John Bradshaws-

12-17 Thomas Dyer Decd Real Estate sold by Execution for the Lehigh Co. 5 acres of medow sold Dan: Thos for 319 Dollars, his part of the mill to a John Bradshaw for £385 and a lot for 40 dollars to Judge Henry, turned to J. Dyer, Ruin to the poor orphans being all the real estate in Bucks-

12-21 Thos Brown from white oak run Removed to Josiah Dyers (to Live) in Sussex County New Jersey some time ago I hear--Josiah Dyers Sisters son and mine-

1803

8-20 My sister Mary Wright died at Wilkesbarre or 21 of a palsey as I hear-

1804

1-27 Ashur Miner gives account of Letitia

Wright being married to Charles Miner on
the 16th day of Janr 1804-
3-22 John Dyer Jur surveying a lot in forks
of Neshamany-
6-28 We hear that Thos Wright was married
last evening to polly Nelson
7-9 Last night by Information of the Newyork stage driver
died suddenly Gen Hamelton of N. York
mortally wounded in Duel-

Author's note:

This entry relates to the incident between Alexander Hamilton, one of the Founding Fathers, and Aaron Burr, then a candidate for the governorship of New York. After a quarrel, Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel which he felt compelled to accept. The two antagonists met in the morning of July 11 at Weehawken in New Jersey, where Hamilton's eldest son, Philip, a boy of 20 had died in a duel three years before. Burr's bullet found its mark and Hamilton fell saying to the doctor, "this is a mortal wound, Doctor", and so it was.

9-21 Thomas Wright Jur from Wilkesbarre here,
his father moved from Wilkesbarre-
12-28 Last night or this morning died Jonathan
Walls near west chester; and old acquain
tance from infancy of mine, and some time
house mate-.

1805

3-27 Recd the sorrowful account of the death
of John Simpson's wife--Last week trouble
seems to be the Lot of the best of men, as
we take him to be one of the worthiest we
have-
4-27 This day George Burges set the Corner
Stone between Dan Thomas and my old

garden over the run in the presents of our
boys John Michener John and Moses Bradshaws-
5-14 Cephas Child Jur died this morning
near Jinkintown of the Lockjaw as we are
in formed-
6-8 Thomas Child was found dead this morning
(at Cephas Childs house)
8-3 Abraham Fell found dead with his neck
broke, Doyltown, about 15 years old, N.
Shewell's Brother in law, son of the late
Sheriff Fell-
8-12 John Dyer Jurs son James died of a flux.

A reading of John Dyer's diary gives us a picture of the everyday life of our ancestors in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The account of death, by little understood diseases or cruel accidents, and often by suicide (hanging herself in the barn), predominates the narrative. Mobility of the population is also suggested. The frequent mention of prominent figures and political issues confirm that the Quakers were aware of national events.

Notes and References:

a. *The Diary of John Dyer of Plumstead, Bucks County, Pa. 1763-____*. Pennsylvania Genealogical Society Publications, 3:38ff. The original diary is in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

12... JOHN[3] SCHOLEY (Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born on the 18th of the 12th month 1701[/2?] in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey,[a] and he died there in late April or early May 1748.[b] On 14 September 1727, John Scholey, weaver, was licensed to marry MARY WILLSON spinster, they both being of Burlington County.[c]

In the records of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting it was recorded on the 5th of the 8th month 1725 [sic] that John, son of Thomas Scholey of Chesterfield Township, deceased, had been "labored with" for he "was educated in the ways of Friends [but] has proceeded in marriage with one not of our Society". In the 3d month of 1728, John Scholey, son of Thomas, "having made acknowledgement", was returned to membership at Chesterfield.[d]

Whereas John's older brothers left Burlington County, he remained, living in Chesterfield Township. He sold forty acres there on 6 February 1723, being part of the 111 acres bequeathed him in the will of his father. John was described as a weaver of Chesterfield when he sold more of this land to his brother-in-law, Benjamin Busson of Chesterfield, carpenter, on the 12th of the 6th month 1742.[e] He was on a list of freeholders in Chesterfield Township dated 15 April 1745.[f] In his will of 18 April, proved 10 May 1748, John Scholey of Chesterfield, Burlington County, weaver, named his wife Mary. To his son Jehosada he left "land I surveyed adjoining William Chapman and Godfrey Beck". Just how John came into possession of this land is not known. He also mentioned in his will, without naming them, his "other children left to the care of their mother". Executors were to be his friends Michael Newbold and Isaac DeCow. The inventory taken by Godfrey Beck and Thomas Black on 9 May 1748, showed a

value of £162.11.10.[b] Some of John's land was sold the 17th of the 12th month 1748[/9] to Joseph Reckless* of Chesterfield, miller.[g] The estate of John Scholey was still unsettled when Isaac DeCow of Mansfield Township died. By his will of 18 July 1761, proved 3 May 1765, DeCow left £6 to his "well beloved Friends the Children of John Scholly late of Chesterfield Weaver deceased",to be paid by John Thompson.[h] Eber DeCow, one of the executors of his brother Isaac's estate, also became executor of John "Schooley's" estate, and he presented an account on 28 February 1766. It listed moneys paid to "Hoppins and Schooley", Mary Schooley, William Holloway, Sam'l Schooley, John Schooley, Benjamin Busson, and several others.[b] In his will, John Scholey mentioned by name only one of his "children". John had both a son Jehosada, and a daughter, Jehoshebah which name seems to be a feminine form of Jehosada. Jehoshabah's husband, John Thompson, was probably the one shown above who was to receive payments for John's children from the estate of Isaac DeCow. Jehoaden, a similar name and the fourth child of John and Mary Willson Scholey, sought a recommendation from the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting in Burlington County to the Kingwood Monthy Meeting in Huntingdon County--the area in which John's brother (No. 11) Samuel Schooley had lived. In one account[i] she is shown as a daughter of Samuel, but records of his family clearly indicate that Samuel did not have a daughter, Jehoaden.. Asa Schooley had a slightly stronger tie to this Samuel,

*The name of Joseph Reckless is a significant name to the vital records. Apparently he maintained the Burlington County Birth Records. The book which he had kept was found in a house near Crosswicks, New Jersey which was to be torn down. It found its way into the hands of a dealer in antiques in Philadelphia and was acquired by the historian H. E. Deats.

being the recipient of a payment from the estate of the latter's son James in the late 1760s. Possibly Asa went to live with his Uncle Samuel after his father's death. It is less certain that Thomas and John were sons of John, but they lived in the same area and were of the generation as his children. Of course, it is reasonable that John would have had sons named for his father and himself.

Possible Children:

i. JEHOSADA[4], b. ca. 1728? (if he was the oldest son, as suggested in his father's will); no further record found.

ii. JOHN , b. ca. 1730; perhaps the John"Scholey," about whom it was recorded in the Chesterfield MM minutes on 5 5m 1757 that he "is enlisted as a soldier and left his family in distress", Friends were appointed "to inquire and treat with him if they can get an opportunity". On the 2d of the following month the meeting was "now informed that John Scholeys wife is not in distress, But he hath gon with the armey", and he was disowned "from being a Member of our Christian Sociaty for the Breach of our Disapline in bareing of arms". Abigail Scholey, wife of John, was disowned by the Chesterfield MM on 6 7m 1758 "for going away with her husband amongst the souldiars as we are in formed".[j]

25. iii. ?THOMAS, b. ca. 1733? See page.....254.

iv. ?JEHOADEN, b. ca. 1735?; d. before 1802; m. first declared at Kingwood MM, 11 9m 1758, her intention to marry EBENEZER[4] WILLSON,[k] b. at Maiden Creek, Philadelphia Co., Pa., 7 7m 1739, d. 2 6m

1824, son of Robert[3] (Samuel[2], Robert[1]) and Mary (Lundy) Willson.[l] On 6 7m 1758 "Joadan Scholey" requested from that meeting a certificate to recommend her to Kingwood MM,[m] no doubt so she could marry there. She and Ebenezer lived in Allamuchy Twp., Warren Co., N.J., and after her death he m. (2) in 1802, SARAH KNIGHT of Bucks Co., Pa., who d. 23 4m 1829[l]

Children, surname Willson:[l]

1. DAVID[5], b. 22 8m 1759; m. 28 11m 1781, MARY WARE, b. 1 4m 1761, dau. of John and Grace (-----) Ware; 11 ch.
2. JONATHAN, b. 1761; d. 1856 or 1857; m. MARY STACKHOUSE; 6 ch.
3. PHOEBE; m. JOHN WRIGHT; at least 2 ch.
4. EDITH; m. 18 5m 1796, SEPTIMUS HOUGH, who d. in the fall of 1845; "several" ch.
5. MARY
6. AARON; m. BELINDA -----; 6 ch.

v. ?JEHOSHEBAH, b. ca. 1737; m. lic. 22 Aug. 1759, JOHN THOMPSON of Burlington[n];

26. vi. ?ASA, b. 23 June 1739. See page.....254.

Notes and References:

a. "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington Co N.J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)," Colls. GSP, n.p.

b. NJ Archives I, 30 [Wills 2]:419. The witnesses to the will were Thomas Scholey, Rebeckah Taylor, and Benja. Busson.

c. NJ Archives I, 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]:342; "New Jersey Marriage Licenses 1727-34 (with additions to 1751)," GMNJ, 14(1939):76.

d. Chesterfield MM Recs., A:224, 239. The first date in this record, as it is found on the earlier page, must be 1727, or just a few weeks after John and Mary's marriage license was issued.

e. West Jersey Deeds, GG:453.

f. Carlos E. Godfrey, "A List of Freeholders For the City and County of Burlington and in Each Respective Township Taken this 15th Day of April 1745," Pa. Mag. of Hist. & Biog., 29(1905):423.

g. West Jersey Deeds, K:, acknowledged 3 Jan. 1753.

h. NJ Archives I, 33 [Wills 4]:111. A full transcription of the will appears in S. Ella DeCou and John Allen DeCou, comps., The Genealogy of the DeCou Family (Philadelphia?, 1926), 65, 66.

i. *Lundy Fam.*, 453.

j. Lewis D. Cook, "Quakers in Military Service," GMNJ, 47(1972):111, 112; Family Records Series 4, B:47, Charles R. Hutchinson Collection, microfilm, NJHS; Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, Womens Meeting, 1685-1689, 1708-1712, 1756-1760, Burlington County, New Jersey, Miscellaneous Items, 1708-1788, Colls. GSP (n.d.), n.p. See also A *History of Trenton 1679-1929* (Princeton, 1929), 394.

k. James W. Moore, "The Kingwood Records," *The Jerseyman*, 4 (1898):15

l. *Lundy Fam.*, 116, 117.

m. Chesterfield MM, Womens Mtg., supra note j.

n. Supra note c, 395.

Lundys and Willsons

The Lundys and the Willsons are important contingents of the history of the Schooley family. All three of these families lived at or near the Great Meadows at Hardwick in Warren County, New Jersey in the middle 1700's, and marriages between them were common over a span of more than fifty years. Anne Schooley was married to Judge Samuel Lundy, Benjamin Schooley to Martha Lundy, Hannah Schooley to William Lundy, Azaliah Schooley to Mercy Lundy, Sarah Schooley to James Lundy, Susannah Schooley to Amos Lundy.

The Lundys and the Willsons were intermarried eight times, the Willsons and the Schooleys three times. In some measure they were all a part of an expanded family. Jacob Lundy was married to Mary Willson, George Lundy married Esther Willson, Elizabeth Lundy married Eli Willson, Ann Lundy married Jacob Willson, Mary Lundy married Robert Willson, Richard Lundy III married Ann Willson, Margaret Lundy married John Willson, Elizabeth Lundy married Gabriel Willson. They were sometimes married to the Brothertons, and the Shotwells* were intermarried with the Lundys and the Schooleys as well.

The first Lundy in America was Richard who came in 1676 and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. We are told that his arrival there was occasioned by the loss of

*Zacchariah Shotwell must have been pleased with his successes in marriage to the Lundy girls as he married three of them, two of whom bore the name Elizabeth: His first marriage was to Elizabeth Lundy, the second to Edna Lundy, and the third marriage to Elizabeth H. Lundy.

his horse. An Elder of the Society of Friends, in 1684 he married Elizabeth Bennett.

1..RICHARD[1] LUNDY married (1) in 1684, ELIZABETH BENNETT who died in 1687. Her sister Rebecca married (No. 6) John[3] Schooley Jr. Richard Lundy married (2) JANE LYON in 1691. The Richard Lundys lived at Penn's Manor.

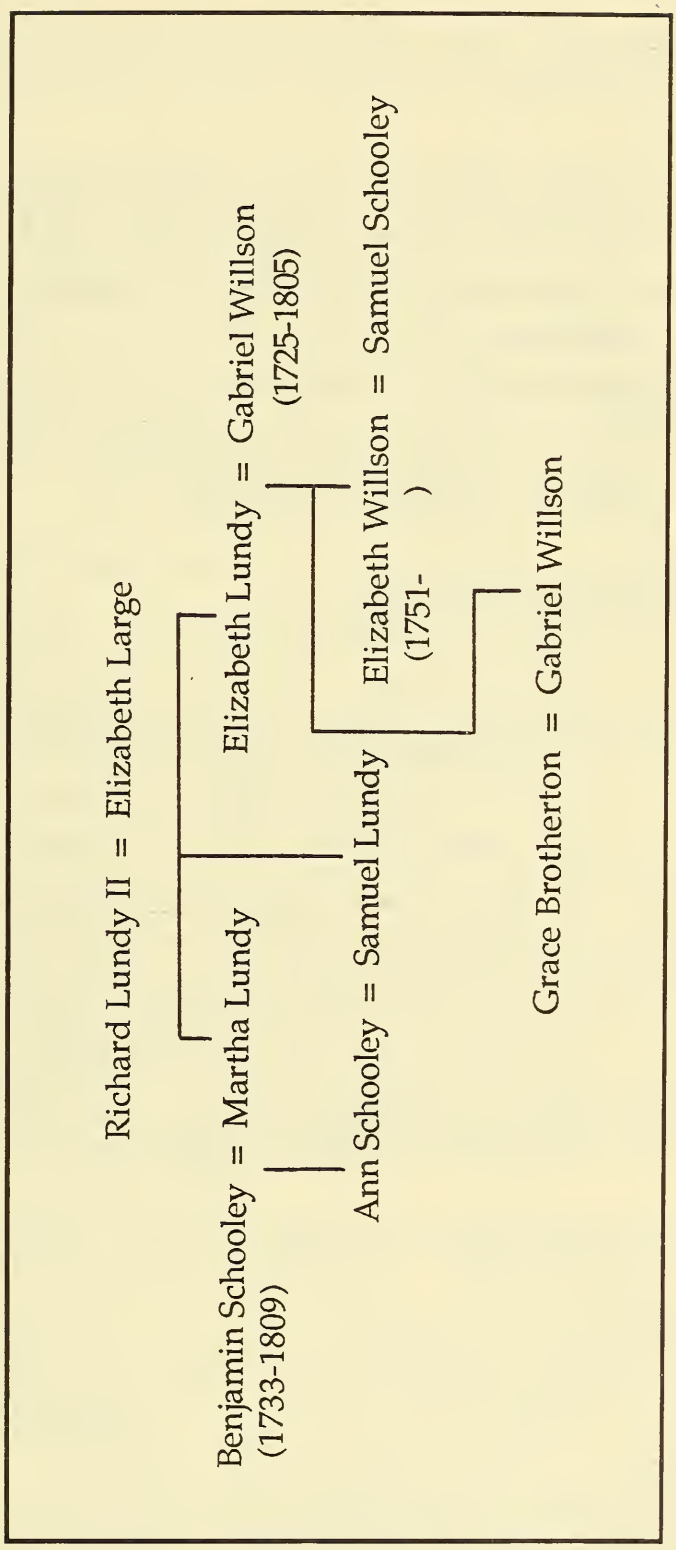
There were no children of the first marriage of Richard Lundy. Of the second marriage there was born one son, Richard (1692-1772) who was married in 1714 to Elizabeth Large, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (---) Large.

Richard II and Elizabeth Large had ten children five of whom married Willsons:

2.. RICHARD[2] LUNDY (Richard1) was born in 1692 and died in 1772. In 1714 Richard married ELIZABETH LARGE, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (-----) Large.

Children:

i. JACOB[3]; m. 1748, MARY WILLSON.
ii. THOMAS, b. 1725. ; was m. in 1750 to JOANNA DOAN
iii. SAMUEL, b. 1727; m. in 1751 to ANNE SCHOOLEY
iv. RICHARD III (-1757) was m. in 1739 to ANN WILLSON
v. JOSEPH was m. in 1743 to SUSANNA HUTTON
vi. JOHN
vii. MARY ; m. 1743 to ROBERT WILLSON.
viii. MARTHA; d. 13 Nov. 1804; m. in Hardwick,


Richard Lundy II = Elizabeth Large
Benjamin Schooley = Martha Lundy
(1733-1809)
Ann Schooley = Samuel Lundy
Elizabeth Lundy = Gabriel Willson
(1725-1805)
Elizabeth Willson = Samuel Schooley
(1751-)
Grace Brotherton = Gabriel Willson

21 5m 1755, (No. 23) BENJAMIN[4] SCHOOLEY, b. 24 Apr. 1733, d. 17 12m 1809, son of Samuel[3](Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) and Avis (Holloway) Schooley.

ix. ELIZABETH; m. 1749, GABRIEL[3] WILLSON, b. 1725, d. 1805, son of Samuel[2] (Robert[1]) and Hester (Overton) Willson.

Children, surname Willson:

1. ELIZABETH[4], b. 1751; m. 1770, SAMUEL[4] SCHOOLEY, b. in Bethlehem Twp., Hunterdon Co., N.J., 16 Feb. 1743 [1742?], d. near Ocala, Grayson (now Carrol) Co., Va., Apr. 1832, son of Samuel[3] (Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) and Avis (Holloway) Schooley.
2. GABRIEL, b. 1752; d. 1815; m. in 1788, GRACE[3] BROTHERTON, dau. of James[2] (Henry[1]) and Alice (Schooley) Brotherton and granddau. of (No. 10) William[3] and Elizabeth (French) Schooley; 8 ch.

x. MARGARET, b. 1732; d. 1776; m. 1750, JOHN WILLSON.

Richard Lundy III (-1757) was married in 1739 to Ann Willson. They had eleven children including William (1741-), and it was this William after whom Lundy's Lane in Canada was named. One of the battles of the War of 1812 was a contest for a sand bank, the crown of which would be useful as an observatory post. The road along this way was known as Lundys Lane, and the men who died there were cremated with the aid of fence

rails of the Lundy brothers farms. The pile of white ashes remained there for a long time as a reminder of that dark day.

After the marriage of Samuel Lundy and Anne Schooley in 1751, the couple settled at Great Meadows at Hardwick in Warren County, New Jersey. Anne died at the age of 30, seven years after her marriage to Samuel. There were born of this marriage three sons: Isaac who m. Anna Large, George who in 1780 m. Esther Willson, and Daniel (-1818) who m. Elizabeth Laing.

Seven years after the death of Anne Schooley Lundy Samuel married a second time, in 1765, to Sarah Willets, and from this marriage there were nine children.

Children of Samuel and Sarah (Willets) Lundy:

i. ANN, b. 1766 m. (1) to JOHN PATTERSON, and (2) to John Hance.
ii. LEVI b. 1770 and d. in 1850, was m. to SARAH TOMER
iii. EDITH b. 1773, was m. to SAMUEL LAING
iv. SAMUEL II, b. 1775, m. ELIZABETH SHOTWELL
v. ACHSAH , b. 1777 and d. in 1851; m. (1) JOHN LAING, and (2) WILLIAM SHOTWELL
vi. JESSE, b. 1779 m. (1) ----BURN, and (2) MARIAN ADAMS
vii. SARAH , b. 1781, was m. to SAMUEL LUNDY*
viii. AMY, b. 1785; m. JOSEPH ADAMS
ix. TAMER

One of the sons of Richard Lundy III and Ann Willson was William (1741-1829) who married Nancy Silverthorn. He has already been mentioned since he,

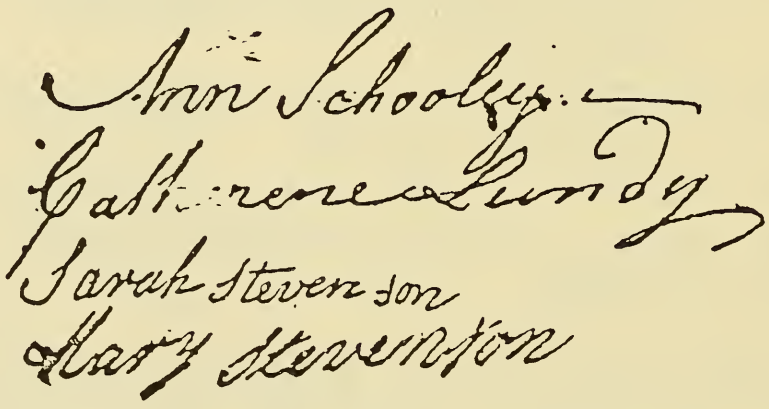
* This Samuel Lundy was of Muncy and was called "Muncy Sammy".

being a Loyalist, had fled to Canada. This couple had six children, the fourth of whom was Thomas (-1823) who in 1806 married Catherine Shannon (1786-1865).. This Thomas died of spinal meningitis.

Thomas and Catherine Shannon Lundy had eight children of whom the fourth was William (1813-1877) who m. Hannah Schooley.

William and Hannah Schooley Lundy had three children: Frances, George, who m. Delia Morse, and Florence who m. Frederick Thomsen.

When George Lundy, the second son of Samuel and Ann Schooley Lundy, was married in 1780 to Esther Willson, there was a considerable gathering of the clan. The marriage took place at the Meeting House at Hardwick in Warren County, New Jersey. The first name entered upon the guest register is Ann Schooley. The bridegroom's mother's maiden name was also Ann Schooley, although she had died 22 years before this marriage took place. The Ann Schooley who entered her name first on the guest register was the bridegroom's cousin, aged 21, the daughter of Benjamin Schooley and Martha Lundy. This Ann Schooley married Jesse Dennis the following year.



Ann Schooley was the first to enter her name upon the guest register

In the same year as Samuel's second marriage to Sarah Willets a great scarcity of foodstuffs throughout the province developed. The people had eaten all their seed

grain. Thus none was available for future planting, and there was danger of starvation. Sickness became widespread as a result of a diet consisting almost exclusively of meat. The Legislature voted a loan for the purchase of food and seed. Samuel Lundy, then a judge, was appointed to oversee the distribution of these commodities.

The Great Meadows comprised over six thousand acres lying along the Pequest River in the territory now occupied by Hope, Independence, Allemuchy, and Green Townships. When Sussex County was organized in 1753 the township of Newton included nearly all of the present county east of the Blue Mountains. From Hardwick have been taken Independence, Hackettstown, Allemuchy, Freilinghuysen, Stillwater, and Green. Previous to 1782 all of these lands were known as Upper and Lower Hardwick. In 1763 a new jail and courthouse were built at Newton, which became the county seat of Sussex County. Johnsonburg, earlier known as Log Gaol, lies near the center of Old Hardwick. Before 1765 Johnsonburg was the seat of justice for Sussex County. Among the early settlers of this territory were Schooleys, Dyers, Willsons, Armstrongs, and Lundys.

BENJAMIN LUNDY

The memory of one Lundy reflects honor on those who claim him as kin. Benjamin Lundy, pioneer of the antislavery movement, known as The Apostle of Freedom, was the creator of *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*.. He was a grand-nephew of Anne Schooley Lundy and of Benjamin Schooley.

Benjamin Lundy was born January 4, 1789 at Hardwick, New Jersey, the son of Joseph Lundy and Elizabeth Shotwell. It is said that he grew up frail, but certainly not weak. Partly deaf, he had scant formal education.

The event which had so great an effect on his life occurred in 1808 when he moved to Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia) where he saw slavery in its worst forms. There he witnessed endless gangs of men and women chained together who had been purchased by the slave traders in Maryland and Virginia. They were there placed on flatboats to be floated down the Ohio River and sold to planters in Kentucky and Missouri. Seeing people held in bondage had so great an affect on the life of Benjamin Lundy that he subsequently devoted his whole time to the abolishment of slavery. He is remembered as a founder of the American Abolitionist Movement.

Personal gain was not his motive. He did not work for the cause of a coming election, nor did he work in the company of other men. He fought alone in a quiet way. Benjamin Lundy grasped the evils of slavery long before the realization of this wrong penetrated the public mind.

In 1815 he organized the Union Human Society. In 1821 in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, he established an antislavery paper entitled *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*.. At first it had but six subscribers. For these activities he was bitterly denounced by many. In 1827 he was assaulted and seriously injured by a slave trader. In 1836 he was in Philadelphia where he established a new antislvaery weekly, *The National Enquirer* which under the editorship of Lundy's successor, John Greenleaf Whittier, became the *Pennsylvania Freeman*.

Benjamin Lundy then decided to go west with his family and resume the publication of *The Genius*. His personal belongings were placed in his office in preperation for the westward trek. After a violent meeting an angry mob burned the building. All of his personal property, as well as his publications and other matters relating to *The Genius*, were destroyed in the flames.

He moved then to Illinois where he made efforts to resume *The Genius* settling at Lowell where he built a house and a printing office in the summer of 1839. In August he was taken with a slight fever and died a few days later on August 22, 1839.

He is buried in the Burying Ground of Clear Creek Friends Meeting. The stone which marked his grave was modest and evidently in danger of sinking out of sight. If this threat has been rescued, it is well.

Ten years after Eli Whitney had invented the cotton gin which made slavery profitable, Benjamin Lundy was preaching a doctrine that was to make it impossible. The Emancipation Proclamation was pronounced 24 years after his death on January 1, 1863, and it converted the Civil War into a crusade against slavery. The victory of his cause was delayed until long after his death, but the memory of his strivings should be cherished by all who live free.

13... JOHN[4] SCHOLEY (John[3-2] ?Robert[1]) was born on the 22d day of the 11th month 1714/5 in Burlington County, New Jersey,[a] probably in Springfield Township, and he died in New Hanover Township, Burlington County, between 15 December 1756 and 4 February 1757.[b] In or after September 1743 "John Scholey, Jr." married RACHEL[4] WRIGHT, probably in Chesterfield, Burlington County.[c] She died between 1774 and April 1779, probably in New Hanover Township, Burlington County, the daughter of Samuel[3] (Joshua[2-1]) and Sarah (Wright) Wright.[d] That John was styled "Jr." was no doubt to distinguish him from his older cousin, (No. 12) John[3] Scholey, who also lived in Chesterfield Township. In his will of 28 November 1762, Samuel Wright of New Hanover Township, Burlington County, tanner, named his (second) wife Rebeckah and bequeathed to his daughter Rachel "Scholly", during her widowhood, two tracts of land and a share of the profits in the home plantation, £50, and a share of the residue. She was also named one of the executors. To his granddaughter Frances Schooley, Samuel Wright left a share of two tracts "in the mountain".[e] Rachel had been remembered earlier in the will of her brother-in-law William Emley of Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, tanner, dated 28 March 1751.[f]

John Scholey of New Hanover, Burlington County, advertised in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* on 5 November 1741 that his gelding had been stolen and he offered a reward of twenty shillings for its return.[g*] Three years later, on 31 May 1744, he placed another notice in that newspaper calling attention to a runaway servant:

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* It may be noted that William Penn purchased 150,000 acres of land for half this amount!

> RUN away the 27th Instant, from John Scholey of New-Hanover, Burlington County, an Irish Servant Man, named Michael Dowdle, aged about 20 Years...pretty much pockfretten, has his Hair cut off. He formerly belonged to William Cook.[h]

Accounts of runaway servants were frequently found in the newspapers. Persons who had been brought from England and other places, often against their will, were sold for a term of years into a modified system of slavery to pay for their passage across the ocean. When these servants once gained a foothold in the New World, they often outstripped in position and wealth the masters who had once owned them.

On 27 February 1756, John and Rachel Scholey witnessed the will of John Warren of Hanover, Burlington County. John was one of the appraisers who took the inventory of Warren's estate the following 14 April.[i] John Scholey of Hanover Township, Burlington County, yeoman, "Weak of Body", made his will on the 15th of the 12th month 1756, naming his wife Rachel executrix. Daughter Frances, under twenty-one, was to have everything after Rachel's death. If Frances died without issue, John's real estate was to be sold by his brother Jonathan Scholey and his sisters Mary Black, Isabel Ridgway, Rebeckah Wright, and Sarah Horner, with the proceeds divided among their children and the children of Susannah Newbold, deceased. Michael Newbold and Anthony Sykes took an inventory on 4 February 1757, and it showed the estate worth £525.4.4, including bonds and book debts of £131.15.7 and a "servant lad" valued at £15. The will was proved 7 February 1757, Rachel Scholey, "being one of the People called Quakers", giving her "solemn afirmacon" to execute the estate.[b]

"Rachael" Schooley was taxed in New Hanover Township in 1774 with sixty-six acres of land and five cattle.[j] She probably died before April 1779, for on the 8th

of that month, the 200-acre plantation of her son-in-law John Leonard of Upper Freehold, "whereon the widow Schooley lived, in Hanover township", was to be sold.[k]

Child: FRANCES[5], b. ca. 1745?; d. probably in Burlington, N.J., bet. 25 Mar. and 25 Nov. 1801. She was a resident of Burlington 26 May 1769, when she took out a marriage lic. with JOHN LEONARD, a widowed farmer of Upper Freehold, Monmouth Co., N.J., who was b. in N.J., d. in exile in Nova Scotia after 1787 and who by his 1st wife MAGDALEN RICHE/RITCHIE had 5 ch.[n]

In June 1776 John Leonard was charged before the Provincial Congress in Trenton, N.J., for influencing others against the "measures of Congress", and he gave bond for £500 to "remain quite". But in December of that year he and about a hundred friends joined the British Army in Trenton. His estate in Monmouth Co., including 140 acres near New Brunswick, was forfeited 15 May 1779, and his 200 acres in New Hanover Twp., Burlington Co., were also sold that year.

In 1786 John and two sons were in Maugerville , N.B., while Frances was in Hanover, N.J., and the following year he was intending to send for her.[k,n] Frances Leonard of the City and County of Burlington left a will dated 25 Mar. 1801, in which she named friends Robert Montgomery, Sr. and John Lawrance, both of Freehold, Monmouth Co., to whom she left her house and lot in the city fronting the Delaware River, as well as household items, for the use and benefit of her dau., Rebecca, wife of John Spencer. To her kinswoman Sarah Guild

she left $20 and a Negro woman Celia valued at $800. Son Samuel was to have the remainder of the estate. The will was proved 25 Nov. 1801.[1]

Children, surname Leonard:[1]

1. REBECCA[6]; m. JOHN SPENCER.
2. SAMUEL

Notes and References:

a. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 2:182.
b. New Jersey Wills (Burlington Co.), 5957-5960C; abstracted in NJ Archives I, 32 [Wills 3]:281. Witnesses to the will were Danl. Doughty, Anthony Sykes, and Rebeckah Wright.
c. Lewis D. Cook, "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington County, New Jersey Intentions of Marriage and Certificates of Removal 1685-1756", Colls. GSP (1970), 32. John and Rachel declared their intentions of marriage in Sept. 1743. John was granted a certificate from the Burlington to the Chesterfield MM on 6 4m 1743 (supra note a, 2:257)
d. "Wright Family of Derbyshire, England & New Jersey", 8, 9, Alfred R. Justice Collection, Colls. GSP, 24:81.
e. NJ Archives I, 33 [Wills 4]:491
f. Ibid., 32 [Wills 3]:107
g. NJ Archives I, 12 [Newspapers 2]:108. See also Kenneth Scott, Abstracts From Ben Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette, 17281748 (Baltimore, 1975), 337.
h. Ibid., NJ Archives, 12:222; Abstracts, 446.
i. NJ Archives I, 32 [Wills 3]:349.
j. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, "New Jersey Rateables, 1773-1774", GMNJ, 37(1962):30.
k. NJ Archives II, 3 [Newspaper Extracts 1779]:111
l. NJ Archives I, 39 [Wills 10]:272. Witnesses were John Hoskins, Jr., Robert Smith, Jr., and John Kinsey.
m. NJ Archives I, 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]:239.
n. William S. Hornor, *This Old Monmouth of Ours* (Freehold, N.J., 1932; reprinted., Cottonport, La., 1974), 210; E. Alfred Jones, The Loyalists of New Jersey, Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society Volume 10 (Newark, 1927), 127, 128.

14... JONATHAN[4] SCHOOLEY (John[3-2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 3d of the 8th month 1729 in Burlington County, New Jersey,[a] probably in Springfield Township, and he died before 14 December 1758,[b] probably in Springfield Township. Jonathan married MARY[4] WRIGHT in 1751, after the 1st of the 2d month, when he was granted a certificate by the Burlington Monthly Meeting to the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting to marry.[c] Mary was born 10 July 1730 and died 11 May 1795, the daughter of John[3] (?Samuel[2], Joshua[1]) and Abigail (Crispin) Wright of Wrightstown, sister of Samuel Wright who married Jonathan's sister Mary (Schooley) (Barton) Black, and possibly sister of Joseph Wright who married Jonathan's sister Rebecca Schooley.[d,e] In his will of 1 December 1732, proved 13 February 1732[/3], John Wright of Burlington County mentioned his wife Abigail, son Samuel, and daughter Mary (under age).[f]

The Schooleys may have stayed in the Chesterfield area for a few years, for it was not until the 5th of the 6th month 1754 that Mary, wife of Jonathan, was received at the Burlington Monthly Meeting from the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting.g

The inventory of the estate of Jonathan Scholey of Springfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, was taken 14 December 1758 by Daniel Doughty, William Stockton, and Jonathan Hough. Five days later Jonathan's widow Mary was bonded as administratrix, with Stockton and Hough, both of Burlington County, as bondsmen. The inventory included "purse and apparel", a silver watch, clock, books, bills and bonds, and two Negro children -- "worth to them that incline to buy or keep slaves"-- £20, the total value being £734.7.5.b The land of the former heirs of Jonathan "Scholy" was mentioned as a boundary in a March 1767 deed of twelve acres in Springfield from

John Monrow to Ebenezer Autram.[h] After Jonathan's death, Mary married (2) JOB[3] RIDGWAY, between the 2d of the 11th month and the 7th of the 12th month 1761.[i] Job, who was born about 1729 and died in Burlington County before 21 August 1795, was the son of Job[2] (Richard[1]) and Rebecca (Butcher) Ridgway. He and Mary had three children: Rebecca (1762), Job (1764), and Jonathan (1769). Administration on the estate of Job Ridgway of Burlington County was granted 21 August 1795 to Mary Ridgway, with Henry Ridgway as bondsman.[e,j] If Mary (Wright) (Schooley) Ridgway died in May of 1775, she was not the Mary who administered Job Ridgway's estate.

Jonathan and Mary Wright Schooley had two children: (i. and ii. below):

i. ELIZABETH[5], b. ca. 1752; m. in Burlington Co., bet. 7 9m and 5 10m 1772, DANIEL DOUGHTY[7] SMITH,[k] b. 29 July 1751, d. 27 July 1827, son of William Lovett[6] (Richard[5], Samuel[4], Richard[3-2], William[1]) and Mary (Doughty) Smith and brother of Samuel who m. Elizabeth's sister Abigail.[l] Daniel m. (2) in Burlington Co., 14 Sept. 1803, SARAH[5] WRIGHT,[m] who d. before 1826, dau. of Joseph[4] (?John[3], ?Joshua[2-1]) and Rebecca (Schooley) Wright[e]. The Daniel Smiths lived in Springfield Twp., Burlington Co.[e,n]

Children, surname Smith:[n]

1. ANNE[6]; d. young.
2. MARY; d. young.
3. JONATHAN, b. 28 June 1776; d. 16 Nov. 1845.

4. JOHN SCHOOLEY, b. 1 Dec. 1777; d. 7 Jan. 1832.
5. ELIZABETH, b. 21 Dec. 1779; d. 11 Oct. 1854; m. JAMES SHREVE; 6 ch.
6. JACOB; d. young.
7. DANIEL DOUGHTY, b. 10 Apr. 1783; d. 14 July 1820.
8. EZEKIAL; d. young.
9. REBECCA, b. 28/29 Dec. 1785/1787; d. 3 Jan. 1865 (or 27 May 1827?); m. at the Mt. Holly Friends Mtg., 11/17 12m 1807, JOSEPH WHITE,[o] son of John and Rebecca (Haines) White; 8 ch.[l]
10. JOSEPH, b. 10 July 1789; d. 16 Apr. 1865; m. SARAH LIPPINCOTT; 12 ch.
11. WILLIAM; d. young.
12. ABIGAIL; d. young.

ii. ABIGAIL, b. ca. 1754?; m. before 6 11m 1775, SAMUEL[7] SMITH,[i] b. 4 June 1755, son of William Lovett[6] (Richard[5], Samuel[4], Richard[3-2], William[1]) and Mary (Doughty) Smith and brother of Daniel who m. Abigail's sister Elizabeth.[l,p]

Children, surname Smith:[l,n]

1. HENRY R.[6]
2. WILLIAM; m. in Burlington Co., 6 Sept. 1803, MARY RIDGWAY,[q] b. 7 Feb. 1780, dau. of Henry and Mary (Wright) Ridgway; 6 ch.[r]
3. JONATHAN RIDGWAY; m. in Burlington Co., 20 Mar. 1833, MARY ANN VALENTINE.[m]
4. CHARLES; 1 ch.

5. SAMUEL

Notes and References:

a. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 2:182.
b. NJ Archives I, 32 [Wills 3]:281.
c. Supra note a, 2:257; Lewis D. Cook, "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington County, New Jersey Intentions of Marriage and Certificates of Removal 1685-1756,", Colls. GSP (1970), 49. Jonathan and Mary declared their marriage intentions at the Chesterfield MM on 7 1m 1750/1, but at the time Jonathan was still expecting a certificate of "clearness" from the Burlington MM which would enable him to marry (Lewis D. Cook, "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington County, New Jersey Intentions of Marriage and Certificates of Removal 1685-1756", Colls. GSP [1970], 49).
d. "Wright Family of Derbyshire, England & New Jersey", 9, Alfred R. Justice Collection, Colls. GSP, 24:81; Ridgways in the U.S.A., 371.
e. "Bible Records [Family of Caleb Wright]", GMNJ, 32 (1957):3.
f. NJ Archives I, 30 [Wills 2]:549.
g. Supra note a, 2:257.
h. West Jersey Deeds, Z:523.
i. Supra note a, 2:257; "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872", Colls. GSP, 83:216.
j. "Scholey (Schooly, Etc.)",15, Alfred R. Justice Collection, Colls. GSP, 20:29; Ridgways in the U.S.A., 371, 372, 339 (on p. 339 Job's mother is shown as Rebecca Stockton); NJ Archives I, 35 [Wills 6]:327. This Job Ridgway did not m. (1) Martha Hilyard (see NJ Archives I, 38 [Wills 9]:297n).
k. Supra note a, 2:257; "Marriages in Burlington Monthly Meeting 1678-1872", Colls. GSP, 83:226.
l. R. Morris Smith, The Burlington Smiths (Philadelphia, 1877), 235; Ridgways in the U.S.A., 372, which gives Sarah ----for Daniel and Samuel Smith's mother.
m. H. Stanley Craig, comp., Burlington County New Jersey Marriages (Merchantville, N.J., 1932; reprint ed., Woodbury, N.J., 1977), 211.
n. The Burlington Smiths, supra note l, 235.
o. Supra note m, 242.
p. The Burlington Smiths, supra note l, 234.
q. Supra note m, 213.

Childhood in the Quaker Family

There is a poverty of literature about childlife in colonial days, and it is especially difficult for us to learn how it was for children in Quaker families. Some descriptions about nursing, baby talk and weaning, the first steps, and that sort of thing do exist, but even this information is not written before 1750. James Logan in a letter written in 1725 said of his four children that "they are like their neighbors". That was his total comment. That their lives were full of rigors and hazards we may be certain. If sickness did not kill them, the remedies of the doctors might. It is estimated that 210 out of 1000 children died before the age of one, that 350 of each 1000 died before the age of five, and that, indeed, only 40 of 100 children lived to reach the age of sixteen. Only 25 of 100 would be alive at twenty-six. The births of most infants were attended by midwives rather than physicians. Their limited knowledge may have been an asset.

John Locke, in *Thoughts on Education* published in 1690, suggested that children should have their feet toughened by constant immersion in cold water and by having them wear thin soled shoes. It was not intended that they should be molly-coddled and brought up weak.

Quaker mothers were prohibited from singing lullabys or other songs to their infants, but perhaps cooing and humming a little might have been allowed. The father as head of the household was expected to be stern and reserved. Children were subjected to a plain style of life from an early age. Too many play-things were trifles which might lead to false values. One of the

objectives of education was "the subjugation of the will" so that "every perverse passion could be checked". Every expression of anger and the raising of voices beyond due bounds was a subject of rebuke. The Quaker child was to associate only with other Quaker children, to attend only Quaker meetings, go to a Quaker school, be taught by a Quaker teacher. All of this was designed to protect him against the profane world.

An examiniation of George Fox's primer is enlightening. His was the first one employed in American Quaker schools. It listed the ABCs and gave examples of words in alphabetical order, the first words being Abolished, Abomination, Absence. Then after a few pages of such words five or six-year-old children were expected to learn by rote from their first reading lessons which said "Christ is the Truth", "Christ is the Light", "Christ is my way", "Christ is my life", "Christ is my Savior", "Christ is my hope of glory". Apparently the Bible and a primer were the only books permitted in Quakers schools. Francis Pastorius produced a primer in 1698 which listed eighty sins beginning with adultery and ending with youthful lusts. If the schoolmaster could have explained the meanings of concupiscience, extortion, and fornication, it must have been a memorable lesson!

From the earliest times a concern of parents was to keep a watchful eye over what was going on in the school. John Stubbs had analyzed several textbooks that were used in teaching children and found them full of "vulgar expressions" such as "Yea, so God help me" or "as God love me a comly fellow". I am sure he could not have dreamed that in the future years beyond his own time someone was going to come up with such a vulgar expression as "so's your old man" and "twenty-three skidoo".

What about the Quaker meeting? How was it expected that one was to keep an eight-year-old boy sitting

quietly for two hours twice every Sunday? The record shows that the attempts were futile. Boys and girls were separated and the door between them was padlocked. There were warnings to make no disagreeable scraping sounds, no rubbing of their feet against the floor or seats, no use of unbecoming gestures or motions of any part of their body, no disturbing or offending any person, no biting of nails or pinching fingers, and no lolling around and stretching or yawning, spitting, or staring.

References:

a. *The Quaker Family in Colonial America*
b. James Trager, *The Peoples Chronology* New York, 1979.

15... WIILLIAM[4] SCHOOLEY (?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born about 1704 in Burlington County, New Jersey,[a] and he died between 9 and 16 April 1761, probably in Greenwich, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey.[b] That he was probably the son of (No. 7) William Scholey is partly suggested by his and his son John's association with persons named Hixson. (No. 7) William Sr. probably married (2) Prisselah Hixson in 1715.[c] William probably married about 1730, and perhaps his wife was a Bidleman, as his sons were associated with persons of that name. In 1739, William Schooley was granted land in Greenwich Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. That same year this township became part of the newly formed Morris County and in 1753 part of Sussex County; Greenwich is now in Warren County. This property, located about two miles from the ferry in Easton, Pennsylvania,[d] was sold by William's son John in 1790 and 1800.[e] It was probably John's son John Schooley who in 1805 purchased his uncle Judiah's fifth part of William's estate from Judiah's widow and children.[f] This William Schooley has been confused with his cousin (No. 10) William Schooley. He may have been the "cousin William Scholy" named in the 1731 will of Joseph Pancoast, Jr., of Mansfield Township, Burlington County.[g] He was likely the William Schooley who with Richard Lundy and five others was appointed to divide Sussex County into precincts after it was set off from Morris County in 1753.[h] And it was doubtless this same William who was a member of the Sussex County Grand Jury in 1754, 1755, and 1757.[i] By his will of 9 April 1761, William "Scholey" of Greenwich Township, Sussex County, yeoman, being in poor health, left his "wife" a third of his moveable estate and a "living off the plantation". To his oldest son [probably Judiah] he left £10 more than the others, who could keep the plantation

until William's brother Robert's son came of age. If there was anything coming from his brother Joseph's estate, William's three daughters were to have a third. Son John was to receive the plantation on Marvel Hill "whereon Joshua Wege now lives". William named as executors Alexander White and his son John Scholey, and the will, proved 5 May 1761, was witnessed by David "Hays", Joseph Hixson, and Margaret White. An inventory of the estate, made 16 April 1761 by David "Hayes" and Joseph Hixson, showed a value of $143.03, and an account was filed by the executors on 17 May 1764.[b]

Children, probably all born in Greenwich Twp., order unknown:[b,j]

27. i. JUDIAH, b. ca. 1735? See page.....258.
28. ii. JOHN[5], b. 15 Apr. 1739. See page.....259.
iii. daughter
iv. daughter
v. daughter

Notes and References:

a. William's supposed parents were m. ca. 1703 and he was having children by about the early 1730s.
b. NJ Archives I, 33 [Wills 4]:374.
c. In Early Germans in NJ, 481, William is shown to have "probably" been a son of William "prob. s. of Robert," although here the older William is also confused with his cousin (No. 10) William Schooley.
d. *The Michael Shoemaker Book*, 799.
e. Sussex Co. [NJ] Deeds, A:398-400, D:513-515.
f. Ibid., V:381, 382; recorded 1810.
g. NJ Archives I, 30 [Wills 2]:367. "Cousin William" could have been (No. 7) or (No. 10) William.
h. Hist. of Warren Co., 149, 257, 326.
i. Minutes of the General Sessions Court of Sussex County, cited in The Michael Shoemaker Book, 799. In Pioneer Schooley Family, 17, (No. 10) William Schooley is wrongly assigned as the Sussex Co. juror.

j. In *The Michael Schoemaker Book*, 799, 810, it is suggested William was the father of Andrew and William Schooley of Greenwich, Loyalists during the American Revolution. William named no such sons in his will, and furthermore his son Judiah's widow sold the latter's fifth share of William's estate, which is in agreement with the five children William mentioned in his will. Andrew and William may have been sons of William's brother (No. 16) Robert Schooley.

16... ROBERT[4] SCHOOLEY (?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was perhaps born in Burlington County, New Jersey, about 1710, and he was living 9 April 1761, possibly in Sussex County, New Jersey, when he and a son were mentioned in the will of his brother William.[a] No other information about Robert and his family has been discovered, although he may have been the father of the Andrew and William Schooley shown below.

Possible Children:[b]

i. ?ANDREW[5] living unm. in Digby, N.S., in May 1784.[c] Andrew and [his brother?] William Schooley were British sympathizers during the American Revolution. From 1777 to 1783 Andrew served as a private and later sergeant in the 1st Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers, with all or most of his service on Staten Island, N.Y.[d] Andrew and William were charged with aiding the British Army and their Sussex County property seized.[e] Their land, described as one undivided 2/6 parts of 150 acres, "whereon John Scholey now lives", about 2 miles from the Easton Ferry, was ordered to be sold on 11 May 1781.[f] Perhaps this was the plantation mentioned in the will of their uncle (No. 15) William

Schooley. Andrew Schooley, late of Greenwich, Sussex County, N.J., made a deposition in Annapolis, N.S., 7 Jan. 1784, stating he was a near neighbor of Richard Bowlsby of Sussex Co., N.J., formerly a justice of the peace there, who was making a claim for relief.g

ii. ?WILLIAM; see above under Andrew;

Notes and References:

a. NJ Archives I, 33 [Wills 4]:374.
b. Robert had at least one son, b. in or after 1740 and living 9 Apr. 1761, when mentioned in the will of his uncle (No. 15) William Schooley (supra note a).
c. "Muster Roll of Disbanded Officers, Discharged and Disbanded Soldiers and Loyalists Mustered at Digby, The 29th Day of May, 1784," NYG&BR, 34(1903):195.
d. Officers and Men, New Jersey Loyalists, Revolutionary War, Vols. 1, 2, and 4, New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N.J., v.p.
e. NJ Archives II, 2 [Newspaper Extracts 1778], 435, 3 [Newspaper Extracts 1779]:46.
f. NJ Archives II, 5 [Newspaper Extracts 1780-1782]:241.
g. Peter Wilson Coldham, American Loyalist Claims Volume I (Washington, D.C., 1980), 47.

17... SAMUEL[4] SCHOOLEY (?Robert[3-1]) was born about 1705-1708, possibly in Burlington County, New Jersey,[a] and he died between 12 February 1777 and 12 November 1782, probably in Loudoun County, Virginia.[b] Samuel married SARAH -------, possibly in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, about 1725. It is not certain she was his only wife, the earliest record of her being in 1761. The years of birth of Samuel's children are only approximated. There is a gap between Mary, born about 1731, and Phebe, born about 1737, during which time Samuel may have married Sarah as a second wife. Sarah was living 10 May 1769 when Samuel made his will.[b] On the 11th of the 10th

month 1757, Samuel Schooley requested to be received as a member of the Kingwood Monthly Meeting of Friends in Hunterdon County. Those appointed to inquire into his conduct reported favorably and on the 8th of the 12th month the meeting received "him under the care and notice of this religious society in unity".[c] There is no mention of Samuel's wife or wives or his children in the Kingwood records. Son John became a Quaker in Virginia and son Samuel seems not to have been a Friend. A few years later the Schooleys left New Jersey for Virginia, Samuel "Senior", his wife Sarah, and daughters, Ann Schooley and Phebe Myers (wife of Joseph), being received by the Fairfax Monthly Meeting in Loudoun County from Kingwood on the 30th of the 5th month 1761. Daughter Mary, her husband Jonathan Myers, and their three children were received at the same time.[d] Samuel had apparently followed his son William to Virginia. There is no record of either Samuel or William in the Fairfax Meeting prior to 1760.[e]

Samuel Schooley of Loudoun County leased a plantation of 150 acres in Loudoun County from George William Fairfax on 1 May 1762, "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD...during the natural lives of John Schooley, his son, Elisha and William Schooley, sons of the said John Schooley" and of them the one who lived longest to yield and pay unto the said George W. Fairfax "yearly and every year on the first day of May the rent by sum of three pounds current money of Virginia, to be discharged in cash or tobacco at 10/ per pound, or wheat at 2/6 per bushel to be delivered at some landing on the navigable part of the Potommack River ....". Samuel and his heirs also had liberty at the death of any two of the survivors aforesaid to nominate two other persons paying thirty shillings sterling for renewing each person's life, provided that "he or they planted at least one hundred good apple trees at least thirty feet distant from each other, and keep

them all in good repair during the time of tenancy, provided also that no subtenant be admitted by the said Samuel Schooley....". Besides maintaining the property, Samuel was to "cause to be built a dwelling house at least twenty feet long & sixteen feet wide within three years from this date & other such houses as his way of husbandry may require.." [f] Samuel was taxed in Shelburne Parish of Loudoun County in 1771.[g] In his will dated 10 May 1769 and proved 12 November 1782, Samuel Schooley of Loudoun County, planter, bequeathed to his wife Sarah "the plantation and house which I hold by lease from George Fairfax" in Loudoun County, and after her death it was to go to his son John. John was also to pay ten pounds each to Samuel's daughters, Mary Myers and Ann Hague, within three years after their father's death. To his other children, Samuel Schooley, William Schooley, and Phoebe Myers, Samuel left ten pounds each, noting that the two sons already had these sums "in hand paid before the sealing of these presents". Wife Sarah was also to have the moveable estate and sons John and William were named executors. By a codicil of 12 February 1777, Samuel changed the legacy to daughter Phoebe, directing she be paid her ten pounds "after her other sisters".[b] Whether Sarah Schooley survived Samuel is not known.

Children, probably born in Hunterdon Co.: [b,h]

29. i. JOHN[5], b. ca. 1727, d.1814-15; m. in 1755 to Dorothy-------. They had five children: Garret, Ann, Jesse, William, and Nicholas.. See page.....262.
30. ii. SAMUEL, b. ca. 1728. See page.....273.
iii. MARY, b. ca. 1731; m. probably in Hunterdon Co., N.J., ca. 1749-50, JONATHAN MYERS, who died perhaps in Loudoun Co., between 25 3m 1780 and 11 Feb. 1790, the dates of his will

and its probate. He was the brother of Joseph Myers who m. Mary's sister Phebe.

Children, first three probably born in Hunterdon Co., surname Myers:[i,j]

1. ISAIAH[6], b. 16 3m 1751; liv. in Columbia Co., Ohio, 1805[k] m. at South Fork Mtghse, Va., 15 10m 1777, ALICE YATES JR.; 3 ch.
2. ESTHER, b. 21 8m 1752; d. 10 4m 1839; m. at Fairfax Mtghse, 7 4m 1773, OBED PIERPONT of Monoguesy; at least 3 ch.
3. ELIJAH, b. 9 2m 1755; m. at Fairfax Mtghse, 16 12m 1778, MARY BALL, dau. of William Ball of Loudoun Co.; at least 3 ch.[l]
4. JOSIAH, b. probably in Loudoun Co., Va.; named in his father's will.[i]

iv. PHEBE, b. ca. 1737;* liv. in Washington Co., Pa., 1787[m]; m. probably in Hunterdon Co., N.J., JOSEPH MYERS, brother of Jonathan who m. Phebe's sister Mary, but apparently not a Quaker, as there are no entries for him in the Fairfax MM recs.

Child, surname Myers:

PHEBE[6]; m. at the Fairfax Mtghse, 9 1/10m 1782, as his 1st wife, JAMES MOORE, b. ca. 1757, d. 2 4m 1826, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (---

* There occurred at this time a shock which rumbled the earth and made a remarkable noise. People were wakened in their beds, the doors flew open, bricks fell from the chimney, and the consternation was great.

--) Moore of Loudoun Co., Va.; 6 ch. James m. (2) in 1818, Rebecca (Hirst) Talbott.[n]

31. v. WILLIAM, b. 1739; m. in 1761 to Ann Mathews. See page.....275.

vi. ANN, b. 1741* ; m. probably at the Fairfax Mtghse, before 27 3m 1762, JOHN HAGUE, b. 6 5m 1734; d. 1767, son of Francis and Jane (Yeardley) Hague; at least 1 ch.[o] Did Ann m. (2) 28 Nov. 1769, William Wildman?[p]

Notes and References:

a. Regarding his birth and possible parentage, see under (No. 8) Robert Schooley

b. Loudoun Co. [VA] Wills, B:444, transcribed in Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 208, 209. The will and codicil were witnessed by William Brown and George Travener, both Quakers, as was Samuel, so it is curious that names and not numbers of the months were used in the documents.

c. Kingwood MM recs., cited in letter of 6 Apr. 1971 from Charles H. Schooley of Gladstone, Ore., in Schooley Family File, New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N.J., and in letter from George A. Schooley; see also Journel of Dr. William Schooley, 187.

d. Fairfax MM Recs., Men's Minutes, 1746-1776, Book 116A, p. 125, abstracted in Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 6:557.

e. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 6:557.

f. Loudoun Co. [VA] Deeds, C:214-217, transcribed in Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 216-218. The lease was witnessed by John Hough, Jonathan Myers (Samuel Schooley's son-in-law), and John Rhodes.

g. Pollyanna Creekmore, "Loudoun County, Virginia 1771 Tithable List," The Virginia Genealogist,16(1972):245.

* At ther very moment of her birth a blazing star with a long bright tail appeared in the eastern sky. Those who looked upon it experienced a feeling of fascination and fear. The Quakers were inclined to believe in mystical doctrines and marvelous appearances. The comet appeared in the sky for upward of six weeks.

h. Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 189, 190. On p. 187 of this work, it is stated that the last three ch. were b. ca. 1740 to 1743.
i. Ibid., 190.
j. Supra note e, 6:537.
k. Supra note e, 4:51, 648.
l. Their dau. Tacey m. (No. 109) Ephraim Schooley.
m. Supra note e, 4:51.
n. Supra note e, 6:536, 538.
o. Supra note e, 6:499, 555.
p. Letter from Charles H. Schooley, supra note c.

18... MICHAEL[4] SCHOOLEY (?Thomas[3-2], ?Robert[1]) was born about 1727[a] in New Jersey, possibly in Hunterdon County, and he died between 9 September 1775 and 24 August 1778, probably in Bridgewater, Somerset County, New Jersey.[b] Michael Schooley may have married HANNAH ANDERSON, daughter of William and Mary (----) Anderson of Bound Brook, Somerset County, New Jersey.[c] She died between 15 August and 13 October 1780, probably in Bridgewater.[b,d] Michael Schooley was living in Somerset County as early as December 1756, when he gave ten shillings toward construction of a new building for the Lutheran Church in Bedminster Township.[e] Michael owned land in Bridgewater Township, Somerset County, on the Middlebrook Mountain Road, purchased at an unknown date from David McKinney. On 28 March 1786, some time after Michael's death, this land was sold to Dr. Clarkson Freeman.[f] Michael was apparently living in Middlebrook, New Jersey, in 1761, when he possibly had a son born there.[g] On 6 March 1765 Michael Schooley and Thomas Irwin inventoried the estate of John Campbell of Somerset County.[h] Later that year, on 21 October, Michael sued Daniel McDonald over a dispute "on excepting an order from Arthur Jarvis". He was in

court again the following 3 May, when subpoenaed in a dispute case, and in May 1769 he was sued for a debt by the assigners of James Lesley.[i] Michael Schooley of Somerset County signed as a bondsman for the estate of Sarah Daniels of that county on 9 September 1775.[j] Hannah Schooley of Bound Brook, Somerset County, was appointed administratrix of the estate of Michael Schooley of Bridgewater, Somerset County on 24 August 1778. Included in the inventory, taken 4 September 1778 by John Ross and John Miller, and amounting to £938.19.3, was mention of Michael's "Services in the Militia last June 1778, a mare in the hands of General Wayne", and a "certificate from the D. Q. M. General for 32 days service".[b] Hannah was taxed in Bridgewater Township as "H. Schooley" in September 1779, with fifty-five acres, one cow, and three pigs, valued at £450.[k] She submitted an account of Michael's estate on 15 August 1780,[b] but she died before 13 October, when Alexander Kirkpatrick and Mathew McDowel of Somerset County were appointed to administer the estate of Hannah "Scouly" of Somerset County.[d] On 25 October 1780, John Miller and Thomas McElrath submitted an inventory of £77.16.0 for the estate of Michael Schooley, "being the goods of Hannah Schooley, deceased".[b]

Possible Children:[c]

32. i. JOHN[5], b. 28 Nov. 1761, d. 1834; m. MARY EARL. John and Mary Earl moved to Columbus, Ohio in 1790* . See page.....277.
ii. HANNAH; m. in New York, N.Y., 27 Nov. 1782, THOMAS DANIELS. A descendant is MARY SAWYERS of Middletown, Conn.

* John and Mary Earl Schooley were the ancestors of Mary Schooley Spining who resided in Springfield, Ohio.

Notes and References:

a. Letter of 14 May 1980 from Marie (Rolff) Schooley, in which she suggested the year of Michael's birth should be about 1725. If (No. 9) Thomas Schooley had a son Thomas born this year (as stated by James Vance), and if Michael was also his son, then perhaps Michael was born 1727 or later.
b. NJ Archives I, 34 [Wills 5]:447. Bondsmen were John Ross and Joseph Annin of Somerset Co., yeomen.
c. Letter of 14 Jan. 1975 from Lois P. Alu of Burlington, N.J., giving information from Mary Sawers of Middletown, Conn.
d. Supra note b, 440. The bondsman to her estate was John Voorhees of Somerset Co.
e. James P. Snell, History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey (Philadelphia, 1881; reprint ed., 1976), 716.
f. Ibid., 649.
g. See under (No. 32) John Schooley.
h. NJ Archives I, 33 [Wills 4]:71.
i. Dorothy A. Stratford, "The Docket of Jacob Van Noorstrand:, GMNJ, 42(1967):99, 102; 43(1968):24.
j. Supra note b, 126.
k. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, "New Jersey Rateables, 1778-1780", GMNJ, 53(1978):39.

19... ROBERT[4] SCHOOLEY (William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 9th day of the 6th month 1718,[a*] probably in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, and he died in 1809[b] (or 1804?[c]). The place of his death has not been determined. On the 14th day of the 8th month 1747 Robert married ELIZABETH YOUNG in Woodbridge, New Jersey, both being of Morris County.[d] It is stated in one account that Robert married a second time, to another Elizabeth, who outlived him twenty-six years and by whom he had four more children.[c] On the

* This was also the year that William Penn died leaving an estate of 21 million acres.

9th of the 1st month 1752, Robert Schooley and his wife Elizabeth were received at the Kingwood Monthly Meeting of Friends in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, from the Woodbridge Monthly Meeting. The following year, on the 8th of the 11th month, they were granted a certificate back to Woodbridge.[e] Robert Schooley owned 55 acres in Mendham (now Randolph) Township, Morris County, in 1757, to which he added by purchase the following year, 304 acres to the southwest of his land, being lot 11 of the Kirkbride property and bordering land of Henry Brotherton.[f]

At the Woodbridge Monthly Meeting on the 19th of the 4th month 1758, a request was made for a meetinghouse at Mendham, to be built on land belonging to Robert Schooley. Plans were to be drawn to "leigh" the plans before the next meeting. It was "thought proper that it should be 26 feet wide and 25 long and that it would cost 73 pounds or Sumthing over...." James Brotherton and Jacob Laing were appointed to take a deed and James Brotherton was to collect the subscription. Robert was a member of those appointed "to conclude on the size of ye house & the measurement of building it, the quantity of lands, and other considerations". On the 5th of the 8th month 1758, Robert Schooley of Mendham, yeoman, for £4, sold one acre to Jacob Laing and James Brotherton, who were to hold it in trust for the site of the meetinghouse.[g]

Robert Schooley started the first grist mill in Mendham (now Randolph) Township, perhaps with his father. On 28 June 1766 he mortgaged to Jacob Ford of Morristown, 9 8/10 acres, being "three fourths of the lot on which the forge stood and part of land Josiah Bemer and William Howard purchased from Joseph Prudden". Two years later Robert Schooley of Mendham, bloomer, sold a quarter interest in "Schooley's Forge" to Joseph Jackson and his son Stephen.[h]

Little else is known about Robert Schooley. He sued John Throckmorton in December 1762 for £40.[i] He may have been the Robert Schooley for whom Thomas Vail was appointed in 1774 by the Rahway Monthly Meeting "to enquire and make out a Certificate of Removal".[j] Robert was named in the will of his nephew Richard Schooley of Byram Township, Sussex County, New Jersey, dated 18 March 1801.[k]

Children, born of his first wife, Elizabeth Young, probably all born in Morris Co.:[c,l,m]

33. i. ?ROBERT[5], b. ca. 1748? See page.....281.
ii. MARY, b. 10 7m 1754.
iii. ELIZABETH, b. 25 4m 1756; d. 1838; m. 16 11m 1774, JOHN[4] WILLSON, b. 23 2m 1748, son of Samuel[3] (Samuel[2], Robert[1]) and Deborah (Willets) Willson.[n]

Children born of the second wife, also called Elizabeth:

34. iv. RICHARD, b. 10 7m 1758 [or 13 June 1758?]. See page.....281.
v. THOMAS
vi. MERCY
35. vii. WILLIAM, b. 30 May 1770. See page.....284.

Notes and References:

a. "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington Co N.J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)", Colls. GSP, n.p.
b. Source unknown.
c. Letter of 13 Nov. 1944 in files of the Morristown, N.J., Library from Mary F. (Mrs. Cleland A.) Ward of Lockport, N.Y., in which she requested Schooley information. In her letter Mrs. Ward stated that Robert "was said to have d. 1804". She also stated that one of Robert's sons was supposedly a three-year captive of the Indians and another son was scalped by them.

d. Hugh D. Vaile, "Records of Rahway and Plainfield [N.J.], Monthly Meeting of Friends (Formerly Held at Amboy and Woodbridge), From 1687 to 1825," NYG&BR, 9(1878):28.
e. James W. Moore, "The Kingwood Records", The Jerseyman, 5 (1899):45.
f. Hist. of Randolph Twp., 9, 13.
g. Ibid., 29, 118; Charles D. Platt, Dover History (Dover, N.J., 1914), 425; Annals of Our Colonial Ancestors, 201. The deed was witnessed by Robert's father, William Schooley "Se'r," Nathan Simcock, and Sarah Young.
h. Supra note f, 18, 118; Charles D. Platt, A Bicentennial History of Dover, New Jersey (Dover, 1922), 45; Hist. of Morris Co., 40, 291; Morris Co. [NJ] Mortgages, A:9.
i. Hist. & Gen. Miscellany, 5:99.
j. William C. Armstrong, Pioneer Families of Northwestern New Jersey (Lambertville, N.J., 1979), 276, 277.
k. NJ Archives I, 39 [Wills 10]:387.
l. Supra note d, 10(1879):139.
m. Letter of 4 Jan. 1976 from Mrs. Justin Condon.
n. Lundy Fam., 463, in which Elizabeth's father Robert Schooley is called "of Mansfield". John and Elizabeth's first declaration of marriage intentions was made 13 10m 1774 at the Kingwood Mtg (supra note e, 4[1898]:16).

20... RICHARD[4] FRENCH SCHOOLEY (William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 23d of the 1st month 1723/4 in Burlington County, New Jersey, probably in Chesterfield Township,[a] and he died the 24th of the 2d month 1753, probably in Morris County, New Jersey.[b] Richard Schooley of Morris County married MARTHA TANTUM, probably in Burlington County, New Jersey, and after 25 May 1751, when they were issued a marrige license.[d] She may have been Martha[3] Tantum, daughter of John Jr.[2] (John[1]) and Ann (Davenport) Tantum of Nottingham Township, Burlington County.[e] Richard had been granted a "Certificate of Clearness" from the Woodbridge Monthly Meeting of Friends to the

Chesterfield Monthly Meeting in Burlington County on the 18th of the 8th month 1750.[f]

Possible Child:

?RICHARD[5], b. ca. 1752?; d. probably in By-ram Twp., Sussex Co., N.J., bet. 18 Mar.1801 and 12 Oct. 1805.[g] He was possibly the Richard Schooley who the Kingwood Monthly Meeting of Friends records show was granted a certificate to the Redstone Meeting (in western Pennsylvania?) on 14 4m 1796 to visit relatives,[h] perhaps his Bonnell cousins. Land in Morris Co. sold by Richard Schooley to Thomas Dell was recorded in 1818.[i] By 18 Feb. 1801 he was living in Byram Twp., Sussex Co., when his land was mentioned in the will of Abijah Chambers of Byram Twp., Sussex Co.[j] By his own will of 18 Mar. 1801, proved 12 Oct.1805, Richard Schooley of Byram Twp., Sussex Co., left his plantation of 80 acres in Byram Twp. to cousin Richard Brotherton, then under 21. James, son of John Brotherton, was to have half of the 100-acre ash swamp "toward the Chestnut ridge", the other half going to Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of William Brotherton, when Elizabeth reached 21. To his uncle Robert Schooley and his son Richard he left $3.00 each. Also mentioned in the will was his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Dell, and William Brotherton and Richard Dell were named executors. The inventory of Richard's estate showed a value of $213.83.[g]

Notes and References:

a. "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington Co N.J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)," Colls, GSP, n.p.

b. Charles Carroll Gardner, "Death Records of the Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Meeting of Friends", GMNJ, 27(1952):8.
c. Pioneer Schooley Fam., 17.
d. NJ Archives I, 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]:342, showing Martha's name as "Tantorn".
e. NJ Archives I, 30 [Wills 2]:470.
f. Annals of Our Colonial Ancestors, 190.
g. NJ Archives I, 39 [Wills 10]:387.
h. James W. Moore, "The Kingwood Records", The Jerseyman, 5(1899):36.
i. Morris Co. [NJ] Deeds, F2:539.
j. Supra note e, 37.

21... ISAAC[4] SHOOLEY (William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born about 1737,[a] probably in what is now Morris County, New Jersey, and he was living in Mendham (now Randolph?) Township, Morris County, in 1780.[b] Isaac married MARY JONES[c] before the 15th of the 6th month 1763, when he was charged by the Mendham Preparative Meeting of Friends with marriage contrary to discipline; he was disowned the 21st of the 9th month.[d] No other record of Isaac and Mary Schooley has been found.

Friends believed that only those in a sanctified state --- -- and that required being a Quaker --- could have godly union, that only God could join in wedlock, that the Meeting should participate in all formalities, and that the inward light formed the bond of unity. Of course, both parties to a wedding had to be Quakers, and if it were not so, disownment resulted. Clearly Mary Jones was not a Quaker. Disownment could be as quick for marrying a Presbyterian as for committing adultery. This practice which became more and more common in time greatly weakened the Friends Society.

Possible Children:

i. THOMAS[5], b. ca. 1764?; taxed in Hanover Twp., Morris Co., in 1785.[e] In 1793 Thomas Schooley of New Hanover Twp. was listed on the 1793 New Jersey militia census.[f]

ii. ISAAC, b. ca. 1772?; probably the Isaac of Morris Co. who m. there, 10 July 1797, SARAH JONES, who had "lately come to Morris Co".[g] It was probably he and not his father who was the Isaac Schooley taxed in Hanover Twp., Morris Co., in 1797, 1809, 1812, 1814, and 1815.[h]

iii. WILLIAM; listed on the 1793 New Jersey militia census in Mendham Twp., Morris Co.,[i] and taxed in Hanover Twp. in 1794 and 1795 and in Randolph Twp. in 1806.[j]

36. iv. JONATHAN[5], b. ca. 1777, d.1856. He married twice. See page.....285.

v. JOHANNA; probably the Johannah Schooly of Morris Co. who m. there, 13 Oct. 1798, ROBERT MUNDAY of Essex Co., N.J.[k]

Notes and References:

a. His birth is not recorded and there is no record of his age. That he was William's son is assumed because Isaac lived in Mendham Twp., Morris Co.

b. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, "New Jersey Rateables, 1778-1780", GMNJ, 45(1970):127.

c. Source unknown.

d. Annals of Our Colonial Ancestors, 190.

e. Ronald Vern Jackson, ed., New Jersey Tax Lists 1772-1822, 6 vols. (Salt Lake City, 1981), 2807.

f. James S. Norton, New Jersey in 1793 (Salt Lake City, 1973), 25. There was also a Thomas Schooley listed for Pequannok Twp. (ibid., 264).

g. "Morris County Marriage Records," GMNJ, 4(1928):84.

h. Supra note e, 2803, 2807.

i. Supra note f, 253.

j. Supra note e, 2802, 2807.

k. Supra note g, 86.

The Quakers

In tracing the annals of the Schooley family it is fitting to comment about George Fox and the religious Society of Friends. Although not all of the Schooleys were Quakers, numbers of them became allied with Quakerism from the time of its founding. For the first several years the new society was concentrated in the English counties neighboring upon Yorkshire, where John, Robert, and Thomas Scholey lived before coming to America. Powerful religious principles dominated the lives of its followers.

The founder of Quakerism, George Fox, was born in Leicestershire in 1624, the son of a weaver. At an early age and with scanty education he became a lay preacher. George Fox was a visionary, a man obsessed. He had exalted emotional sensibility, fell into trances, heard voices, and saw visions. When he visited the town of Lichfield he wrote: "there seemed to me to be a channel of blood running down the street and the marketplace appeared like a pool of blood". One may conclude that Fox's mind was unsound, yet everyone who met him felt his superior power. His aim was not to found a new sect or to gather disciples, but to purify the church of errors. The basis of his teachings was that "each man is answerable to God alone, that the Holy Spirit is present in every soul, that the spirit of God shines in every man's breast and it joins the whole human race in the unity of equal rights". These concepts were intended to return mankind to the original gospel.

Even while it is observed that the founder of the society was of unsound mind, the Quaker religion is impossible to overpraise. The singular glory of the Society of Friends was that they were the first to awaken to the evils of slavery. The whole of Quakerism is embodied in about two simple points: complete tolerance and complete equality.

It sounds simple enough but these two basic tenets brought to the Quakers incredible suffering, deprivation, ostracism, prison, and even death. The Quakers were much impressed by the importance of their view and wanted, of course, to have their doctrine accepted by others. They were under the influence of the Inner Light. Their love of their fellow men flowed from them. For them religion was not a dull habit; it was an acute fever. They were the true extremists. The principle of equality meant that they would not take off their hats in the presence of the magistrates or anyone else. They would not use the plural pronoun of dignity. They rejected the communion of bread and wine. They rejected baptism. They were literal to an extreme. The injunction "swear not" was for them a prohibition against judicial oath. The commandment "thou shalt not kill" led to the condemnation of all warfare, yet they were unduly aggressive in spreading the word, sometimes invading the pulpit of others to harangue the congregation. To many they seemed like vagrant ranters. They refused to pay tithes, refused to testify under oath, and would not bow even before the king. For these activities they were constantly at odds with the law. It was not <u>what</u> they preached as much as <u>how</u> they preached.

Their breaches of custom and etiquette made them suspect in every quarter. It seems a small matter to us that the Quakers used the terms thee and thou when addressing others. But traditionally those terms were reserved for speaking to one's family or servants, though not when speaking to one's father, and certainly not in a

session of court. But the Quakers would not forbear. To them all men and women were equal, and all must be addressed in the same way. To them many social conventions were a lie and a sham, and they must all be given up so that all their acts would be in accord with their beliefs. Not even a slight inconsistency between profession and deed should exist. The Quakers had hard battles to wage against worldliness and insincerity, and they might have succeeded with much less pain to themselves had they not been so dogged in their refusal to heed customs and conventions. It was their theeing and thouing and not doffing their hats nor acknowleding titles that really antagonized the magistrates. Those qualities that the Quakers saw as virtue were by others labelled fault. The Quaker's religion was called fanaticism, his courage was called stubbornness, his simplicity called ignorance, and his freedom of conscience called rebellion.

In England and all over Europe the Quakers were exposed to persecution, and in America also, where laws were passed to suppress them. While New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island were tolerant and invited the Quakers to settle, Massachusetts held quite different views. There they were regarded as an abominable sect. Consequently they were jailed, kept in dungeons, whipped, fined, and exiled. But the Quakers did not seek to avoid persecution; they courted it.

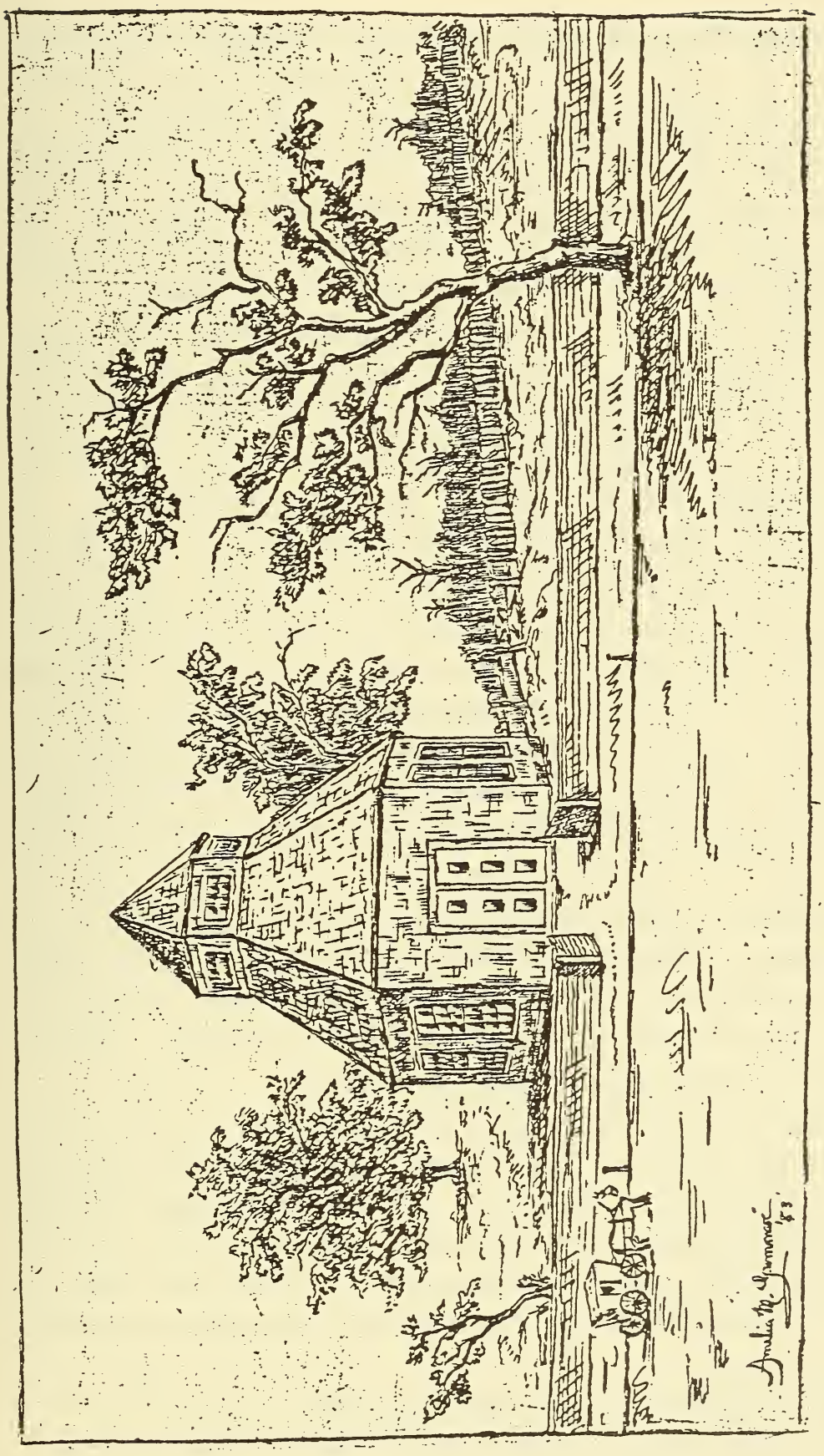
The following incident indicates the hatred and suspicion that awaited Quakers elsewhere in the Colonies. Mary Fisher and Ann Austin made their way from Barbados to Massachusetts in the fifth month of 1656. News of their arrival no sooner reached the ears of the authorities than they were ordered detained on ship. Their books were taken from them. These two quiet women known by the name of Quakers, held to have heretical notions and blasphemous opinions, were put into prison. When a ship could carry them back to Barbados, they were returned there.

A few days after Mary Fisher and Ann Austin were sent back to Barbados, eight more Quakers came to Boston. The governors might have been less afrighted had they been invaded by an army. The General Court fixed a fine at 100 pounds for anyone who should bring in a Quaker, and the Quaker himself should be whipped. By a later enactment a Quaker was in danger of having his tongue bored with a hot iron, or his ears cut off, then he was to be banished. Although Connecticut had severe laws against the Quakers, Massachusetts alone prescribed the death penalty. In September 1659, Mary Dyer, William Robinson, and Marmaduke Stevenson came to Boston, courting martyrdom. They were arrested and brought before the Court. When they tried to remonstrate, handkerchiefs were stuffed into their mouths, and when one of them tried to object, he was sentenced to receive 20 lashes. Although they were banished and ordered not to return, they nevertheless felt compelled to come back. Evidently they expected the most severe punishment because they brought with them linen to wrap the bodies of those who were to die. They were, of course, arrested again. They were taken before Judge Endicott who pronounced sentence upon them: "we have made many laws and endeavored by several ways to keep you from us, and neither whipping nor imprisonment, nor cutting off ears, nor banishment on pain of death will keep you from among us". And so he pronounced the sentence of death. On the appointed day they walked hand in hand to the place of execution on the Boston Common, where today one may see a monument erected to the memory of the martyrdom of Mary Dyer.

Of course, eventually all these laws against the liberty of Quakers were amended and cancelled, but it was in West New Jersey and Pennsylvania that true freedom in religion was allowed, not because the law was written with sympathy toward Quakers, but because the law was written by Quakers.

Reference:

a. James, William *The Varieties of Religious Experience.* The Modern Library, New York, 1929.
b. Picture from Gummere, A. M. *Friends in Burlington..* Philadelphia, 1884.



Friends' Meeting House Burlington, New Jersey
1683-1787

22... JOSEPH[4] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 19th of the 11th month [1730?],[a] probably in Washington Township, Morris County (then Lebanon Township, Hunterdon County), New Jersey, and he died on the 10th of the 2d month 1778,[b] probably in Nottingham Township, Burlington County (now Hamilton Township, Mercer County), New Jersey.

Joseph Schooley was of Nottingham Township when on the 11th of the 11th month 1756 he married SARAH[5] BROWN at the Chesterfield Meeting of Friends.[c-e] She was born, probably in Nottingham Township, the 2d of the 10th month 1737 and was buried the 2d of the 6th month 1811, aged 73 years 8 months, the daughter of Preserve[4] (Preserve[3]*, Abraham[2], Nicholas[1]) and Mary (French) Brown of Nottingham Township and niece of Elizabeth French who married (No. 10) William Schooley.[d,e] In his will of 13 June 1759, proved 11 December 1760, Preserve Brown of Nottingham, Burlington County, shopkeeper, named his wife Mary and his daughter Sarah "Scholey", bequeathing to the latter land in Nottingham and houses and lots in Chesterfield.[f] Mary Brown of Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, perhaps a niece of Sarah, left a will dated 28 August 1783 and proved 28 January 178[4], by which she bequeathed some goods to Mary Thorn, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Schooley.[g]

Unlike his brothers who made their homes on the frontiers up north in Morris and Sussex counties, Joseph lived in Burlington County. Quaker meeting records show nothing about his paternity, but proof that he was the Joseph who returned to the area of his father's birth is found in a record of 1809, by which a "resurvey of lands

* The name Preserve is reported in the *Book of Names* as Preserved and was used much in earlier days. It was used by the Fish family, Preserved Fish.

for James Schooley, a son of Joseph and grandson of Samuel", was required.[h]

Joseph "Scholey" had settled in Burlington County by 1 October 1754, when he witnessed the will of Sarah Murfin of Nottingham, widow.[i] On 13 December 1766 Joseph "Scholey" witnessed the will of William Murfin of Nottingham Township, and with Isaiah Robins, he took the inventory of Murfin's estate on 1 November 1771.[j] This involvement with the Murfins probably indicates the Joseph Schooleys lived in the Lawrie's Hill neighborhood of Nottingham Township.[k]

Joseph was taxed as a freeholder in Nottingham in 1758 and 1772, and in 1762, 1763, 1764, and 1770 he was a member of the town committee.[k] In 1773 Joseph "Scholey" was taxed there with 233 acres and five cattle.[l] Joseph "Scholey" and Joseph Clayton inventoried the estate of Ann Burton of Burlington County on 29 February 1768.[m] Joseph Schooley is mentioned as one of the trustees for the Friends' burial ground of one and a half acres at Burlington on the 28th of the 9th month 1770.[n]

In 1762 Joseph was deeded by his brother-in-law William Brown of Nottingham Township, yeoman, four acres, which William had received by the terms of the will of his father.[o] On 13 December 1766, Davis Cole of Nottingham, yeoman, conveyed for £400 to Joseph Schooley of the same place, two tracts in the township amounting to 185 acres.[k,p] In the March 19, 1767 issue of the *Pennsylvania Gazette,* Abia Brown, Joseph's brother-in-law, advertised for sale one hundred acres of land with a mill and other improvements, along the river from Trenton to Crosswicks. Interested persons were to "apply to Joseph Schooley, living near the said premises" or to Abia Brown at Sharp's iron works in Sussex County, New Jersey.[q] Abia Brown was a prominent man of

affairs. The governor of the colony appointed him a justice of the peace in Sussex County in 1772 and soon after he was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774. He was also a member of the New Jersey Assembly for Sussex County in 1777.[o] Joseph Schooley was a cooper,[o] a maker of barrels. The trade demanded exacting requirements.

Children, probably all born in Nottingham Twp.:[b]

37. i. JAMES[5], b. 19 9m 1757. See page.....288.
ii. SAMUEL, b. 18 11m 1759; d. the same day.
iii. MARTHA, b. 18 5m 1761; d. the same day.
iv. MARY, b. 24 7m 1762; d. 8 5m 1814; m. in the Chesterfield Mtghse, 12 10m 1780, as his 1st wife, ISAAC[6] THORN, b. 22 Jan. 1759, d. 6 June 1837, son of John[5] (Joseph[4], John[3-2], William[1]) and Diadamia (Ivins) Thorn(e) of Chesterfield. Isaac m. (2) Huldah (-----) Woolley, wid. of Samuel Woolley.[r,s] 1841; m. at the Trenton Mtg., 8 1m 1807, MARY WOOLLEY, b. 13 4m 1785, dau. of James (Stephen) and Huldah (Skirm) Woolley of Trenton, Hunterdon Co.; 8 ch.
v. ANN, b. 1 5m 1766; d. 27 3m 1768
vi. JOHN, b. 21 4m 1769; d. the same day.
vii. RACHEL, b. 14 9m 1770; d. the next day.

Joseph and Sarah Brown Schooley lost numbers of their children very early in life. They lost Samuel and Martha the same day that the babies were born. John died soon after birth. Ann lived almost two years. Rachel lived only one month. The burdens of their days were great..

Notes and References:

a. Ancient handmade copybook with inscription Avis Holloway 1721 aged 15 years, now [1937] in possession of Mrs. J. F. Burke, Jr., granddau. of A. A. Vance, the former owner [recs. in back of book], in Mabel Day Parker, "Bible Records Collected in Morris County New Jersey" (1937), NJDAR, 240:6. The year of Joseph's birth in this record had "crumbled away". If the recorded year was 1730, then perhaps it should be expressed as 1730/1.

b. "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington Co N.J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)", Colls. GSP, n.p.

c. Ibid.; NJ Archives I, 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]: 667. The witnesses were Preserve, Mary, Richard, Sarah, William, and Abia Brown; James and Rebecca Holloway; John Sykes; John and Timothy Abbot; John, Ann, Mary, and Sarah Murfin; and others.

d. Descs. of Thomas French, 1:205, 294.

e. Hist. and Gen. Miscellany, 3:133, where the birthdate of Sarah is incorrectly given as 12 10m.

f. NJ Archives I, 32 [Wills 3]:44; supra note d, 216-219.

g. NJ Archives I, 35 [Wills 6]:61.

h. Surveys CC:154, Surveyor General's Office, Burlington, N.J. When on 7 8m 1756 Joseph "Scholey" and Sarah Brown declared their intentions of marriage at the Chesterfield MM, the entry made in the meeting recs. included that Joseph had "his parents' consent in writing" (Lewis D. Cook, "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington County, New Jersey Intentions of Marriage and Certificates of Removal 1685-1756" [1970], Colls. GSP, n.p.). Unfortunately, the parents' names are not shown. It is suggested in the Lundy Fam., 453, that Joseph, son of Samuel, was the one of Windsor, Middlesex Co., whose will was proved in 1761 and that this Joseph was the father of (No. 29) James of Burlington .

i. NJ Archives I, 33 [Wills 4]:303.

j. Ibid., 34 [Wills 5]:364.

k. Family Records, 5:166, Charles R. Hutchinson Collection, microfilm, NJHS.

l. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, "New Jersey Rateables, 1773-1774", GMNJ, 37(1962):78.

m. NJ Archives I, 33 [Wills 4]:69.

n. Rowland J. Dutton, "Friends' Burial-Ground, Burlington, New Jersey", Pa. Mag. of Hist. & Biog., 24(1900):57.
o. Source unknown.
p. The Pennsylvania Gazette entry incorrectly shows the tracts to contain 265 acres.
q. Supra note d, 208, 209.
r. NJ Archives I, 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]:670; "A Digest of the Marriage Certificates Recorded by Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, Burlington County, New Jersey [1684-1781]", Colls. GSP, n.p. Mary is shown in the rec. as of Nottingham, dau. of Joseph, dec. Witnesses included, among others, John, Diadamia, Daniel, John, Joseph, and Ann Thorn; Sarah and James Scholey; Gervas Pharo; Avis and Rebecca Holloway; Joseph M. Lawrie; Amos Middleton; George Dilwyn; and James Lawrie.
s. Supra note k, 6:40. The mother of Diadamia (Ivins) Thorn(e) was Lydia Brown, aunt of Sarah (Brown) Schooley (supra note e, 3:133).
t. Supra note b; supra note e, 5:461.

23...BENJAMIN[4] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 24th of the 4th month 1733, probably in what is now Washington Township, Morris County (then Lebanon Township, Hunterdon County), New Jersey, and he died in Newton Twonship, Sussex County, New Jersey, the 17th day of the 12th month 1809.[a-e] Benjamin Schooley of "Newtown", Sussex County, was married in Hardwick Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey, on the 21st of the 5th month 1755 to MARTHA[3] LUNDY of Hardwick.[c,f] She was probably born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and died, probably in Newton Township, before 12 November 1804, as she was not mentioned in Benjamin's will.[e] She was the daughter of Richard[2] (Richard[1]) and Elizabeth (Large) Lundy and sister of Samuel Lundy who was the first husband of Benjamin's sister Anne.[c] By his will of 21 February 1772, Richard Lundy of Hardwick, Sussex County, bequeathed £5 to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Schooley "the Younger".[g]

In 1763 Benjamin was living in that part of Hardwick Township, Sussex County, which was set off as Stillwater Township in 1824,[h] but by 1773 he was in Newton Township, where as "Beniamin Scoolly" he was taxed for sixty-four acres and fourteen horses and cattle.[i] By September 1774 "Beniamin Scooly", husbandman, had increased his farm stock by two.[j] On the 12th of the 10th month 1775 it was decided at the Kingwood Monthly Meeting to allow Quakers in Paulinskiln to hold their meetings at the home of Benjamin Schooley.[k] Benjamin was appointed at the Hardwick Monthly Meeting of Friends in 1781 to serve on a "Committee of Sufferings" which was to keep account of losses suffered by Friends because of adherence to the Principles of Peace, to keep account of fines imposed for refusal to serve in the army or to take oaths, and to record the confiscation of property. The fines imposed on the members of this monthly meeting amounted to £206 5s. 6d.[c] Prejudice against the Quakers had not abated.

On 16 August 1786 Benjamin was conveyed by John Jay, Philip Livingston, and John Rutherford, some land in Newton Township, on which was located "Schooleys Log House", thus implying Benjamin was probably already living on the property.[l] This may have been some of the land which Benjamin Schooley, farmer, and his wife Martha conveyed in 1793 to John Jay of New York City, being "part of the farm on which said Benjamin now lives and joines the farm of John Jay on which John Pettit lives".[m]

In his will of 13 November 1804, Benjamin Schooley of Newton, Sussex County, farmer, called himself "advanced in years and infirm". To his daughter Martha Philips, widow of Joseph Philips, he left $125. Grandsons Ezekiel Dennis and Schooley Dennis were to have $25 and $62.50 respectively. To grandson Benjamin Schooley, "eldest son of my son, Joseph", he left four acres, "to be

run off from my farm where I now live; the use and profits thereof to be my son, Joseph's, till said Benjamin is 21". All the rest was bequeathed to son Joseph, who was also to be an executor with William Akyerson and Ezekiel Dennis. Witnesses to the will, proved 26 December 1809, were Amos Pettit, Jacob Lundy, and Benjamin Philips, the first two of whom took an inventory of the estate that same day.[e]

Children, first two born in Hardwick, the rest in Newton:[b,e,n,o]

i. ELIZABETH[5], b. 20 8m 1757; m. ----WHITE.

Child, surname White:[o] SAMUEL S.[6], a Justice of the Peace and Judge of Sussex Co., he lived in Andover, N.J.; at least 4 ch.

ii. ANNE, b. 13 or 14 1m 1759; d. 21 or 22 5m 1785, aged "26-4-8"; of Newton when she m. there, 18 10m 1781, as his 1st wife, JESSE[4] DENNIS of Wantage Twp., b. in Richland, Bucks Co., Pa., 30 1m 1755, d. in Sussex Co., N.J., 27 9m 1802, son of (Lewis) Dennis of Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa.[p-s] After Anne's death, Jesse m. (2) at the Hardwick Mtghse, 15 5m 1787, MARTHA McCOY, b. 7 5m 1760, d. 21 1m 1849, dau. of George [or John?] McCoy and by whom there were 5 more ch.[p-s]
See The Dennis Family below.

Children, surname Dennis:[p-r]

1. EZEKIAL[6], b. 2 9m 1782; d. 7 10m 1832; m. of Newton when he m. (1) 10 9m 1814, MARY BALDWIN, b. 1789, d. 1824, dau. of Benjamin and Isabella (Wright) Baldwin; 5 ch.; m. (2) 2m 1825, SARAH (BALDWIN) SMITH, d. 1870, sister of his 1st wife; 1 ch.

2. SCHOOLEY, b. 13 9m 1784; d. in Independence, Mich., 8 3m 1860; m. 23 9m 1809, ANNA MABEE, b. 1789, d. 1870; 2 ch.

38. iii. JOSEPH, b. 2 11m 1760. See page.....293.

iv. MARTHA, b. 21 8m 1762; d. 10 9m 1830[n,t]; m. (1) lic. 11 Feb. 1785, JOSEPH[5] PHILLIPS,[u] who d. before 13 Nov. 1804, son of Joseph (Theophilus[3-2-1]); m. (2) after 13 Nov. 1804, ----VAN KIRK.[n,t-v]

Children, surname Phillips:[b,v,w]

1. JAMES S.[6]; m. ----WALLACE.
2. BENJAMIN; m. -----.
3. THEOPHILUS; unm.
4. MARTHA; m. BONNELL M. HAGERTY; 2 ch.
5. SARAH ANN, b. 1790; m. IRA CONDIT KENNEDY; at least 1 ch.[x]

v. BENJAMIN, b. 7 11m 1764; probably d. young.

Notes and References:

a. Ancient handmade copybook with inscription Avis Holloway 1721 aged 15 years, now [1937] in possession of Mrs. J. F. Burke, Jr., granddau. of A. A. Vance, the former owner [recs. in back of book], in Mabel Day Parker, "Bible Records Collected in Morris County New Jersey" (1937), NJDAR, 240:6.

b. "Schooley-Dennis Family in New Jersey," Memorandum by Martin R. Dennis, 11 Oct. 1877, copied from pages found in a lawyer's office in Sussex, N.J. (1951), NJDAR, 374.5:1.

c. Lundy Fam., 189-191, 453.

d. DAR Patriot Index, [1:]597.

e. NJ Archives I, 40 [Wills 11]:295.

f. The witnesses included Samuel and Avis Schooley; Richard, Anne, Mary, Joanna, Richard Jr., Joseph, and

Samuel Lundy; Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, Robert, John, Ebenezer, Jonathan, and David Willson. Benjamin and Martha made their first declaration of marriage intentions at the Kingwood MM on 10 4m 1755 (James W. Moore, "The Kingwood Records," The Jerseyman, 4[1898]:16).

g. NJ Archives I, 34 [Wills 5]:324.
h. Pioneer Schooley Fam., 25.
i. William C. Wright, "Sussex County Records[:] Newton Township 1773 Rateable", GMNJ, 60(1985):57. Benjamin was listed next to his brother-in-law, "Sammual Londy".
j. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, "New Jersey Rateables, 1773-1774," GMNJ, 40(1965):137.
k. "Kingwood Records", supra note f, 14.
l. Sussex Co. [NJ] Deeds, B:185.
m. Ibid., B:359.
n. Lundy Fam., 191, 192.
o. The Schooley Family Reunion.
p. Clarence V. Roberts, Early Friends Families of Upper Bucks (Philadelphia, 1925), 101, 104.
q. Supra note b, 2-7. Witnesses to the marriage of Jesse and Anne included Samuel C., Elizabeth, Benjamin, Martha, Joseph, Mary, and Martha Schooley; Joseph, Lewes, Hannah, and Joseph Dennis Jr.; Elizabeth White; Thomas Jr., Mary, and Hannah Lundy; and others. Jesse and Anne's first declaration of marriage intentions was made at the Kingwood MM, 13 9m 1781 ("Kingwood Records," supra note f, 16).
r. Lundy Fam., 193, 418.
s. Pioneer Fams. of Northwestern NJ, 404.
t. Supra note b, 2.
u. NJ Archives I, 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]:301.
v. Eli F. Cooley, Genealogy of Early Settlers in Trenton and Ewing, "Old Hunterdon County" New Jersey (Trenton, 1883; reprinted., 1976?), 182.
w. Lundy Fam., 209.
x. Their dau. Martha Ann Kennedy m. James Clancy and had Ellen Grace Clancy (b. 1834) who m. William F. McElroy and had two sons, Frank W. and William K. (d. 1950) McElroy (letter of 19 from F. W. McElroy).

The Dennis Family

The first of the Dennis family to appear in Sussex County, New Jersey was Ezekial Dennis. Ezekial persuaded his father, Joseph, who had lived many years in Quakertown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania to leave his home and come to Sussex County, New Jersey. The senior Joseph then prevailed upon his son, Joseph Jr., who had married Hannah Lewis, to join them. In this way the Dennises became neighbors of the Schooleys.

Joseph Dennis, Jr. and Hannah Lewis had seven children:

i. EZEKIAL
ii. JESSE(1755-1802) m. 1781 ANNE SCHOOLEY
iii. SARAH
iv. ANNE
v. LEWIS
vi. JOSEPH
vii. HANNAH

The record of the marriage of Jesse Dennis and Anne Schooley has been preserved and is here quoted:

> Whereas Jesse Dennis of Wantage in the County of Sussex and Province of New Jersey and Anne Schooley of Newton in the County and Province aforesaid, having declared their intentions of marriage with each other before several monthly meetings of the people called Quakers in the County of Hunterdon and Sussex in the Province aforesaid according to the good order among them, whose proceedings thereon after a deliberate consideration thereof and having consent of parents and relatives

concerned, nothing appearing to obstruct were approved of by said meeting.

Now these are to certify all whom it may concern that for the full accomplishment of their said intentions, this eighteenth day of the tenth month, 1781, they, the said Jesse Dennis and Anne Schooley appeared in a public meeting of the said people at Newton aforesaid and the said Jesse Dennis taking the said Anne Schooley by the hand did in a solemn manner openly declare that he took her to be his wife, promising through divine assistance to be a loving and faithful husband till death should seperate them. And then and there in the same assembly she, the said Anne Schooley, did in like manner declare that she took him, the said Jesse Dennis, to be her husband, promising through divine assistance to be a loving and faithful wife till death should seperate them, and moreover, the said Jesse Dennis and Anne Schooley, she according to the custom of marriage assuming the name of her husband, as a further confirmation thereof did then and there to these presents set their hands and we whose names under-subscribed being among those present at the solemnization of their said marriage and subscription in manner aforesaid as witnesses thereto have set our hands, the day and year above written:

Jesse Dennis
Anne Dennis

Anne Shook
Anne Willson
Mary Ogden
Sarah Dunlop
Joseph Schooley
Mary Lundy
Mart. Hopburn
Francis Price
Nancy Lundy
Hannah Lundy
Jacob Chestnutwood

Henry Widdifield
Joseph Dennis, Jr.
Elizabeth Willson
Samuel C. Schooley
Elizabeth Schooley
Thomas Lundy, Jr.
Martha Widdifield
Henry Clifton
Jane Morrow
Benjamin Schooley
David Willson
Jane Price
Joseph Moore
Lewis Dennis
Gabriel Willson
Hannah Dennis
Elizabeth White
Joseph Dennis
Martha Schooley

Anne Schooley was 22 years old when she married Jesse Dennis. She was 26 years old when she died. She left two infants, three year old Ezekial and 8 months old Schooley Dennis. The notice of her death is given:

> "departed this life on the 21st day of the fifth month and 7th day of the week betwixt the hours of eight and nine o'clock in the evening in the year 1785 and was buried the 23rd of the same".

The son Ezekial (1782-1832) married two times. The first marriage was to Mary Baldwin and the second marriage to Sarah Baldwin Smith. By the first wife there were five children: (i) Ann, (ii) Alfred, (iii) Mary, (iv) Francis, and (v) Martin. By the second wife there was but one child, Sarah. Both of Ezekial's wives were the daughters of Benjamin and Isabella (Wright) Baldwin.

24... SAMUEL[4] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 26th of the 10th month 1745 in what was then Lebanon Township, Hunterdon County (now Washington Township, Morris County), New Jersey, and he died in April 1832 at "Schooley's Pine Creek Farms" near Ocala, Grayson (now Carroll) County, Virginia, aged 89.[a-c]

On 9 January 1766 Samuel married (1) MARGARET (BROWN) GIBBON in Lower Makefield, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She was born in 1744 and died, probably in Newton Township, Sussex County, New Jersey, in February 1767. She was the widow of Nathan Gibbon who died in 1765 and by whom she had two daughters, Sarah and Katherine[b]. Samuel Schooley married (2) ELIZABETH[4] WILLSON of Warren (then Sussex) County, New Jersey, after the 13th of the 9th month 1770, when they made their first declaration of marriage intentions at the Kingwood Monthly Meeting of Friends.[d] Elizabeth was born the 7th of the 8th month 1751 and died, probably in Grayson County, Virginia, between 1820 and 1830, when the older female disappears on the census from Samuel Schooley's household. Elizabeth was the daughter of Gabriel[3] (Samuel[2], Robert[1]) and Elizabeth (Lundy) Willson.[e]

Samuel lived the brief time with his first wife, Margaret, at the home of his mother, Avis Schooley, in Newton Township, apparently on the land his mother had purchased there from Jonathan Hampton in 1765. When he married a second time in 1770 to Elizabeth Willson, Samuel continued to live at his mother's homestead for a period of about fifteen years. All together in this house were Samuel, Elizabeth his wife, two daughters of his first wife Margaret by her previous marriage (Sarah and Katherine Gibbon), Samuel's and Margaret's son William, and in time the first five children of Samuel's second marriage. So the whole list in

the one household was eleven persons: Avis, Samuel, Elizabeth, William, Leah, Margaret, James, John, and Samuel [Jr.] Schooley, and Sarah and Katherine Gibbon.[f] Samuel was obviously running the homestead in Newton Township, for it was "Sammual Scolly" and not his mother who was listed on the tax rolls in 1773, having twenty-eight acres and seven horses and cattle. In September 1774 "Sammuel Scooly" was taxed for twenty-eight acres and four horses and cattle.[g]

When Samuel's brother James Schooley died in 1767 and the latter's widow Margaret renounced administration of the estate, the responsibility fell to Samuel Schooley of Newton.[h]

Samuel managed the farmstead of his mother's home and did some surveying of lands and teaching in private schools. A memorandum long existed of a survey he made for his brother, Joseph, on 8 October 1769, of lands near Hamburg, Sussex County. Samuel was evidently a sometime assistant to Samuel Green, Surveyor for the West Jersey Proprietors. He made a survey for Richard Armstrong of land lying along the Paulinskill River and Dark Moon Creek. Another of his surveys was of a tract of land for Jesse Lundy on the south side of Pine Run which Jesse had received from his father Samuel Lundy.[f] Samuel taught in a country private school in the winter of 1766-1767 near Sussex Court House (Newton). An inscription in an old spelling book in possession (about 1941) of a great-granddaughter indicates he taught in that area during several winters. Samuel's name is inscribed as "master" in an old *Dilworth Speller* dated 1767 and which has been preserved by one of his descendants.[f]

A military situation arose in 1772 which required the attention of Samuel Schooley, Aaron Hankinson, and others. About the year 1765 Hankinson had come up from lower Hunterdon County and was made "Captain of

Upper Hardwick". His home was in or near Stillwater Township, Sussex County. The activities of these men were associated with a line of blockhouses built for defense along the frontier in the three river townships from Water Gap to Carpenter's Point. These fortifications were designed for protection against the Indians.[i]

During the American Revolution, Samuel Schooley's experiences in preparing blockhouses along the frontier were to prove valuable.

Although he had the responsibility of a large family, Samuel enlisted in June 1776 to serve five months with the State Troops. He was an ensign in Captain Bond's Company and was promoted to Second Lieutenant on 28 November 1776. In May 1777 he was a First Lieutenant in Colonel Thompson's First Sussex Regiment of the Continental Army. In the fall of 1778 Samuel was a captain in the Sussex County Militia, 1st Regiment, under Major Bescheres and Colonel Jacob West. Records in the Adjutant General's Office of New Jersey show further detail of Samuel's service:

> [C]ommission[ed] as Ensign, Sussex County, New Jersey, Militia; Residence, Greenwich, Sussex Co., N.J. Commissioned Ensign, Captain William Bond's Company, Col. Ephraim Martin's Battalion, Brigadier General Heard's Brigade, New Jersey State Troops, June 24th, 1776, five months service; Assigned to Major General Nathaniel Green's Division, Continental Army, on Long Island, New York, Aug. 27, 1776; At battles of Long Island, New York, Aug. 27, 1776; and White Plains, New York, Oct. 28, 1776; Appointed Second Lieutenant, Fourth Batallion, New Jersey Continental Line, Col. Ephraim Martin, and received warrant for recruiting, November 16, 1776; Commission declined; Second Lieutenant, First Regiment, Sussex County, New Jersey Militia, date unknown. First Lieutenant, Captain Andrew Malick's

(First) Company, First Regiment, Sussex County, New Jersey Militia, Colonel Mark Thompson Commanding, May 24, 1776. Final Record unknown during the Revolutionary War[j]

W.F. Sadler,
The Adjutant General

Captain Samuel Schooley was mentioned by Cornelius Van Fleet, a soldier who had served under him, in October 1832, when he petitioned the United States Bureau of Pensions. Van Fleet was then a resident of Washington Township, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, who had come from New Jersey. He stated in his petition for pension that in the American Revolution he, Cornelius Van Fleet, served under Captain Samuel Schooley, Captain John Tenbrook, and others during the years 1776 to 1778. Van Fleet (VanVliet), Tenbrook (Tinbroeck), and many others from New Jersey were, shortly after the war, residents of White Deer Valley in Lycoming County.[k]

The Samuel Schooleys moved from Newton to Hardwick Township, Sussex County, sometime between the births of daughter Margaret in November 1776 and son James in January 1780.[l] Following his mother's death in Newton in or before 1785, Samuel, by the terms of her will (dated fourteen years earlier), inherited most of her property and was sole executor of her estate.[m] As indicated in a deed dated the 16th of the 9th month 1785, between Samuel Schooley of Hardwick, Sussex County, and Samuel Lundy of "Newtown County aforesaid", Samuel received the old family homestead in Newton, title being conveyed to "a lot of Upland and Meadow in Newton, being a part of a tract of land surveyed for Governor Penn". The document was signed by Samuel Schooley and witnessed by Samuel Willson and Samuel Willson, Jr.

This deed was not recorded at the County Clerk's Office until 14 March 1814, nearly twenty-nine years after its date.[n]

Captain Samuel Schooley
(1745–1832)
(The identity is uncertain. See "c" under Notes and References)

After settling his mother's estate, Samuel moved his family to Surrey County, North Carolina, in 1785. The reason for the move is unclear. Obviously the tendency of the early settlers of the country to migrate seemed irrepressible. Although he had inherited the family farms from his mother, Samuel sold everything and went. The journey was undertaken in the interval between the births of sons Samuel and Gabriel. Samuel's son William, who was nineteen years old, and his Gibbon stepdaughters, who were in their twenties, did not go, but apparently went to live with their maternal aunt and her husband, Samuel and Rebecca (Gibbon) Oakes. Later, William Schooley married Elizabeth Oakes.

So it was in 1785 that Samuel Schooley, after having settled his affairs in Hardwick, sold his land and gathered together his possessions in wagons, putting some animals to harness and some in the carts assembled the members of his family, and started out on a long journey. The family started down the trail southwest to a settlement in North Carolina. They went partly on foot and often in the wagons. With him were his wife, Elizabeth, the daughter Leah, age 11, Margaret, age 9, James age 5, John age 3, and the infant Samuel, less than a year old. Sometimes they could travel only three miles a day, sometimes as many as ten. Some days there was no movement at all. They travelled down to Philadelphia and followed the Trader's Path to Winchester, Virginia, southwest to the Shenandoah and to Evan's Gap into North Carolina. They travelled in the daytime and camped at night. No milestone or marker indicated the direction. Much of their food was salt meat and roots which they carried with them.

Once settled, the Schooleys were received at the Deep River Monthly Meeting of Friends in Guilford County, North Carolina, on the 6th of the 2d month 1786, presenting their Certificate of Removal from the

Kingwood Monthly Meeting, dated the 13th of the 10th month 1785.[o] The Schooleys lived in that part of Surrey County which was set off as Stokes County in 1789, and here in the Salisbury District Samuel "Scooley" was listed on the first Federal census of 1790, with a household of one male 16 and upwards, five males under 16, and three females.[p] Samuel "Schoolley" was again enumerated on the census in Stokes County in 1800.[q] In January of 1795 Samuel and his family requested counsel from the Deep River Meeting about moving to the Chestnut Creek Monthly Meeting in Grayson County, Virginia, but they were advised not to move.[r] In December of that year Samuel received a grant from North Carolina of 171 acres in Stokes County, "on the waters of Muddy Creek, adjoining Hinshaw", probably John Hinshaw, whose will of 19 September 1800 Samuel witnessed.[s]

In 1801, fifteen years after moving to North Carolina, the Samuel Schooleys undertook another journey, to Grayson County, Virginia. This move was undertaken when the youngest child, Elizabeth, was four years old. The Schooleys were given a certificate of removal from the Deep River Meeting, dated the 5th of the 7th month 1802, and they were recieved at the Mount Pleasant Monthly Meeting in Grayson County on the 30th of the 10th month 1802.[t] Samuel's two married daughters and their families made the same move at this time.

In a few years Samuel Schooley had became owner of several tracts of land, the aggregate of which was in excess of a thousand acres. His properties were situated along both sides of Pine Creek, about one and a half miles east of its confluence with Big Reed Island Creek. His residence and water springs were about three miles north or northwest from Dugspur and about two miles southeast from the post town of Ocala, Carroll County (set off in 1843 from Grayson County). These lands were known as "Schooleys Pine Creek Farms" as late as 1930. Some of

Samuel's pioneer log houses were then in use as they had been for over 125 years.[u] The family of Samuel Schooley lived here about 30 years. Four of his younger sons and daughter, Elizabeth, were married in this area.[l]

The Schooley homestead consisted of 260 acres, described in a deed as "a certain parcel or tract of land lying on both sides of Pine Creek, a branch of Big Reed Island Creek in the said county of Grayson", which Samuel bought from Zachariah Stanley of Montgomery County, Virginia, in March, 1802. The survey points included "beginning at a Chestnut tree on the ridge near Chiswell's Road", and the indenture was signed in the presence of Robert Commons, Amos Hiatt, and James Schooley.[v]

Two years later Captain Schooley purchased from Zachariah Stanley another 80 acres situated on Pine Creek. The witnesses to this purchase were John, Samuel, and Benjamin Schooley, sons of the Captain. In the year 1813 Samuel purchased from Thomas Johnson (or Johnston) 449 acres of land which adjoined his homestead, "situated, lying, and being on both sides of Pine Creek, the Branch of Big Reed Island Creek". The witnesses to this purchase were Samuel Schooley, Jr., Isaac Johnson, Nathan Schooley, and Zachariah Wright. Yet another purchase of land was made by Captain Schooley described as follows:

> This Indenture, made this 25th. day of the 3d. mo. (March), 1822, from Isaac Wright,... of Grayson County, state of Virginia,...a tract of 175 acres having its beginning at a chestnut tree on a ridge near Chiswell's Road, being Samuel Schooley's corner and lying on both sides of Pine Creek, a branch of Big Reed Island Creek.

The names of witnesses in this sale were Samuel Schooley, Jr., Abraham Wright, and Stephen Lindsey.[w]

In the year 1822 Samuel Schooley conveyed to his son Samuel a large portion of these lands. The witnesses to this conveyance were Alexander Smith, Charles Smith, and Benjamin Schooley. In the same year another conveyance of land was made to son Samuel. The witnesses in this instance were William Ballard Sr., Abraham Wright, and Stephen Lindsey.[x]

The Friends had establishments in the Grayson County section of Virginia, having also established a Monthly Meeting at Mount Pleasant (later called Chestnut Creek), near the present town of Galax. Attached to Mount Pleasant there were several constituent meeting places in Grayson County and in adjoining Stokes County, North Carolina. One of them was named Pine Creek and was at or near Schooleys Pine Creek Farms. The Presbyterians founded their Pine Creek Church early in the 1800s near the edge of Schooleys Farms. The place was named Bethesda. The Mount Pleasant records show the membership of Samuel Schooley, his wife and children, the dates of their births, marriages, and removal, and in some instances their destinations.[y]

Child of Samuel and Margaret:[bb]

39. i. WILLIAM[5], b. 8 11m 1766. See page.....295.

Of the nine children born to Samuel Schooley and Elizabeth Willson, it is clear that the first two, Leah and Margaret, were born in Newton Township, Sussex County, New Jersey. James, John, and Samuel were born in Hardwick, New Jersey. Gabriel and Benjamin were born in Surry County, North Carolina, and the last two of their children, Nathan and Elizabeth were born in Stokes County, North Carolina.

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth:

ii. LEAH, b. 18 8m 1774 in Newton Twp.; d. probably before 20 Mar. 1825, as she was not named in her father's will[aa]; m. in N.C., 16 10m 1793, JOHN PIKE[r], b. 10 Aug. 1772, d. in Henry Co., Ind., 5 Nov. 1844, son of Nathan and Elizabeth (-----) Pike.[dd]

Children, surname Pike:[ee]

1. NATHAN[6]
2. JOHN; m. in Highland Co., Ohio, Dec. 1817, HANNAH REAMS.
3. MARGARET; m. in Highland Co., Ohio, 12 Feb. 1818, WILLIAM MOORE.
4. SAMUEL, b. 6 Apr. 1804 in Grayson Co., Va.; d. in Leesburgh, [Ohio?], 15 Dec. 1874; m. in Highland Co., Ohio, 1826, ELIZABETH LUPTON POPE; 3 ch.

iii. MARGARET, b. 14 11m 1776 in Newton Twp.; living in Wayne Co., Ind., in Nov. 1831, when she witnessed her dau. Mary's marriage[dd]; m. in N.C., 3 7m 1796, JONATHAN[4] HARROLD of Stokes Co.,[r] b. in Guilford Co., 3 9m 1773, son of Richard[3] (Jonathan[2], Richard[1]) and Mary (Pitts) Harrold and a descendant of the Hiatts.[gg,hh]

Children, surname Harrold:[gg]

1. SAMUEL[6]
2. ANDREW, b. 16 8m 1799.
3. MARY, b. 9 9m 1802; m. 23 11m 1831, SAMUEL BOND, son of Samuel of Wayne Co., Ind.
4. BENJAMIN, b. 12 2m 1805.

5. JOHN, b. 11 4m 1807; m. in 1832, MARY STANLEY.
6. JONATHAN
7. NATHAN; m. 1832, BETSY HAWKINS, dau. of Mathew and Rebecca (-----) Hawkins.
8. RICHARD
9. ELIZABETH; m. JOSEPH BOND
10. MARGARET

40. iv. JAMES, b. 13 1m 1780. See page.....309.
41. v. JOHN, b. 13 2m 1782. See page.....311.
42. vi. SAMUEL, b. 25 8m 1784. See page.....316.
vii. GABRIEL, b. 4 9m 1786; evidently living in 1790,P but d. probably before 20 Mar. 1825, as he was not named in his father's will.[aa]
43. viii. BENJAMIN, b. 2 4m 1788. See page.....317.
44. ix. NATHAN, b. 9 1m 1792. See page.....319.
x. ELIZABETH, b. 7 1m 1797; living 20 Mar. 1825, when she was named in her father's will[aa]; m. probably in Grayson Co., Va., before 26 8m 1815, ----HENSON, for which she was disowned at the Mt. Pleasant MM for marriage out of unity.[1]

There developed another Quaker migration rising out of Virginia and the Carolinas which was to move across the mountains and establish new settlements in what was then called the Great Northwest Territory. With the admission from this territory of the new state of Ohio into the Union, from Mount Pleasant went the Thomases, Lundys, Ballards, Schooleys, Johnsons, Hunts, Hiatts, Betts, and Bundys. A major cause of the migration was a protest against slavery.

It is curious that on the 1820 Federal census Samuel Schooley and his son Samuel are shown as slave owners, although no slaves were reported for them in 1830.[w] The tendency was for the Quakers who lived in Virginia to migrate to Ohio and for those who lived in North Carolina to migrate to Indiana. Several of Samuel Schooley's sons and daughters and their families migrated to Ohio and settled in the counties of Preble, Clinton, and Warren in southwestern Ohio. Son Samuel, however, continued to live on the Pine Creek Farms until 1833, the year following his father's death.[z]

The great route used by the pioneers of the western migration was the Cumberland Road, which extended from Cumberland, Maryland, through Wheeling, [West] Virginia, across the Ohio River. The road was not begun until 1806 and not completed to Wheeling until 1821. It did not reach Columbus until 1827, nor Indianapolis until 1830. These events came after the Pikes and Harrolds, Samuel's daughter's families, made their move; their journey to the Northwest Territory was in advance of the road. They went on horseback with pack horses, following the buffalo trails. Two-horse wagons and two-wheeled carts could be used; however, these pioneers had to double or triple the teams in crossing the mountains. A man was put at each wheel to push; others were behind the wagon for the same purpose. These unpainted wagons were covered with pitch or tar. The horses were hitched to them with husk collars and rawhide traces. They went singly or in companies. The women rode in the wagons or on horseback. The travelers were often followed a short distance behind by runaway Negroes who took the opportunity to make their way to the land of freedom. The migratory spirit of the Quakers seemed irrepressible. These settlers were something more than Friends; they were pioneers who had imbibed the spirit of their surroundings. Moving into new territory seemed to be a part of their blood. By the time the Pikes and Harrolds

moved into Ohio, no less than eight hundred families of Friends had preceded them.

Captain Samuel Schooley of Grayson County, Virginia, left a will dated the 20th of the 3rd month 1825, in which he named his daughter Margaret, sons John, Benjamin, and Nathan, daughter Elizabeth, and son Samuel. Margaret was to have a tract of land near Muddy Creek in Stokes County, North Carolina, and son Samuel was to have a tract of land lying on both sides of Pine Creek in Grayson County, State of Virginia. Son Samuel and William Montgomery were to be executors of the will, which was witnessed by Thomas Marshall, John Lindsey, and Henry Bourne.[aa] An inventory of the estate was taken 19 July 1832 by Stephen Lindsey, Peter Huff, and Samuel Hylton.[z]

Captain Samuel Schooley was interred in the small Quaker burying ground on Grape Hill, a few miles south of Dugspur.[z] His grave is without marker and the ground a place of neglect.

Notes and References:

a. Ancient handmade copybook with inscription Avis Holloway 1721 aged 15 years, now [1937] in possession of Mrs. J. F. Burke, Jr., granddau. of A. A. Vance, the former owner [recs. in back of book], in Mabel Day Parker, "Bible Records Collected in Morris County New Jersey" (1937), NJDAR, 240:6; *DAR Patriot Index*, [1:]597, in which Samuel's death is given as Apr. 1832, perhaps the date when his will was proved.

b. *Pioneer Schooley Fam.*, 27.

c. Samuel has long been confused with his contempory cousin of the same name, who was perhaps (No. 49) Samuel. Both men were born in the 1740s and lived in Sussex Co. (No. 24) Samuel, a Quaker, lived in Newton and Hardwick twps., before moving to North Carolina in 1785. The other Samuel, perhaps b. 16 Feb. 1742 or 1743--a date often assinged to (No. 24) Samuel--lived in Greenwich Twp. (now part of Warren Co.), later moving

to Northampton Co., Pa. Any military service of (No. 24) Samuel would not have escaped notice of the Quakers and he would have been disowned by that society.

The confused identities also bring into question which Samuel was the father of (No. 39) William Schooley. (No. 24) Samuel's will and Quaker records clearly show he and Elizabeth Willson had nine children; neither source documents a son William for this Samuel. The earlier marriage of Samuel to Margaret (Brown) Gibbon has not been substantiated by primary records. In one account, Samuel the Revolutionary officer is wrongly shown as the son of Samuel and Avis (Holloway) Schooley and yet is correctly shown to have moved to Northampton Co., Pa., after the war. (There is no Revolutionary War pension file for this Samuel, suggesting he probably d. before 1818, from which time the majority of applications were made.) This Samuel, perhaps (No. 49), is further shown to have married Abia Brown in 1765 and to have had two children, William, b. Nov. 1766, and Avis Abia, b. 14 Apr. 1769 ("Schooley," Lycoming County, Pa., and Miscellaneous Bible Records, Pa DAR, 4[1960-1961]:216-220, Colls. GSP; see also NSDAR, *Lineage Book*, 108:28, 29). (No. 39) William Schooley, b. 8 Nov. 1766, did live in Northampton Co. The name Avis Abia Schooley suggests a close relationship to (No. 11) Samuel and Avis (Holloway) Schooley, but without further research the questions cannot be answered. Ed.

d. James W. Moore, "The Kingwood Records",*The Jerseyman*, 4(1898):16.

e. Supra note b, 31; *Lundy Fam.*, 327, 329, 453; Fourth Census...1820: Virginia, Grayson Co., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 131, p. 51; Fifth Census...1830: Virginia, Grayson Co., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 190, p. 279.

f. Supra note b, 28.

g. William C. Wright, "Sussex County Records[:] Newton Township 1773 Rateables", GMNJ, 60(1985):60; Kenn Stryker-Rodda, "New Jersey Rateables, 1773-1774", GMNJ, 40(1965):137.

h. New Jersey Wills (Sussex Co.), 123S; abstracted in NJ Archives I, 33 [Wills 4]:374.
involvement, supra note c.

j. Certification of records from W. F. Sadler, Jr., Adjutant General, Trenton, N.J., dated 13 Mar. 1912, in *Pioneer Schooley Fam.*, 29. See also *Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War* (Trenton, 1872; reprint ed., Baltimore, 1967), 38, 40, 102, 439, and NSDAR, *Lineage Book*, 108:28, 29. Samuel's promotion to captain has not been documented. For discussion of the identity of Samuel Schooley, Revolutionary officer, supra note c.

k. Supra note b, 30, and note c.

l. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 1:1012.

m. NJ Archives I, 35 [Wills 6]:342.

n. Sussex Co. [NJ] Deeds, A2:206.

o. Supra note l, 1:836, and note d, 5(1899):56, which shows a Schooley requested a certificate of removal on 11 8m 1785.

p. *Heads of Families...1790: North Carolina* (Washington, D.C., 1908; reprint ed., Baltimore, 19), 181.

q. Second Census...1800: North Carolina, Stokes Co., , Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-32, Roll 32, p. 618.

r. Supra note l, 1:836.

s. Mrs. W. O. Absher, *Stokes County, North Carolina Deeds, Volumes I & II 1787-1797* (Easley, S.C., 1985), 84; Mrs. W. O. Absher, *Stokes County, North Carolina Wills Volumes I-IV 17901864* (Easley, S.C., 1985), 22.

t. Supra note l, 1:836, 1012.

u. Supra note b, 30, 31.

v. Grayson Co. [VA] Deeds, 2:83.

w. Supra note b, 31.

x. Supra note b, 31, 32; Fourth Census...1820: Virginia, Grayson Co., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 131, p. 51; Fifth Census...1830: Virginia, Grayson Co., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 190, p. 279. As a Quaker, Samuel's ownership of slaves is unexplained.

y. Quaker records in Archives of Guilford College, Guilford College, N.C.

z. Supra note b, 32.

aa. Grayson Co. [VA] Wills, 1:397. Possibly the will was proved in Apr. 1832 (supra note a).

bb. For discussion of William's parentage, supra note c and under (No. 39) William Schooley.
cc. Supra note l, 1:791, 792.
dd. Supra note l, 790; supra note b, 35.
ee. Supra note b, 35, 36.
ff. Supra note b, 36.
gg. Supra note l, 1:782; supra note b, 36, 37
hh. William Perry Johnson, comp. and ed., *Hiatt Genealogy and Family History* (n.p., 1951), 213.

Early Medicine

Medical knowledge in the 17th and 18th centuries was a gathering of folklore and superstition. Science as it is applied to medicine was unknown. Experiment was not conducted. Professional meetings were not held. Whoever would become a physician apprenticed himself to one who was already in practice. And so it was that their appalling procedures were handed on from one generation to another. Bleeding and the giving of emetic, purging, and the like were carried out without any apparent evaluation of the consequences. The length of life was accordingly diminished.

Mary Scholey, who came to America in 1678 and who married John Rogers, died in 1680 soon after her marriage. Elizabeth Scholey lived seven years, Peter Schooley died in his teen years, Margaret Schooley died at the age of one, Marion Schooley Carpenter lived three days, Thomas and Sarah (Parker) Scholey's son Joseph lived two or three months. Mary Schooley Shinn lived ten years. Rebecca Bennett Schooley died soon after her marriage. Margaret Brown Gibbon, widow,was married a second time in 1766 to Samuel Schooley, but died soon thereafter at the age of twenty-three.*

Joseph Schooley married Sarah Brown in 1756. They had seven children of whom only three lived to adulthood, James to age 69, Mary to 52, Rachel to 40. Of their other children, Samuel, born 1759, died the same

* Yet she left a son, William, great-great grandfather of the author.

day, Martha, born 1761, died the same day, Ann born 1766, lived two years, and John, born 1769, died soon after birth.

What did they know of medicine? Not much. Nor about nutrition nor about hygiene. Most common practices by the physicians of the day were to prescribe bleeding and sweating and purging. Sometimes the remedy required making a string of certain kinds of berries and wearing them as a necklace. Children died in vast numbers in spite of these charms.

It is likely that there was no physician within a considerable number of miles. But if one could be obtained, a day for him to travel to the patient was required. Then he could prescribe an emetic or a cathartic or practice bleeding or pull a tooth. If a patient suffered from burns, the treatment may have consisted of laying upon the injured part a paper or a linen soaked with vinegar and sugar of lead or perhaps of laying on scraped potatoes or of sprinkling the afflicted part with flour.

In vogue also was an old medical theory that plants and minerals were supposed to be marked by some natural sign or symbol to indicate the particular medicinal value or use to which it could be put. The concept was called the "doctrine of signatures". Yellow flowers were used for the treatment of jaundice. Scorpion grass, the old name for forget-me-not, was used for the bite of a scorpion. The bloodstone was taken to be a cure for hemorrhage. The lung wort, *Lobelia pulmonaria* , having the appearance of the surface of the lung, was thought to be good for the treatment of tuberculosis, pneumonia, and similar afflictions. A certain plant, the dog lichen, *Peltigera canina*, having a fruit which resembled teeth, was used in the treatment of rabies. The skull lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis*, was considered excellent for epilepsy, and if found on old skulls, instead of in its usual habitat as on a trunk of a tree or rocks, its value was greatly enhanced, and even more so if the skull happened to be that of an executed criminal.

When the autumn days turned to winter, death came more frequently. Fierce winds and frosts and the snow chilled them. Their fare was scant, and amid all the want and cold little children were born and welcomed and lost in the first days or in the first year of their lives. The mortality rate which was great among them came from putrid fevers, epidemic influenza, sore throat, bladders in the windpipe, and raging smallpox. Sanitation was unknown or disregarded. Drainage was not attended to. Disinfection was feebly carried out and not understood. Bacterial organisms were unknown. Disinfection might have been attempted by the sprinkling of vinegar. Isolation of contagious disease was proclaimed, but it was a futile measure because they knew nothing about what was communicable. A wide belief that meteorological and astrological conditions affected medicines was common. The best physicians seem to have taken considerable concern about the phase of the moon when gathering herbs or when concocting medicines, as it was held that certain of them could be made at certain times but would be useless if prepared at other times.

Daffy's Elixer was a decoction of snail water. Venice Treacle was made of vipers, white wine, opium, spices from the Indies, licorice, red roses, tops of germander, St. John's wort, and some twenty other herbs. Another decoction, mithridate (something taken as an antidote for poison) contained forty-five ingredients.

Snails furnished many of the doses used in the treatment of rickets. In the time before these families came to the American continent the diet of children consisted often of brown bread, cheese, and warm beer. Yet in the New World less beer was drunk and more milk. The result of this was more infection of tuberculosis and brucollosis.

There was a fondness for the use of "crab's eyes" in medicine. "Crab's eyes" were concretions from the stomach of a crayfish. Equally efficacious must have been

the treatment of sore gums by pricking them with the bill of an Osprey.

With some of their observations we would have to agree: "Things bad for the heart are beans, pease, sadness, onions, anger, evile tidings, and the loss of friends".

The practice of bleeding was almost universal. It was supposed to free the patient of hostile humors. The infant in the cradle and the aged were alike subjected to the treatment which often weakened them at the very time their strength was most needed. If those who were sick could have been left to have the disease run its course, many more would have survived. Here is a treatment that was prescribed for rickets:

> Dip the child in the morning head fore-most in cold water, don't dress it immediately, but let it be made warm in the cradle, and sweat at least half an hour moderately. Do this three mornings going and if one or both feet are cold while other parts sweat let a little blood be taken out of the feet the second morning. Before the dips of the child give it some snake root and saffern steeped in rum and water. Give this immediately before dipping, and after you have dipped the child three mornings, give it several times a day a syrup made of comfry, harts horn, red roses, hogbrake root, knot grass, petty moral (pennyroyal) roots....

And so it was the children who suffered from rickets went through life as hopeless cripples.

William Penn's *Book of Phisick* has been preserved by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A few recipes from it are quoted to help perplex our understanding of the medicines of the time:

A medison for the Cough

Take a handfull of too of new hay that was made before Midsummer and 2 handfulls of bay sallt, boyle them together in runing watter, and the patients feett bee bathed and washed and scoked therein and they shall bee well.

To Make oyntment for Scald Heeds

Take slices of bacon and fry them then take the grece and set it over the fire, put to it this powder following, take the uper Lether of an old shew, burn it beat it and serce it very fine take the uper shell of an oyster burne it and searce it very fine, take of each of these of each alike 1/2 as much brimstone in powder mingle them together and boyle it a while in the bacon grece,then put in the pot for youre use and anoynt the heed twice a day.

To draw out a thorn

Have Alwais by you a snake dryed kepe it Close in a box Clap a pece of it upon the place where the thorn entered and Clap a top of it too keep it in shoumakers wax if you can lay it on ase sone as you can.

Griffith Owen was one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, a physician and a Quaker. He left us a recipe for the treatment of a sore leg that is cut:

"Take wheat meal mix it with milk in a small skillet full: put in the yolk ofone egg and a little honey and a very little Rosin, warm it and lay it on once a day. Let a plaster of salve cover the sore."

When they left their homes in England they brought with them seeds and herbs that would serve them in the preservation of their health as well as in the preparation of food. "Pusley", burdock, hoarhound, chamomile, peppermint, spearmint, and St. John's wort were brought along and sown in little gardens among the stumps. Sassafras had wonderful properties in the treatment of dropsy, and the young mucilaginous shoots of it were chewed and applied to cuts and sores.

In a book that was brought to Burlington in 1681 by Elias and Sarah Farr and which bears the title *The Memorable Works of a Son of Thunder and Consolation*, written by Edward Burrough, can be found a treatment for a burn or scald:

> "take the white of Egg and bet them very well, then put by the froth and anoint the sore, then take fine wheat meal and salitoyle and some of the Egg for plasters."

Still it seems to have been contended by some that New Jersey was so singularly blessed that everything that could be desired was there already provided and that there was no need for physicians, or for lawyers or parsons either, especially in the colonies where the Quakers predominated. It is a strange fantasy to have taken place in a situation where one of four perished of smallpox. If there had been no physicians it might have been better for them. It is hard to tell which among them did the most harm with their bleeding, sweating, and purging.

Notes and References

a.. A. M. Stakhouse, *Maladies, Remedies, and Physicians of Colonial Days in Burlington County* (, 1), .

b.. Mary A. Earle, *Childlife in Colonial Days* (New York, 1899),

25... THOMAS[4] SCHOOLEY (?John[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born about 1733,[a] probably in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, and he was living in Mansfield Township, Burlington County, in 1774.[a] That he may have been one of the "children" of (No. 12) John[3] Scholey is suggested since Thomas was about the right age to be John's son, lived in the same general area as John, and could have been named for John's father, Thomas Scholey. Furthermore, Asa Schooley, perhaps a close relative of Thomas, also lived in Mansfield Township about the same time.

Thomas Schooley may have married SUSANNAH----, who as Susannah Schooley witnessed the will of John Buffin of Mansfield Township, yeoman, on 20 April 1771.[b]

Very little information has been discovered about Thomas. He may have been the "Thomas Scholey, Jr." who on 29 August 1773 witnessed the will of John Buffin of Mansfield, yeoman (a different John Buffin from the one mentioned above).[b] In 1774 "Thom[s] Schooly" was taxed in Mansfield Township as a householder.[a]

Possible child:[c]

45. ?THOMAS[5], b. 7 Nov. 1763. See page.....322.

Notes and References:

a. "New Jersey Rateables, 1773-1774," GMNJ, 37(1962):28.
b. NJ Archives I, 34 [Wills 5]:75.

26...ASA[4] SCHOOLEY (?John[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 23 June 1739, possibly in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, and he was living in Bertie Township, Welland County, Ontario, in 1799.[a] His parentage is not proved, but his residence near (No. 11) Samuel Schooley suggests they may have been close relatives, Asa perhaps one of the unknown "children" of

Samuel's brother (No. 12) John Schooley.[b] If true, it can also be suggested that after his father's death Asa went to live with his Uncle Samuel. The circumstantial connection is further strengthened since Asa had children Samuel, perhaps named for (No. 11) Samuel, and Jehoida, another unusual name.

Asa's wife SARAH ------ was born 4 February 1743.[a] If she was his only wife, they were probably married about 1750 and perhaps in Sussex County, New Jersey.

The earliest discovered record of Asa is 25 October 1765, when his lands were mentioned as a boundry in a deed whereby Avis, widow of (No. 11) Samuel Schooley, purchased land in Newton Township, Sussex County.[c] Three and a half years later, on 12 April 1769, Asa Schooley received money from the estate of James Schooley of Newton, Sussex County, James being a son of (No. 11) Samuel.[d]

At the Kingwood Monthly Meeting of Quakers on the 12th of the 4th month 1787, "Hardwick [Meeting] informs that Asa Schooley requests to be joined in membership with Friends, and women Friends inform that his wife makes a like request. The two Gabriel Willsons are appointed to visit them, and also Mary Lundy". The Meeting records show that for the next several months the "case of Asa Schooley and wife is continued". Finally, on the 8th of the 9th month 1787, the "Friends on the request of Asa Schooley and wife report a favorable opportunity with them, and the Meeting being easy, it was agreed to receive them into membership".[e]

About the same time there was much discussion among the Friends in and around the Hardwick Meeting to move to the "Niagara Lands" in Ontario. In 1788 Asa, his wife, and six of their twelve[f] children went to Canada, where on 20 April Asa presented a letter of his good character from the Hardwick Meeting to the

[Commanding?] Officer of the Niagara Garrison.[a] Other Friends who went with or about the same time as the Schooleys included Willsons, Ridgways, and Lundys.

Asa was recommended on 14 July 1796 to receive a Crown Grant of 200 acres and an additional 350 acres for family lands. The Schooleys settled in Bertie Township, Welland County, Ontario, near Port Colborne and Fort Erie, and here Asa and his wife were among the founders of the Pelham and Black Creek Monthly Meeting in 1799.[a,g]

Children, probably all born in N.J.:[a]

i. HANNAH[5] (twin), b. 1761.

46. ii. SAMUEL (twin), b. 1761. See page.....322.

iii. MARY, b. 1763.

iv. ELIZABETH, b. 1765; perhaps m. 1 1m 1784, JOSEPH LEWIS, b. 9 11m 1762, a farmer of Vincentown, N.J.[h]

v. JEHOIDA, b. 1768.

vi. AZALIAH, b. 1770.[i] He was perhaps the Azaliah Schooley who in his will of 21 11m 1813, proved in Bucks Co., Pa., 14 Jan. 1814, bequeathed to his sister Ezeby Devaul's dau. Edith $60, to his brother's son, Azaliah Schooley, $50, to Azaliah Scott his wearing apparel, to Ann and Mary (wife of Stephen) Comfort his bed and furniture, and to Barclay Ivins a chest, with all that remained to be distributed among his brothers' and sisters' children.[j]

vii. ABEL (twin), b. 1772.

viii. PHEOBE (twin), b. 1772.

47. ix. ASA, JR., b. 1773. See page.....323.

x. BENJAMIN, b. 25 2m 1778.

xi. LEVI, b. 1780; m. in Pelham Twp., Welland Co., Ont., 9 Oct. 1811, SARAH[6] SHOTWELL,[k]

dau. of William[5] (John[4-3-2], Abraham[1]) and Elizabeth (Pound) Shotwell.[1]

xii. -----[f]

When Joseph Moore made a journey to visit Friends in Canada in the summer of 1793, he visited Asa Schooley, Obadiah Dennis, William Lundy, Ezekial Dennis, in a sense all members of a family. On his return journey he met Sarah Lundy who was also related to these people. Unfortunately he went to Philadelphia while an epidemic of yellow fever raged. Being much fatigued by his travels and from exposure he became a victim of this disease and died in the autumn of 1793.

Notes and References:

a. Letter of 28 Apr. 1975 from G. A. Nunamaker of Middleport, N.Y., to Rebecca Colesar, NJ State Library; copy in the Schooley family folder there.
b. See under (No. 12) John Schooley.
c. Sussex Co. [NJ] Deeds, A2:205.
d. NJ Archives I, 33 [Wills 4]:374.
e. Letter of 9 Feb. 1980 from Mrs. Nancy P. Spears of Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore, Pa., to George A. Schooley and quoted by him in "The Family of Thomas Scholey/Schooley and Sarah Parker," in Schooley Family File, New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N.J.
f. Information from George A. Schooley, Zanesville, Ohio. Mr. G. A. Nunamaker (supra note a) mentions 11 of them.
g. Letter of 2 May 1975 from G. A. Nunamaker of Middleport, N.Y.
h. Letter of 3/20/[19]79 from T. Virginia (Lewis) Boyer of Trenton, N.J., in Schooley Family File, New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N.J. In a query in *The New Jersey Genesis*, 14(1976): 604, it is shown that Elizabeth, "b. 1765?," dau. of Asa and Sarah, m. 1786, William Havens.
i. Curiously, an Azaliah "Scooly," single man, was taxed in Upper Freehold Twp., Monmouth Co., N.J., in 1778 (Kenn StrykerRodda, "New Jersey Rateables, 1778-1780", GMNJ, 50[1975]:91). No further record of this Azaliah has been found.

j. The will was witnessed by Isaac Ivins and Barclay Ivins (Bucks Co. [PA] Wills, 8:379). Stephen and Mary (Ivins) Comfort lived in Falls Twp., Bucks Co., and had children Barclay, John, Ivins, and Ann I. Comfort, but any possible relation to Azaliah Schooley has not been determined (Cecelia C. and Roland B. Bottings, *Comfort Families of America* [Brookings, S.D., 1971], 17,18). The surname Ivins is also found with the (No. 47) Asa Schooley family in Burlington Co., N.J.

k. International Genealogical Index for Ontario, 1984.

l. *Annals of Our Colonial Ancestors*, 141.

27... JUDIAH[5] SCHOOLEY (William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born about 1735, probably in Greenwich Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey, and he died, probably in Greenwich Township, between 1798 and 11 April 1805.[a,b] His name is given in some accounts as Jedidiah,[c] the name evidently assumed from the spelling "Jedidah" which appears in one record.[b] Jedediah married ELIZABETH [PARKS?] who was living in 1805,[b] probably the daughter of Joseph Parks.[c]

The Schooleys lived in Greenwich Township where Judiah "Scholey" was taxed in September 1774 for twenty acres and four horses and cattle.[d] On 21 November 1777 Judiah "Scholey" and Valentine Bidleman took the inventory of the estate of William Paterson of Greenwich and on 15 January 1785 Judiah, with Peter Davis and Jacob Cleine, witnessed the will of Christian Minnier, also of Greenwich Township.[e] Judiah Schooley was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church in Washington Borough in 1797 but declined to serve the following year.[a] After Judiah's death, Elizabeth Schooley, widow, with John, Samuel, William, Andrew, and Mary Schooley, and Thomas Cox by right of his wife Anna, heirs of "Jedidah", sold to John Schooley "the elder" on 11 April 1805, Judiah's one-fifth share of one hundred acres that formerly belonged to his

father William Schooley.[b] John Schooley who bought the land was probably (No. 52), Judiah's nephew.

Children:[a]

i. JOHN[6]
48. ii. SAMUEL See page.....324.
iii. WILLIAM; m. ELIZABETH LOMMASEN.
iv. ANNA; m. THOMAS COX.
49. v. ANDREW, b. ca. 1762? See page.....325.
vi. MARY
50. vii. ?JOSEPH PARK, b. 17 Aug. 1785.[f] See page.....328.

Notes and References:

a. *Hist. of Sussex and Warren Co's,*. 567.
b. Sussex Co. [NJ] Deeds, V:381, 382; recorded 1810.
c. *The Michael Shoemaker Book*, 801.
d. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, "New Jersey Rateables, 1773-1774", GMNJ, 40(1965):96.
e. NJ Archives I, 34 [Wills 5]:379; 35 [Wills 6]:276.
f. This son is not listed in the 1805 deed (supra note b) whereby Judiah's heirs sold land, but he is suggested as a son in *The Michael Shoemaker Book*, 801.

28... JOHN[5] SCHOLEY (William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born 15 April 1739, probably in Greenwich Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey, and he probably died there, possibly on 20 January 1808.[a-c] John married (1) MARY COLEMAN.[a,b] Before 1800 he married (2) ELIZABETH --------,[d] evidently a widow with children and who was living 17 December 1807.[c]

The John Schooleys lived in Greenwich Township where in 1770 he was granted land by William Schooley.[e]

When taxed in Greenwich in September 1774, John "Scholey" had two hundred acres and ten horses and cattle. He was also the assessor for the township that year.[f] During the Revolutionary War, John may have served as a private in Captain Henry Luce's Company in the 2d Battalion, 2d Establishment of New Jersey. Troops under Colonel Israel Shreve.[a,b,g]

On 12 March 1777 John Schooley of Sussex County became a bondsman to the estate of Godfrey Melick of Greenwich, and with John Kline he took the inventory of Melick's estate on 25 February 1777.[h] John "Scholey" and Joseph Hixon inventoried the estate of Philip Cline of Greenwich Township on 29 November 1784.[i]

John sold in 1790 land which had been left to him by the will of his father William Schooley.[j] Three years later John "Schoolly" was listed on the New Jersey militia census for "Grannage" Township.[k] In 1800 John and his wife Elizabeth sold to George Bidleman part of the larger tract which had been granted to his father in 1739.[d]

By his will of 17 December 1807, proved 16 February 1808, John Scholey of Greenwich, Sussex County, New Jersey, left to his wife Elizabeth bed and bedding, a sorrel mare, a saddle and bridle, a milk cow and three sheep, articles and household furniture "she brought when we were married (except what she has given her children)", and $500, in lieu of a dower. She was also to have another milk cow, for the use and benefit of Elizabeth Sampsel, who was living with the Scholeys. Daughters Emelia, wife of Lefferd Haughawout, and Theodosius, wife of Michael Minnier, were to each have $100, as were the children of daughter Sarah, "late wife" of John Barber. To his other daughters, Anne (wife of Herbert Hyner), Rachel (wife of John Hyner), Mary, Abigail, and Elizabeth (wife of Samuel McNeal), John bequeathed $150. The land "north of the road laid out for the New Jersey Turnpike" was to be sold, but son Nathaniel was to have all the land

between the turnpike and the road "running through my farm leading by William Carter's and Lefferd Haughawout's towards John Sharp's". Son John was to have the remainder of the real estate, as well as a horse, mare, plough, and harrow. He and his brother Nathaniel were to pay their father's debts and legacies. One of them, not named, was also to care for Joe, "my black man". John Scholey named Thomas Stewart and Peter Sharp as his executors and the will was witnessed by John Sharp, Abraham Bidleman, and Jacob Bidleman. By a codicil of 22 December 1807, witnessed by George Bidleman, John Sharp, and Abraham Bidleman, John directed that 500 acres in Kentucky which he held "by articles of agreement with Andrew Pearse of Berkley Co., Virginia, dated 3rd day of --[sic] in the year 1791" were to be sold and the income divided among "my 8 said daughters, or their heirs". Daniel Hixson (possibly a relative) and Abraham Bidleman inventoried the estate of John Scholey on 4 February 1808, showing a value of $1620.55.[c]

Children:[c]

i. EMELIA[6]; m. LEFFERD HAUGHAWOUT; living in Northumberland Co., Pa., 1790.[l]
ii. THEODOSIUS; m. MICHAEL MINNIER.
iii. SARAH; d. before 17 Dec. 1807; m. in Hunterdon Co., N.J., 26 Feb. 1797, JOHN BARBER[m]; had ch.
iv. ANN(E), b. 1779; d. 1835 [1830?]; m. in Hunterdon Co., N.J., 1800, HERBERT HYNER [Hiner, Heiner],[m] b. 1772, d. 1836, son of John and Rachel (-----) Hiner of Berks Co., Pa.[b]

Child, surname Hiner:[b]

ISAAC[7], b. 1814; d. 1871; m. 1837, MARY ANN PAINTER, b. 1818, d. 1904; at least 2 ch.

v. RACHEL; m. JOHN HYNER.
vi. MARY
vii. ABIGAIL
viii. ELIZABETH; m. SAMUEL McNEAL.
51. ix. NATHANIEL, b. ca. 1775. See page.....330.
52. x. JOHN, b. ca. 1779. See page.....332.

Notes and References:

a. *DAR Patriot Index*, [1:]597, which shows John was b. in England and d. 20 Jan. *1787*.
b. NSDAR, *Lineage Book*, 94:149, 103:6, 137:54, 108:197, 198, which shows John was b. in England and d. 1787.
c. NJ Archives I, 40 [Wills 11]:294, 295.
d. Sussex Co. [NJ] Deeds, D:513-515.
e. Ibid., R:396,397; recorded 1807. The grantor William Schooley has not been identified.
f. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, "New Jersey Rateables, 1773-1774", GMNJ, 40(1965):96.
g. *Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War* (Trenton, 1872; reprint ed., Baltimore, 1967), 280; Barbara Hoskins, *Men From Morris County New Jersey Who Served In The Revolution* (Morristown, 1979), 159, which suggests that if Capt. Luce's Company was made up of Morris Co. men, it may have been some other John Schooley who served in that unit. In this work private John Schooley is identified as the man who received a pension.
h. NJ Archives I, 34 [Wills 5]:343.
i. Ibid., 35 [Wills 6]:84.
j. Supra note d, A:398-400.
k. John S. Norton, *New Jersey in 1793* (Salt Lake City, 1973), 277.
l. *The Michael Shoemaker Book*, 799.
m. International Genealogical Index, New Jersey, 1984.

29... JOHN[5] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born about 1727, possibly in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and he died between March 1814 and 9 January 1815, probably in Loudoun County, Virginia.[a,b]

About 1755 John Schooley married MARY [WRIGHT?],[a] who was living in 1814.[b]

The Schooleys lived in Loudoun County, Virginia, evidently on part of the 150-acre plantation which John's father acquired in 1762 and was to pass to John after his mother's death.[c] John may have been living on part of this land in 1771 when he was taxed in Shelburne Parish of Loudoun County.[d]

Although other members of his family had become Quakers at an earlier time, it was not until the 25th of the 2d month 1764 that John Schooley, his wife, Mary, and his daughter, Sarah, were received as members at the Fairfax Monthly Meeting of Friends in Loudoun County. For John and Mary's children who were born later membership was requested on the 29th of the 8th month 1772.[e]

By his will dated the [blank] day of the 3d month 1814 and proved 9 January 1815, John Schooley of Loudoun County, "advanced in age", left his wife Mary for her life the plantation of 100 acres "whereon I now live". She was also to have one-eighth of "the neat proceeds of my personal estate". Son Elisha was to have a quarter of the personal estate and son William and daughter Sarah Hughes each "an equal share with my son Elisha". The remainder of the personal estate was to be son Reuben's, he to also have the plantation after Mary's death. Sons Reuben and William were named executors of the will.[b]

Children:[b]

53. i. ELISHA[6], b. 23 4m 1756. See page.....333.
ii. SARAH, b. 31 1m 1760; d. in Franklin Co., Ind., 5 12m 1845; m. at the Fairfax Mtghse, Loudoun Co., 13 1m 1779, THOMAS HUGHES, b. 10 1m 1752, son of Matthew and Elizabeth (-----) Hughes of Bucks Co., Pa.[f]; 11 ch., including

HUGH.[7] Sarah moved to Indiana in 1823, after the death of her husband and son Hugh.[a]

54. iii. WILLIAM, b. 28 3m 1761. See page.....334.

55. iv. REUBEN, b. ca. 1764. See page.....336.

Notes and References:

a. *Journal of Dr. William Schooley*, 189.

b. Witnesses were James Moore, Joseph Bond, and Richard Griffith (Loudoun Co. [VA] Wills, L:46, 47, transcribed in *Journal of Dr. William Schooley*, 210).

c. See under (No. 17) Samuel Schooley.

d. Pollyanna Creekmore, "Loudoun County, Virginia 1771 Tithable List", *The Virginia Genealogist*, 16(1972):245.

e. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:556.

f. Ibid., 6:557.

The Wrights

The Wright family name has been mentioned frequently in this chronicle. John Schooley married Rachel Wright. Mary Schooley married Samuel Wright. Rebecca Schooley married Joseph Wright. Jonathan Schooley married Mary Wright. There have been so many contacts of the Wrights with the Schooleys that it becomes appropriate to trace the Wright family origins in more depth.

It is said there were seven Wright brothers who came to America and settled in New Jersey.....one at Pennyhill (later to be called Wrightstown), one at Crosswicks, one at Trenton, one at Arneytown, one at Jacobtown, and one on the Delaware River below Rancocas Creek. That doesn't add up to seven. Three brothers came: Thomas Wright (1630-1705/6), Joshua Wright (1633-1695), and Samuel Wright (bet. 1643 and 1648-1690).

1. JOSHUA[1] WRIGHT was the father of the following four children, said to have been of a family of five daughters and six sons, two of the latter dying in infancy.

Children:

2. i. THOMAS[2], b. ca. 1630.
3. ii. JOSHUA, b. ca. 1633.
4. iii. SAMUEL, b. ca. 1643.
   iv. JOSEPH

2. THOMAS[2] WRIGHT (Joshua[1]) was born about 1630 and died the 25th of the 1st month 1705/6. Thomas married (1) MARY ---- who died in 1672, after which he

married (2) ANNE -----. Thomas was a passenger on the flyboat Martha with Thomas Scholey in 1677.

Child: BENJAMIN[3]

3. JOSHUA[2] WRIGHT (Joshua[1]) was born about 1633 and he died on the 10th of the 8th month 1695. On the 10th of the 4th month 1669 Johsua married ELIZABETH EPSON, the daughter of William Epson of Gowle Field House, Hull, Yorkshire, England. With their first three children the Joshua Wrights came to America in 1679. Joshua's will of 25 March 1690 was proved 11 May 1690 and executed 7 October 1695. In it he named his wife Elizabeth, son Joseph, and others.

Children, first two born in England:

i. ELIZABETH[3], b. 9 2m 1670; d. 1733; m. at the Chesterfield Mtg., 6 7m 1688, PETER FRETWELL.
ii. JOSHUA, b. 16 3m 1672; d. ca. 1740; m. 10 4m 1705, REBECCA STACEY.
iii. ROBERT, b. 1678; d. 1742; m. (1) ELIZABETH HYERTON; m. (2) JANE WARE
5. iv. THOMAS, b. 1681, d.1769; m. ELIZABETH PARKER
6. v. JOHN, b. 1683, d. 1733; m. ABIGAIL CRISPIN
7. vi. JOSEPH, b. 1685 ; m. in 1710 to MARY SCHOLEY [not named in Joshua's will].
8. vii. SAMUEL, b. 1689, d. 1762; m. SARAH WRIGHT

4. SAMUEL[2] WRIGHT (Joshua[1]) was born between 1643 and 1648 and he died before 25 March 1690.

Children:

i. ALICE[3]

ii. SAMUEL
iii MARY, b. 1679 at sea.
iv. JOHN
v. ELIZABETH
vi. SARAH, b. 1688; m. Samuel Wright !*

Samuel Wright came to America with his brother, Joshua, which is ascertained by the knowledge that his daughter, Mary, was born at sea in 1679. He came with his wife, Mary, and two children, Alice and Samuel. By the time they arrived in New Jersey there were three children. Samuel had been in prison in 1675 for refusing to pay a demand of four pence his wife at the time "being in weakness".

The three brothers mentioned above, (2)Thomas, (3)Joshua, and (4)Samuel, who came to America were born of a family of eleven children which included six sons, two of whom died in infancy. In order to account for the seven Wright males who are considered to have early settled in New Jersey, it is necessary to include some of the children of these brothers, namely Benjamin, the son of Thomas, Joshua and Robert, the sons of Joshua, and Samuel, the son of Samuel. These also came to America.

However, neither the children of Samuel nor the children of Thomas were directly allied to the Schooleys, and attention should be directed only to the family of Joshua. He had suffered indignity from the Quaker Meeting since he had not conformed to their tenets. This account focuses upon Joshua's three sons: Thomas, John, and Samuel.

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* One must look more than once in reading that Samuel, the son of Joshua, married Sarah Wright, and that Sarah, the daughter of Samuel, married Samuel Wright, her first cousin..!

5. THOMAS[3] WRIGHT (Joshua[2-1]) was born in 1681 and died in 1769. He married ELIZABETH PARKER.

Children:

i. ELIZABETH[4]
ii. SARAH
iii. JACOB
iv. AMOS; m. ANNE BLACK, dau. of John and Sarah (-----) Black.
v. THOMAS
vi. LYDIA, b. 1717; m. (1) JOHN TAYLOR; m. (2) WILLIAM FRENCH, son of Richard and Mary (King) French and sister of Elizabeth French who m. (No. 10) William Schooley.
vii. MARGARET
viii. DEBORAH
ix. ELIZABETH II
x. EZEKIAL
xi. JEMIMA

Of the children of Thomas Wright (1681-1769) the lives of two of them are connected to the Schooleys: Amos married Anne Black. Anne was the daughter of John and Sarah Black. They had also a son, Thomas, who was the second husband of Mary Scholey. Lydia (1717-), the daughter of Thomas Wright was married first to John Taylor and second to William French, who was the son of Richard French and Mary King. They had ten children. One of these children was Elizabeth who married William Schooley.

6. JOHN[3] WRIGHT (Joshua[2-1]) [or son of Samuel?] was born in 1683 and died in 1733. John married ABIGAIL CRISPIN.

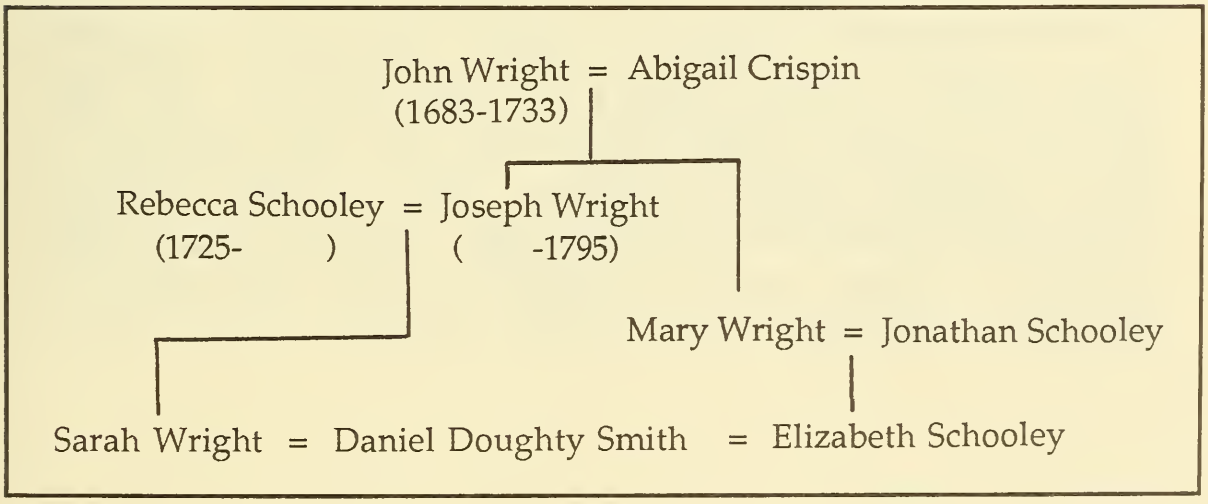
Children:

i. SAMUEL[4], b. 1719; d. 1781; m. (1) RACHEL KIRBY; m. (2) ELIZABETH HAINES; m. (3) 1755, as her 3d husband, MARY[4] (SCHOOLEY) (BARTON) BLACK, b. 24th 12th mo. 1720, d. between 1788 and 1791, dau. of John[3] (John[2], ?Robert[1]) and Frances (Taylor) Schooley, sister of Jonathan Schooley who m. Samuel's sister Mary Wright, and sister of Rachel Schooley who m. Samuel's brother Joseph Wright. Mary was condemned by the Quakers 3d 2 mo. 1755 for marriage contrary to discipline.

ii. JOHN

9. iii. JOSEPH; d. 1795; m. 1747, REBECCA SCHOOLEY, b. 1725.

iv. MARY, b. 1730; d. 1795; m. (1) (No. 14) JONATHAN[4] SCHOOLEY, 3 8m 1729; d. bef. 14 Dec. 1758, son of John[3] (John[2], ?Robert[1]) and Francis (Taylor) Schooley, brother of Mary (Schooley) (Barton) (Taylor) Black who m. Mary's brother Samuel Wright, and brother of Rachel Schooley who m. Mary's brother Joseph Wright. m. (2) JOB RIDGWAY, d. 1782.



7. JOSEPH[3] WRIGHT (Joshua[2-1]) was born in 1685 and he died probably in Chesterfield Township between the 3d of the 12th month 1713/4 and 10 May 1715.

In Chesterfield in 1710, after the 6th of the 2d month, Joseph married MARY[3] SCHOOLEY. She was born on the 6th of the 11th month 1681, the daughter of (No. 3) Robert[2] (Robert[1]) and Sarah (Bingham) Schooley. After Joseph's death Mary married (2) SAMUEL DANFORD in 1717. There were no children of Mary's second marriage.

Children of Joseph and Mary:

i. SARAH[4]
ii. MARY

8... Samuel Wright[3] (1689-1762),(Joshua [2-1]) , married twice. His first marriage was to Sarah Wright by whom was born one child, Empson. The second marriage was to Rebecca Kirby, and by this marriage there were three children: Mary, Rachel who in 1743 married John Scholey (1714-1757), and Phoebe. John Scholey and Rachel had a daughter, Frances (-1801) who in 1769 was married to John Leonard. John Leonard was a Loyalist, and his property was confiscated. John and Frances Scholey Leonard had two children: Rebecca and Samuel.

9. JOSEPH[4] WRIGHT (?John[3], ?Joshua[2-1]) died in 1795. Joseph married REBECCA[4] SCHOOLEY in 1747. She was born the 3d of the 8th month 1725, the daughter of (No. 6) John3 (John2 ?Robert1) and Frances (Taylor) Schooley, sister of Mary (Schooley) (Barton) Black who married Joseph's brother Samuel Wright, and sister of Jonathan Schooley who married Joseph's sister Mary

Wright. After Joseph Wright's death, his widow Rebecca married (2) SAMUEL DANFORD.

Children:

i. ABIGAIL[5], b. 1748.
ii. WILLIAM, b. 1750.
iii. SARAH; d. before 1826; m. as his second wife DANIEL[7] DOUGHTY SMITH, son of William Lovett[6] (Richard[5], Samuel[4], Richard[3-2], William[1]) and Mary (Doughty) Smith. Daniel first m. in 1772, Sarah's first cousin, Elizabeth[5] Schooley, dau. of (No. 14) Jonathan[4] (John[3-2], ?Robert[1]) and Mary (Wright) Schooley.
iv. MARY
v. FRANCES
vi. SCHOOLEY, b. 1760; m. LAVINA HOLLOWAY.
vii. JOSEPH
viii. ELIZABETH

Sarah, the daughter of (9) Joseph had married Daniel Doughty Smith as his second wife, he having been married to Elizabeth Scholey, the daughter of Jonathan Scholey and Mary Wright.

Mary Wright (1730-1795) also married twice. Her first marriage was to Jonathan Scholey, the brother of Rebecca who had married Joseph Wright, and her second marriage was to Job Ridgway. By her first marriage to Jonathan Scholey there were two children: Abigail (1755-) who m. Samuel Smith, and Elizabeth Scholey who m. Daniel Doughty Smith. By the second marriage to Job Ridgway there were three children: Rebecca who married Michael Earl, Job, and Jonathan.

Notes and References:

a. "Wright Family of Derbyshire, England & New Jersey," , Alfred R. Justice Collection, 24:81, Colls. GSP.

b. "Bible Records" [Family of Caleb Wright]," GMNJ, 32 (1957):.

30... SAMUEL[5] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[4], ?Robert [3-1]) was born about 1728, possibly in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and he died between 25 September 1786 and 9 April 1787, probably in Loudoun County, Virginia. [a,b.]

Samuel married DOROTHY ---- about 1755 probably in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Dorothy was born about 1736 and was living in Jefferson County, Ohio, in May 1805. She was probably the daughter of Nicholas[3] (?Garret[2], Derrick[1]) and Eugeltie (Vandewater) Albertson. [a,c.]

Samuel Schooley lived in Loudoun County where in the early 1760s he assisted his brother-in-law Garret Albertson (doubtless his wife's brother) in clearing eight acres of the latter's land there.[d] On 24 April 1761, Samuel was granted two "Leases for Lives" in Loudoun County by John Patterson of Loudoun County, Gentleman, attorney for Charles Earl of Tankerville, England. The first lease was to hold during the natural lives of Samuel, age 32, his wife Dorothy, age 24, and his son Garret Schooley, age 3. The other lease was also for the natural life of Samuel Schooley and the natural life of Garret Albertson, age 24, of William Schooley, age 5, and of Nicholas Schooley, age 1 year. [e] In 1771 Samuel Schooley was taxed in Shelburne Parish, Loudoun County.[f]

In his will of 25 September 1786, proved 9 April 1787, Samuel Schooley of Loudoun County, " being sick and weak", named his wife Dorothy and brother John executors. To his daughter Ann he bequeathed a bed and furniture and he requested that his son Jesse have "two years schooling with his board and clothing and that he then may be bound apprentice to a statter or saddler". Upon Dorothy's death or remarriage, the remainder of his estate was to be divided between Jesse and Ann.[b]

After Samuel's death, his widow Dorothy sold their plantation to James Campbell.[a] She had been received as

a member of the Fairfax Monthly Meeting of Friends in Loudoun County, Virginia, on the 24th of of the 12th month 1785.g On the 24th of the 5th month 1800 she was granted a certificate to the Redstone Monthly Meeting in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where she was received the 4th of the 7th month, g,h. Five years later, on the 4th of the 10th month, she was granted a certificate to the Short Creek Monthly Meeting in Jefferson County, Ohio, being received there on the 24th of the 5th month 1806.c,h

Children, probably born in Loudoun Co.:a,b

i. GARRET6, b. ca. 1757; d. probably before 25 Sept. 1786; as he was not named in his father's will.b

ii. ANN, b. ca. 1765; d. 1 Oct. 1863, aged 97; m. SAMUEL BARBER, who d. in 1852; lived in Harrison Co., Ohio. i

Children, surname Barber:

1. DOROTHY7; m. ----HOLLOWAY
2. ELIZABETH; m. -----LUKENS
3. ANN, b. 5 llm 1808 in Harrison Co.; m. there, 28 1m 1835, TOWNSEND THOMAS, b. 27 10m 1812, d. in Springfield, Cedar Co., Iowa, 29 8m 1879; 9 ch. i
4. JAMES

iii. JESSE. He was probably the Jesse Schooley enumerated in Redstone, Fayette Co., Pa., in 1800 with two males under 10, one 26-45, one female under 10, and one 26-45.k In 1810 his household there had two males 10-16, one 26-45, one female 10-16, and one 26-45.k

iv. WILLIAM; d. probably before 25 Sept. 1786, as he was not named in his father's will.b

56.... .v. NICHOLAS See page.....337.

Notes and References:

a. Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 189, 190, 220.
b.. Witnesses were Josias Clapham, John Bagley, and [Derwinl (Aomrise?)] (Loudoun Co. [Va] Wills, C:264-266, transcribed in Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 211.
c. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 4:273.
d. Supra note a, 219.
e. Loudoun Co [Va.] Deeds, C:5-14, abstracted in Journal of Dr. William Schooley 220.
f. Pollyanna Creekmore, "Loudoun County, Virginia 1771 Tithable List", The Virginia Genealogist, 17(1973): 12.
g. Supra note c, 6:555.
h. Supra note c, 4: 108...
i. Gilbert Cope, comp., Genealogy of the Sharpless Family (Philadelphia, 1887), 567.
j. Second Census ..Pennsylvania, Fayette Co., Redstone, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-32, Roll 38, p. 581.
k. Third Census...Pennsylvania, Fayette Co., Redstone, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-252, Roll 54, p. 980 1/2.

31...WILLIAM[5] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[4] , ?Robert[3-1]) was born about 1739[a], possibly in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and he was living in April 1797 in Virginia, possibly in Loudoun County.[b]

Before the 28th of the 3rd month 1761 William married ANN MATHEWS of Loudoun County, Virginia. On that date they were reported at the Fairfax Monthly Meeting of Friends in Loudoun County for the misdeed of being married by a priest, and they were disowned on the 30th of the 5th month of that year. Ann made an humble acknowledgment for the marriage on the 31st of the 12th month 1763 and it was accepted, but William was not reinstated as a member until the 21st of the 10th month 1768. As their first five children were born "whilst their parents were not in unity", William and Ann requested they be received as members of the Fairfax Monthly Meeting on the 27th of the 10th month 1770.[b]

In 1760, William was the first Schooley to migrate to Virginia, preceding his father by a year.[a] On the 26th of the 7th month that year William was received at the Fairfax Monthly Meeting from the Kingwood Monthly Meeting in Hunterdon County, New Jersey.[b]

On the 22d of the 10th month 1781, William and Ann and their sons Mahlon, William, John, and Isaac, were granted a certificate to the Hopewell Monthly Meeting in Frederick County, Virginia, being received there on the 17th of the lst month 1782.[b,c] Here again William was condemned for disunity on the 2d of the 5th month 1785, but his acknowledgment was accepted on the 2d of the lst month 1786.[c] The Schooleys then settled in Menallen Township, Fayette County Pennsylvania, in the area now called Brownsville,[a] and here in 1790 William's household was enumerated with two males 16 and upwards and three females.[d] William's family and other Quakers in the area had come under the Westland Monthly Meeting in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1785, and then under the Redstone Monthly Meeting in Fayette County in 1793. From the latter meeting he and Ann were granted a certificate back to the Fairfax Monthly Meeting in Virginia on the 29th of the 7th month 1796, they being received there on the 22d of the 4th month 1797.[b,e] On 13 February 1797 William Schooley "Sr." had given his son William power of attorney to execute deeds for land he sold in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.[f]

Children, probably born in Loudoun Co.: [a,b]

i. HANNAH[6] b. ca. 1762; m. before 25 5m 1782, ----- BROOMHALL and was disowned 27 7m 1782. "Her remote situation renders it difficult to treat with her".[g]

57. ii. MAHLON, b. ca. 1764. See page.....337.

58 iii. SAMUEL, b. ca. 1766. See page.....338.
59. iv. WILLIAM, b. 15 3m 1767 See page.....338.
60. v. JOHN, b. 9 8m 1769. See page.....339.
61. vi. ISAAC, b. 13 2m 1771. See page.....340.

Notes and References:

a. Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 191.
b. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 6:557.
c. Ibid., 6:442. The Hopewell MM recss. show the Schooley's certificate from Fairfax was dated 24 llm 1781.
d. Heads of Families...1790: Pennsylvania (Washington, D. C. 1908; reprint ed., Baltimore, 1977), 109.
e. Supra note b, 4:108.
f. Supra note a, 213.
g. Supra note b. 6:555, 556.

32...JOHN[5] SCHOOLEY (?Michael[4], ?Thomas [3-2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Middlebrook, New Jersey, on 28 November 1761 and he died in Hamilton County, Ohio, probably in Springfield Township, on 2 or 3 September 1834, aged 74. [a-d.] John Schooley married MARY EARLE. She was born about 1765 and died 14 February 1833, aged 67, probably in Springfield Township, a daughter of Nathaniel and [Mary?] (----) Earle. In his will of 15 March, proved 29 May 1810, Nathaniel Earle of Bergen Commons, Bergen County, New Jersey, named his wife Mary and daughter Mary Schooley. [a-c,e]

During the Revolutionary War, John served as a private in Captain John Outwater's Company of New Jersey Militia. He volunteered for one year of service in April 1799, his residence then being Raritan (in that part now Somerville), New Jersey. In the spring of 1779 he was stationed in Hackensack, guarding lines from Amboy to the North [Hudson] River. He was later pensioned for this service. [a-c]

In his application for a pension John Schooley stated he moved to Ohio from Raritan, New Jersey,[a] but he was doubtless the John taxed in July 1784 in Bridgewater Township, Somerset County, just north of Raritan, and in September 1788 in Hillsborough Township, just south of Raritan.[f] In the late 1790's the Schooleys moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, settling in what became Springfield Township.[g] As "Jno. Scholey" he was a voter in Hamilton County in 1798 and in 1799 the voting list showed his name as John Schooley.[h] John was taxed in Hamilton County in 1806, 1808, 1809, and 1810.[i] In the latter year he had 290 acres in Springfield Township and his tax was $2.90.[j]

Most of the 1800 and all of the 1810 censuses for Ohio were destroyed. In 1820 John's household consisted of one male 10-16, one 45 and upwards, with two persons engaged in agriculture.[k] In 1830 he was enumerated with one male 60-70, one female 15-20, and one 60-70.[l] John's widow Mary may have been the female age 70-80 enumerated with Nathaniel Schooley in Springfield Township in 1840.[m]

John Schooley of Hamilton County was seventy-one years of age when on 25 April 1833 he applied for a Revolutionary War pension under the Congressional Act of 7 June 1832. He was issued a pension certificate on 28 May 1833 at the rate of $40 a year to be paid from March 1831.[a]

John Schooley left a will which was proved in Hamilton County in 1834.[n] He and his wife Mary and most of their family were buried in the cemetery adjacent to the Presbyterian Church in Springfield Township.[a]

Children:

i. NATHANIEL SMITH [6] SCHOOLEY , b. 1780's; d. probably in Springfield Twp., Hamilton Co., in 1847.[n] Nathaniel Schooley lived in Springfield Twp. where in 1820 he was enumerated with two males 16-26, two females under 10, and one 16-26, with two persons engaged in manufacturing.[o] As "Smith" Schooley he had in 1830 one male 15-20, three females under 5, two 5-10, one 10-15, and one 30-40,[p] In 1840 Nathaniel's household consisted of one male under 10, one 15-20, one 50-60, one female 5-10, one 10-15, one 15-20, one 40-50, and one 70-80, with six persons engaged in agriculture.[q] The elder female with Nathaniel that year may have been his widowed mother. Nathaniel Smith Schooley's will was proved in Hamilton Co. in 1847.[n]

62. ii. ?STEPHEN, b. ca. 1794. See page.....341.

iii. MARY, b. ca. 1796 in N. J., perhaps in Somerset Co.; living in Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, in 1850; m. in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1812, PIERSON SPINING, b. ca. 1789 in N. J., son of Isaac and Catherine (Pierson) Spining. [c,r] The Spinings lived in Springfield, Ohio, where Pierson was a founder of the town and a merchant. [r]

Children, born in Ohio, surname Spining: [c,r,s]

1. MARY [7] b. ca. 1820; m. -----STONE
2. ELIZABETH, b. ca. 1823.
3. CHARLES EARL, b. ca. 1827; m. MARY A. BAKER, b. ca. 1824 in N. Y. Their son CHARLES P.[8], b. ca. 1847 in Ohio, m. FRANCES BURLEY GANO and they were the parents of FRANCES HALSEY[9]

SPINING, b. in Gano, Ohio, who joined the DAR in 1902. [c,t]

4. SARAH, b. ca. 1833.
5. HARRIET, b. ca. 1836.

Notes and References:

a. Revolutionary War Pension File, S6058, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-804, Roll 2132, also abstracted by Mabel Van Dyke Baer, "Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Applications", National Genealogical Society Quarterly, 41 (1953):68. In 1905, Mrs. Mary Townsend of Pueblo, Colo., evidently a descendant of John, wrote for a copy of his pension file. See also Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Ohio, Official Roster - Soldiers of the American Revolution Who Lived in the State of Ohio (n.p., 1959), 311.

b. DAR Patriot Index, [1:] 597.

c. DAR Lineage Book, 40:331.

d. Letter of 14 Jan. 1975 from Lois P. Alu of Burlington, N. J.

e. NJ Archives I, 41 [Wills 12]: 121; Isaac Newton Earle, History and Genealogy of the Earles of Secaucus (Marquette, Mich.,, 1924), 558, 559.

f. Ronald Vern Jackson, ed., New Jersey Tax Lists 1772-1822, 6 vols. (Salt Lake City, 1981), 5:2803.

g. Letter of 8 May 1979 from George A. Schooley.

h. Marie Dickore, Census for Cincinnati, Ohio, 1817 and Hamilton County, Ohio, Voter's Lists 1798 and 1799 (Cincinnati, 1960), 87, 97.

i. Ronald Vern Jackson and others, eds., Index to Ohio Tax Lists 1800-1810 (Bountiful, Utah, 1977), 358.

j. Gerald M Petty, comp.., Ohio 1810 Tax Duplicate (Columbus, 1976), 146.

k. Fourth Census...1820; Ohio, Hamilton Co., Springfield Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 87, p. 169.

l. Fifth Census...1830: Ohio, Hamilton Co., Springfield Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 132, p. 259.

m. Sixth Census...1840: Ohio Hamilton Co., Springfield Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 400, p. 343.

n. Carol Willsey Bell, Ohio Wills and Estates to 1850: An Index (Columbus, 1981), 310.
o. Fourth Census ...1820: Ohio, Hamilton Co., Springfield Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 87, p. 168.
p. Fifth Census...1830: Ohio, Hamilton Co., Springfield Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 132, p. 262.
q. Sixth Census...1840: Ohio, Hamilton Co., Springfield Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 400, p. 343.
r. Seventh Census...11850: Ohio, Clarka Co., Springfield Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 666, p. 211, #707-725.
s. Another granddau. of Mary (Schooley) Spining is Mary Spining of Springfield, Ohio.
t. Seventh Census...1850: Ohio, Hamilton Co., Cincinnati, Ward 5, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 688, p. 421, #193-220.

33...ROBERT[5] SCHOOLEY (?Robert[4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born about 1748[a] and seems to have been living in 1841, when his wife died.[b]

Robert married MARY ---- who was born on or about 22 June 1749 [probably N. S.] and died 6 July 1841, aged 92 years and 14 days. She was buried, as "the wife of Robert Schooley", in the Litchfield Cemetery at Crane's Corners in the Town of Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York.[b]

Possible Child:

63. JAMES[6], b. ca. June 1789. See page.....342.

Notes and References:

a. That Robert was probably the son of (No.19) Robert was suggested in a letter of 13 NOv. 1944 from Mary F. (Mrs. Cleland A.) Ward of Lockport, N. Y., to Morristown, N. J. Library, in the library's files.
b. Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of New York Cemetery, Church, and Town Records, 131:4.

34...RICHARD[5] SCHOOLEY (Robert[4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 7th of the 10th month 1758 in New Jersey, probably in Morris County, and he died 13 December 1853, aged 95, probably in the Town of Warren, Herkimer County, New York. [a-e]

On the 14th of the 2d month 1782 Richard Schooley of Hardwich and ELIZABETH [4] SILVERTHORN first declared their intentions of marriage at the Kingwood Monthly Meeting of Friends in Hunterdon County, New Jersey.[f] She was born in Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey, 24 December 1763 (or 28 May 1762?), and died 5 February 1854, aged 91, in Richfield Spa, Herkimer County, New York, the daughter of Oliver[3] (?Thomas[2], Oliver[1]) and Eve (----) Silverthorn. [b,d]

In 1793 the Richard Schooleys settled in the Town of Warren, about a mile north of Richfield Springs.[g] In 1800 the Richard "Scooley" household in Warren consisted of two males under 10, one 10-16, one 16-26, one 45 and upwards, three females under10, one 10-16, one 16-26, and one 26-45.[h] In 1810 there were one male under 10, two 10-16, one 16-26, one 45 and upwards, two females under 10, two 10-16, one 16-26,and one 45 and upwards.[i] The Richard Schooley family in 1820 had one male 26-45, one 45 and upwards, one female 10-16, four 16-26, and one 45 and upwards, with two persons engaged in agriculture.[j] Richard has not been found on the 1830 census, at which time he may have been enumerated in the household of one of his children, but in 1840 he was again on the census for Warren, with one male 80-90 and one female 70-80, with one person engaged in agriculture.[k] Lavinia Livingston, 28, born in New York, was living with Richard and Elizabeth in Warren in 1850.[d]

Richard and Elizabeth were buried in Warren in the Bloomfield Cemetery.[c]

Children:

i. ANNA[6]
ii. JOHN
iii. POLLY
64. iv. HENRY, b. ca. 1788. See page.....343.
v. BETSY, b. 1792; d. 1875; m. -----ISMOND.[1]

Child, surname Ismond: [c] MILLIE[7]; m. EZEK WILBER.

vi. RICHARD
vii. SALLY
65. viii. WILLIAM, b. ca. 1798. See page.....343.
ix. REBECCA, b. ca. 1799; d. 18 June 1844; bur. in the Bloomfield Cem.[c]
x. EVANGELIA
xi. MERCY; living in Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y., 1894, nearly 90, when she gave an interview to the Lockport Daily Journal (of which her son-in-law was editor) about her family; m. ----CLELAND.

Notes and References:

a. Hugh D. Vaile, "Records of Rahway and Plainfield [N. J.] Monthly Meeting of Friends (Formerly Held at Amboy and Woodbridge), From 1687 to 1825," NYG&BR, 10(1879):139.
b. Frank Freemont Reed, "Oliver Silverthorn and His Descendants", The American Genealogist, 52(1976):23555, 236, which indicates Richard's grave marker shows he was b. 13 June 1758. Elizabeth's grave marker shows she was b. 28 May 1762, but a family Bible record shows 24 Dec. 1763.
c. Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of New York Cemetery, Church, and Town Records, 18:52.
d. Seventh Census...1850: New York, Herkimer Co., Town of Warren, National Archives Microfilm M-432, Roll 513, p. 38, #121-127.
e. Newspaper clipping from Mrs. C. W. Crim, 4038 Park Ave., Coconut Grove, Fla., in Schooley family folder, William Laimbeer Collection, GSP.

f. James W. Moore, "The Kingwood Records", The Jerseyman, 4*1898):16.
g. Letter of 13 Nov. 1944 of Mary F. (Mrs Cleland A.) Ward of Lockport, N. Y., to Morristown, N. J., Library, for Schooley information, in library's files.
h. Second Census...1800: New York: Herkimer Co., Warren, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-32, Roll 21, p. 140.
i. Third Census...1810: New York: Herkimer Co., Warren Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-252, Roll 27, p. 470.
j. Fourth Census...1820: New York: Herkimer Co., Warren Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 67, p. 47
k. Sixth Census...1840: New York: Herkimer Co.,, Warren, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 290, p. 215.
l. Biographical Sketches of the Leading Citizens of Otsego County, New York (Boston, 1895), 110.

35...WILLIAM [5] SCHOOLEY (Robert[4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 30 May 1770 in New Jersey, probably Morris County, and he died at the age of 102 in 1872, perhaps in the Town of Romulus, Seneca County, New York.[a,b]

Until his appearance in New York State, little is known about William, although he may have been the William in Mendham Township, Morris County, listed on the 1793 New Jersey militia census.[c] By 1810 William Schooley had settled in Romulus. That year his household was enumerated with one male under 10, one 10-16, one 26-45, one 45 and upwards, two females under 10, and one 26-45.[d] In 1820 there were one male 10-16, one 16-26, one 26-45, one 45 and upwards, one female 10-16, one 16-26, one 26-45, and one "foreigner not naturalized", with three persons engaged in agriculture.[e] William was also listed on the 1830 census for Romulus[f] but he is not found there in 1840, when he may have been included in the household of a child.

In 1850 William was living with his daughter Adeline in Romulus. Also in the household was Lucien G. Schooley, aged 15, born in New Jersey, perhaps a grandson of William. [b]

Possible children, born in N.Y.:

66. i. HENRY M. [6], b. ca. 1796. See page.....344.
67. ii. EZRA, b. ca. 1800 See page.....345..
iii. daughter, b. ca. 1800
iv. ADELINE, b. 24 Feb. 1809; m. 4 Sept. 1828, LUCIEN GURNEE, b. in N.Y., 1 Oct. 1807, son of Halstead and Hannah (Coe) Gurnee. [b, g]
In 1850 Lucien and "Adeline" were living in Romulus, where he was a farmer.[g]

Notes and References:

a. Letter of 13 Nov. 1944 in files of the Morristown, N. J. library from Mary F. (Mrs. Cleland A.) Ward of Lockport, N. Y., in which she requested Schooley information.
b. Seventh Census...1850: New York, Seneca Co., Town of Romulus, Nat. Arch Microfilm M-432, Roll 597, p. 82, #1210-1223.
c. James S. Norton, New Jersey in 1793 (Salt Lake City, 1973), 253.
d. Third Census...1810: New York: Seneca Co., Romulus, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-2522, Roll 36, p. 228.
e. Fourth Census...1820: New York: Seneca Co., Romulus, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 75, p. 81.
f. Fifth Census...1830: New York: Seneca Co., Romulus, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 109, p. 96.
g. Handwritten family record of births, marriages, and other notes on Gurnee and other families, l, 3, 81, MS., The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York, N. Y.

36...JONATHAN[5] SCHOOLEY (?Isaac[4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born about 1777 in New Jersey, probably in Morris County, and he died before 14 May

1856, probably in Goshen Township, Clermont County, Ohio.[a,b]

Jonathan "Schooly" married (1) MARY CLARK in Morris County, New Jersey, in June 1797, they both being of that county at the time.[c] In 1830 he married (2) MARY MORRIS,[d] who was born in Delaware 25 May 1785 and died 14 July 1867.[e]

Selling his land in Morries County in 1805,[f] Jonathan Schooley went to Washington County, Pennsylvania late in 1806.[g] Here in Morris Township he was enumerated in 1810, with three males under 10, one 10-16, one 26-45, one female under 10, one 10-16, and one 26-45.[h] About 1813 the Schooleys moved further west to Hamilton County, Ohio,[g] although they eventually settled in Clermont County. During the War of 1812 "Jonothan" Schooley served as a private in Captain Thomas McConnell's Company in the Ohio Infantry, from 4 September to 31 December.[i]

In Clermont County Jonathan first purchased land in Wayne Township, the original proprietor of which was Andrew Vance. Here Jonathan was an active member of the Newtonville Methodist Episcopal Church.[j] Jonathan was enumerated in Wayne Township on the 1820, 1830, and 1840 censuses.[k]

The Schooleys later moved to Goshen Township, Clermont County, where Jonathan purchased a farm from Lewis Caudler. In Goshen Township the Schooleys were among the first members of the Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church.[l]

Jonathan Schooley was enumerated in Goshen Township, Clermont County in 1850 at which time he was not working but had real estate valued at $1500. He and his wife Mary could not read or write.[a]

The estate of Jonathan Schooley was settled 14 May 1856.[b]

Children of Jonathan and Mary (Clark):

i. ELECTRA[6]; m. ROBERT SPARKS CHAMPION, b. in N. J.., d. in Clermont Co., Ohio, and who after her death m. (2) SARAH MOORE, by whom he had 4 sons.

ii. MAHLON; lived in Wayne Twp., where he was enumerated in 1820, and in Goshen Twp., where he was enumerated in 1830 and 1840. [m]

68. iii. JOHN H., b. ca. 1 Sept 1801. See page.....346.

iv. CHLOE; m. THOMAS CHANEY; lived in Paulding Co., Ohio.

69. v. ELIAS, b. 1805 See page.....347.

vi. ISAAC, b. ca. 2 Jan. 1808; d. 16 Sept. 1841; bur. in the Goshen Cem.[n] Isaac was enumerated in Wayne Twp. in 1830 and in Goshen Twp. in 1840.[o] His estate was administered in Clermont Co. in 1841.[b]

vii. CHILION; d. about 1835, the year his will was proved in Clermont Co.[b]; m. ELIZA ANDERSON, who m (2) 31 Dec. 1836, WILLIAM TROY.

70. viii. JONATHAN [JR[, b. 24 May 1812. See page.....347.

ix. HANNAH

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: Ohio, Clermont Co., Goshen Twp.,Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 667, p. 161, #1557.

b. Carol Willsey Bell, Ohio Wills and Estates To 1850: An Index (Columbus, 1981), 310.

c. "Morris County Marriage Records", GMNJ, 4 (1928):84.

d. Source unknown.

e. Monument Inscriptions Prior to 1900 from Cemeteries in Clermont County, Ohio, copied by Beech Forest Chapter,

D.A.R. (Williamsburg, Ohio, 1952-1962; reprinted., Evansville, Ind., 1974), 5:70.

f. Morris Co. [N. J.] Deeds, N:53, notation in Schooley Family Folder, Morristown, N. J., Library.

g. Letter of 27 May 1984 from George A. Schooley in which he also stated descendants of Jonathan Schooley are Dorothea Schweiger of Lenexa, Kans., and Mrs. Jane Harrington of Alamogordo, N. M.

h. Third Census...1810: Pennsylvania, Washington Co., Morris Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-252, Roll 57, p. 95.

i. Rosters of Ohio Soldiers in the War of 1812 (Columbus, 1916; reprinted., Baltimore, 1968), 61.

j. History of Clermont County, Ohio (Philadelphia,1880; reprinted ed., n.p., n.d.), 505,510.

k. Fourth Census...1820: Ohio, Clermont Co., Wayne Twp.,Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 89, p. 59; Fifth Census...1830:Ohio Clermont Co., Wayne Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 128;, p. 304; Sixth Census...1840 : Ohio, Clermont Co., Wayne Twp.,Nat Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 384, P. 280.

l. Supra note j, 491, 498.

m. Fourth Census...1820: Ohio, Clermont Co., Wayne Twp.,Nat. Arch Microfilm M-33, Roll 89, p. 59; Fifth Census...1830:Ohio, Clermont Co., Goshen Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 128, p. 300; Sixth Census...1840: Ohio, Clermont Co., Goshen Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 384, p. 261.

n. Supra note e, 71.

o. Fifth Census...1830: Ohio, Clermont Co., Wayne Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 128, p. 304; Sixth Census...1840:Ohio Clermont Co., Goshen Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 384, p. 264.

37...JAMES[5] SCHOOLEY (Joseph[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 19th of the 9th month 1757, probably in Nottingham Township, Burlington County (now Hamilton Township, Mercer County), New Jersey, and he died the 25th of the 2d month 1826, [a-c] probably in Nottingham Township.

On the 7th of the 9th month 1786 James Schooley of Nottingham Township was married at the Chesterfield Meeting of Friends in Burlington County, to MARY ROGERS, born between 1760 and 1770 and living in Nottingham Township in 1840, the daughter of Isaac and Ann (Taylor) Rogers of Windsor Township, Middlesex County (now Washington Township, Mercer County), New Jersey. [c-f]

The land of James Schooley was mentioned as a boundary to 250 acres of Abraham Eldredge of Nottingham Township, Burlington County, in the latter's will of 9 July 1788.[g] On 31 October 1795, James "Scholey" and William West were made bondsmen to the estate of John Appleton of Nottingham Township.[h] The land of James Schooley was again mentioned on 29 December 1797, in the estate records of William Nutt of Nottingham Township.[i] James was taxed in Nottingham Township in 1820.[e] In the entry of the births of James and Mary's children made in the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends records is the notation that "the following deem themselves members of the Trenton Meeting".[j]

On the 11 March 1826 administration of the estate of James Schooley of Nottingham Township was granted to Joseph, Mary, and Benjamin Schooley.[b] In 1830 Mary Schooley's household in Nottingham Township had one female 10-15, two 15-20, and one 50-60.[k] In 1840 there were one female 50-60, one 60-70, and one 70-80.[f]

Children, probably all born in Nottingham Twp.:[a,c]

71. i. JOSEPH[6], b. 9 6m 1787. See page.....348.
72. ii. BENJAMIN, b. 14 2m 1789. See page.....350.
73. iii. ISAAC, b. 17 7m 1791. See page.....352.
74. iv. JAMES, b. 3 2m 1796. See page.....353.

v. SARAH, b. 2 5m 1798; m. CHARLES HUGHES of Mercer Co.

Children, surname Hughes:[1]

1. JAMES[7]; m CATHERINE HUTCHINSON; 4 ch.
2. CAROLINE; m. SAMUEL SMITH; 5 ch.
3. MARTHA; ;m. RALPH VAN KIRK; 6 ch.
4. CHARLES HENRY; m. CAROLINE LEE; 3 ch.
5. JACOB; m. ELIZABETH CAPNER; no ch.
6. GIDEON; m. (1) SARAH CAPNER; no ch. .; M. (2) ----.
7. LAMBERT; m. SARAH HAMMILL; no ch.
8. WILLIAM HARRISON, b. 22 Aug. 1840 in Hamilton Twp.; m. 3 Feb. 1864, JOSEPHINE LEE NORTON, b. 24 May 1846, dau. of George Washington and Amanda (Lee) Norton.
9. ARMITAGE; m. LIZZIE PEPPIT; 6 ch.
10. SARAH E. ; m. 9 Dec. 1852, LEVI M.[7] MASTHER, b. Whately, Mass., 23 June 1823, d. Penns Neck, N. J.,son of Joseph[6] (Benjamin[5], Joseph[4], Richard[3], Timothy[2], Richard[1]) Mather; 8ch.

vi. ANN, b. 11 6m 1800; m. in Burlington Co., 23 Dec. 1824, JAMES IVINS. They lived in Hamilton Square, later moving to "the pines", in or near Jackson Twp., Ocean Co., N. J.[e]

Children, surname Ivins:[e]

1. AUGUSTUS[7]

2. EDWIN

vii. MARY, b. 9 3m 1806; m. in Cranbury, N. J., 9 March,1836, DANIEL WAINWRIGHT JR., and they lived on part of the old Schooley farm.[e]

Children, surname Wainwright:[e,o]

1. MARY ELIZABETH[7]; m. [JESSE?] COLEMAN.
2. DANIEL; m. ELIZA GORDON, dau. of David and Mary Ann (Forman) Gordon; at least 1 ch.

Notes and References:

a. "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Burlington Co. N. J. Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the minutes)", Colls. GSP, n. p.
b. Burlington Co. [N.J.] Surrogate's Recs., given in letter of 24 Jan. 1975 from Lois P. Alu of Burlington, N. J.
c. Desc. of Thomas French, 1:294.
d. Ibid.; NJ Archives I, 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]:668. The witnesses included Sarah Scholey, Isaac, Ann, Rachel, and Elizabeth Rogers; John, Sarah, and Joel Taylor; James Holloway; John Earl; Benjamin and William Linton Jr.; Joseph Decow; and others.
e. Family Records, 5:136, 137, Charles R. Hutchinson Collection, microfilm, NJHS.
f. Sixth Census...1840: New Jersey, Mercer Co., Nottingham Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 254, p. 17.
g. NJ Archives I, 36 [Wills 7]: 73.
h. Ibid., 37 [Wills 8]:16.
i. Ibid., 38 [Wills 9]:268.
j. Family Record Series 4, B:116, supra note e.
k. Fifth Census...1830: New Jersey, Burlington Co., Nottingham, Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 80, p. 154.

l. Francis Bazley Lee, ed., Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County New Jersey (New York and Chicago, 1907),526, 588, 589.
m. Burlington County N. J. Marriages 1795 to 1826, Colls. GSP, 374:148.
n. "Records of the First Presbyterian Church of Cranbury", GMNJ, 32 (1957):46.
o. Supra note 1, 593.

38... JOSEPH[5] SCHOOLEY (Benjamin[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Newton Township, Sussex County, New Jersey, on the 2d of the 11th month 1760 and he died in Stillwater Township, Sussex County, on 6 June 1846 in his 86th year.[a-d]

On 21 August 1785 Joseph "Scooly" married SUSAN CASE in Sussex County.[e] Susan was born 3 February 1766 and died 6 December 1832, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Dickerson) Case.[a,f]

The Joseph Schooleys lived one mile from Newton, on the road to Deckertown. Later Joseph purchased two farms above Middleville in Stillwater Township. [f]

In 1830 the Schooley household consisted of one male 5-10, one 70-80, three females 20-30, and one 60-70.[g] Ten years later Joseph and his son Benjamin were enumerated in a combined household, which included one male 15-20, one 50-60, one 80-90, one female 30-40, one 40-50, and one 60-70, with two persons engaged in agriculture.[h]

Children, born in Sussex Co.:[b,i]

75. i. BENJAMIN[6], b. 10 June 1786. See page.....354.
76. ii. JOHN, b. 9 Aug. 1788. See page.....356.
iii. ELIZABETH, b. 23 Feb. 1796; d. unm., in Stillwater Twp., 18 Nov. 1878, having been infirm and blind for a number of years.[a]
77. iv. AARON CASE, b. 24 Oct. 1798. See page.....356.
v. MARTHA, b. 11 Feb. 1801; d. in Glanford, Canada, 3 Oct. 1849; m. JACOB S. HARTWELL. The Hartwells moved to Canada where they had "a large family".
vi. RHODA, b. 21 Jan. 1803; d. unm., in Stillwater Twp., 21 May 1883.

vii. SUSAN, b. 25 Apr. 1805; d. in Newton, 7 Nov. 1847[j,k]; m. in Feb. 1825, GEORGE VANCE, b. 20 Sept. 1796, d. in Newton, 3 Jan. 1853, son of [James?] and ----(Beard) Vance of Warwick, N.J.[l]

Children, born in Newton, surname Vance:[l]

1. ALANSON AUSTIN[7] b. 25 Jan. 1826; m. (1) in Deckertown, N.J., 8 Jan. 1851, MARY E. MARTIN, b. 11 Oct. 1829, d. in Morristown, N.J., 4 Apr. 1873, dau. of Eli and Eliza (Hayne) Martin; 5 ch.; m. (2) in Morristown, 6 Jan. 1876, CAROLINE DAY MUCHMORE, b. in Madison, N.J., 14 Feb. 1843, d. 28 Mar. 1927, dau. of Joel W. and Sarah Elizabeth (Bunn) Muchmore; 2 ch.[j,k,m]
2. AMANDA, b. 10 May 1830; d. 22 Feb. 1867; m. PETER S. DECKER of Newton, son of Samuel and Nancy (Westfall) Decker; 1 ch.

Notes and References:

a. "Schooley-Dennis Family in New Jersey," Memorandum by Martin R. Dennis, 11 Oct. 1877, copied from papers found in a lawyer's office in Sussex, N.J. [1951], NJDAR, 347.5, NJHS, Newark, 1.
b. *The Schooley Family Reunion.*
c. Death notice in *Centinal of Freedom,* abstracted in Biographical File, NJHS.
d. *Lundy Fam.,* 191.
e. "Sussex County Marriages 1777-1810," GMNJ, 6 (1931):66.
f. *Lundy Fam.,* 202.
g. Fifth Census...1830: New Jersey, Sussex Co., Newton Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 82, p. 231.
h. Sixth Census...1840: New Jersey, Sussex Co., Stillwater Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 260, p. 90.
i. *Lundy Fam.,* 202, 203.
j. Record of Bible in possession of Mrs. J. F. Burke, Jr., South St., Morristown, N.J., granddau. of A. A. Vance, printed Troy, N.Y., 1850, in Mable Day Parker, "Bible Records

Collected in Morris County New Jersey" (1937), NJDAR 240:4, 5, NJHS.

k. Ancient homemade copybook with inscription Avis Holloway 1721 aged 15 years, now in possession of Mrs. J. F. Burke, Jr., granddau. of A. A. Vance, the former owner [recs. in back of book], in "Bible Records...," supra note e, 6, 7.

l. *Lundy Fam.*, 208, 209.

m. A *History of Morris County New Jersey...1710-1913*, 2 vols. (New York and Chicago, 1914), 2:75. See this for a sketch and picture of Alanson A. Vance.

39...WILLIAM[5] SCHOOLEY* (?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 8th of the 11th month 1766 near Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, and he died on 6 April 1857 at his home in Brady Township, Union County, Pennsylvania, aged 90 years and 5 months.[a-d] On 26 or 31 March 1796 William married ELIZABETH[3] OAKES in White Deer Valley Hole, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.[a] She was born 17 November 1774 or 1776, probably in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and she died 22 or 29 October 1831 in White Deer Valley, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, in her 55th year, the daughter of Samuel[2] (Samuel[1]) and Rebecka (Gibbon) Oakes.[a-c]

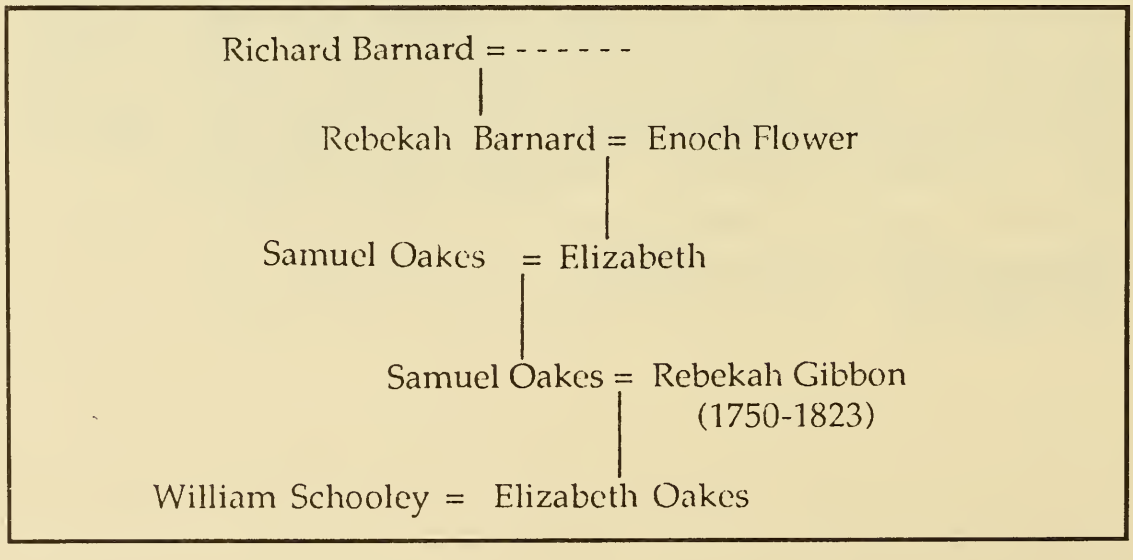
In his childhood William lived with his father and step-mother, Elizabeth Willson, in the home of his grandmother, Avis Schooley, with his half-sisters, Sarah and Katherine Gibbon, and his half-brothers and sisters born of Elizabeth Willson, but when his father, Samuel, made ready to leave New Jersey and go to North Carolina, William, then aged 19, together with the Gibbon girls, moved to the home of Samuel Oakes and his wife, Rebecka Gibbon, this Rebecka Gibbon being the sister-in-law of William's mother, Margaret Brown Gibbon.

*See page 401.

OAKES AND GIBBON

Samuel Oakes was 29 years old at the time he married Rebecka aged 16. He was the son of Samuel Oakes and Elizabeth Flower.

This account confronts an overgenerous number of Samuels! There was Samuel Oakes Jr., the son of Samuel Oakes Sr. , and this Samuel Oakes Sr. was the son of another Samuel Sr. The senior Samuel Oakes in 1713 had married Elizabeth Flower who was the daughter of Enoch Flower and Rebecka Barnard. They had several children included among whom were Flower, Jesse, and Samuel Oakes. Samuel, the son of the Samuel who had married Elizabeth Flower, married in 1766 Rebekah Gibbon (1750-1832), and they, too, had a son, Samuel, and a daughter, Elizabeth Oakes, who in 1796 married William Schooley. (See the chart below.) The Flowers were of Philadelphia and Chester County, and the Gibbon family was also of Chester County in Pennsylvania and northwestern New Jersey.



The Gibbon family had earlier lived in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, whence came John Simcock Jr. who married Samuel Schooley's sister, Asenath. There, too, lived Josiah Dyer Jr. who married another sister of Samuel, Rachel Schooley.

The presence of Oakes, Gibbons and Schooleys under one roof encouraged romance. Sarah Gibbon married William Oakes, the first son of Samuel and Rebecka, and William Schooley married Elizabeth Oakes.

Samuel Oakes and Rebecka Gibbon had eight children:

i. WILLIAM, b. 1768; d. 1832; m. his first cousin SARAH[3] GIBBON, dau. of Nathan[2] and Margaret (Brown) Gibbon.

ii. SAMUEL, b. 1770; d. 1841; m. ANN -----, d. 1855.

iii. FLOWER, b. 1772.

iv. ISAAC, b. 1774?; d. 1834; m. NANCY HOGE, d. 1837.

v. ELIZABETH, b. 17 Nov. 1774 [1776?]; d. in White Deer Valley, Lycoming Co., Pa., 22 Oct. 1831; m. in Washington Twp., Lycoming Co., Pa., 26 Mar. 1796, (No. 39) WILLIAM[5] SCHOOLEY* , b. near Newton, Sussex Co., N.J., 8 Nov. 1766, d. in Brady Twp., Union (now) Co., Pa., 6 Apr. 1857, son of Samuel[4] (Samuel[3] Thomas[2], ?Robert[1] and Margaret (Brown) Schooley.

vi. JOSEPH, b. 1783; d. 1863 [1864?]; m. MARGARET BOWER.

* Great great grandfather of the author.

vii. JOHN; d. 1869; m. SARAH -----.
viii. SUSANNAH; m. JOSEPH BEACH.

The records show that Elizabeth's father, Samuel Oakes, was among the taxpayers in Turbit Township of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania about 1779. These records further indicate that Samuel continued to live in Turbit and pay taxes on large holdings of land and livestock until about the year 1792/3 when he moved across the river (West Branch of the Susquehannah) into White Deer Valley onto lands which he then owned.

He is described in a land deed bearing the date May 9, 1792 as a "husbandman of White Deer Township of Northumberland County". The property was conveyed to him by William Gray of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. The tract consisted of 403 acres known as "Hainsburg",* and also a tract of land called "Deer Park" adjoining "Hainsburg" consisting of 388 acres as well as another tract consisting of 325 acres known as "Pleasant Grove". These tracts of land which made a total of 1116 acres comprising a large section of the best farm lands in White Deer Valley lay westwardly from the banks of the West Branch River. These properties had been granted in 1785 by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Margaret Miller and George Miller of Windsor Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania by letters patent issued by the Commonwealth.

* Reference is made in another place to the "Hainsburg" tract when it, or more likely a portion of it, was sold to Capt. Thomas Silliman in 1796. This is probably not a conflicting statement because the "Hainsburg" consisted of several portions.

Samuel, Oakes had paid to the Commissioners of Northumberland County the amount of defaulted taxes for the years 1787-1790.

The records in the office of the Register of Deeds at Sunbury show that in the year 1802 Samuel and Rebekah Oakes made conveyances of title to large tracts of the above described lands to their sons, William, Flower, Samuel Jr., Isaac, and John, all of whom were at that time of Washington Township then a part of Lycoming County. Also in the same year Samuel Sr. and Rebekah deeded to William Schooley, the husband of Elizabeth, a tract of land of five acres and a fraction. These title deeds were all acknowledged before John Brown, Esq., Justice of the Peace of Washington Township.

The Samuel Oakes family with the Gibbon girls and William Schooley moved from their home in Chester County, Pennsylvania to a section east of Dewart, Pennsylvania at about the time that Samuel Schooley (1743-1832) emigrated to North Carolina in 1785. Then after another 8 years they moved again to the west side of the Susquehannah River into White Deer Valley, then a part of Northumberland County. The descendents of these settlers were still living in the valley 150 years later.

At the very same time that the Oakes family and William Schooley were making their way into White Deer Valley, a French traveler was making his way through the same territory. He left an account of his impressions. He wrote

> " the trees are more frequently barked and burnt than felled which renders the prospect dull and gloomy"

He recounted that the people at the inn were

> much surprised at the refusal to sleep with one or two other men in the same bed or between dirty

> sheets or to drink after ten other persons out of the same dirty glass
>
> There is no settler however poor who does not drink coffee and chocolate and eat saltmeat at breakfast, at dinner comes salt meat again, or salt fish and egg and at supper, once more salt meat and coffee.

At Northumberland the traveler sought the best housing that could be obtained and of it he reported that

> " it rains on our beds as well as on our horses in the stable."
>
> " If the land is well cleared it may yield 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. Corn is produced in large quantities which shows the ignorance and indolence of the farmers for it exhausts the soil. Most of the colonists which have lately arrived from the Jerseys seem all poor, are badly cloathed, yet they have a strong and healthy appearance."

Samuel Oakes Sr. died in 1810 or very soon thereafter. His last will and testament provided for

> "my wife during her widowhood and for her accommodation the use of the stone house, cattle, furniture, etc.
>
> "to son, Joseph, all the real estate not previously given to other children except the part on which William Schooley lives"
>
> "to Christiana Bailey...."
>
> "to Susannah (his daughter), the wife of Joseph Beach....."

The will stipulates that the "title to the tract of land on which William Schooley now lives is to be conveyed to him", and that William Schooley is directed to have surveyed and patented some lands referred to in the will.

William Schooley is not to pay a bond which he had given to the testator.

The first settlers of White Deer Valley constructed their homes of logs along the western shore of the West Branch River from the mouth of South Creek (White Deer Creek) and extending along the river for a mile or so. Communication with families dwelling on the other side of the river in Turbit and Delaware Townships was made possible by the use of a ferry boat or by fording the river when the water was low.

Near the shoreline where the ferry landing was constructed there was built between the years 1793 and 1796 a general store owned by the Brown brothers. William Schooley was the clerk and manager of this store for a short time. William Schooley's principal occupations were in teaching school, surveying and farming. Doubtless he gained some of his knowledge of surveying from assisting his father at such work in New Jersey. The school where he taught was conducted in winter sessions at White Deer Valley. Built of logs the school house was heated by burning wood in an open fireplace built of stone. The window openings were covered with oiled paper to admit the light and keep out the storms. Some of the books which he used in his teaching have been preserved by his descendants. They include *The Science of the English Language, The Young Bookkeepers Assistant, Town and Country Builders Assistant, The Young Algebraists Companion.* William Schooley appears to have devised a system of shorthand. Manuscripts in his hand have been preserved indicating that he was a skillful penman.

About six months before his marriage to Elizabeth Oakes William made preparation for their home by purchasing on October 8, 1795 "a small tract of land and the building thereon" in Washington Township of White Deer Valley. The purchase was made of James

McLaughlin. The deed is recorded at Sunbury, Northumberland County in the Register of Deeds Office April 1, 1796.

Other records in the Registry of Deeds indicate that William Schooley was the surveyor of plats of land for several persons: the Oakes, Browns, Montgomery, Fulmers, and others. He owned a "farmer's store" between the years 1810-12. The building stood next to Hugh Donley Inn at Weeks by which name the settlement was then known. The area was named after the first settlers, the widow Weeks and her son, Jesse.*

In 1815 the region became a part of Union, and the village is now known by the name of Allenwood. The following is quoted from the History of Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys:

> "A school taught by William Schooley stood where the town of Union was laid out. Another was at the place where Spring Creek crosses the main road west of Spring Garden Mills. At this place then stood an Indian fort. Another school of his was near the base of Penny Hill near the Old Log Presbyterian Church".

The following is quoted from the report of the Hon. T. F. Gahan, Superintendent of Schools of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania of the year 1877:

> " In 1799 William Schooley had a school in that part of Washington Township which is now in Brady

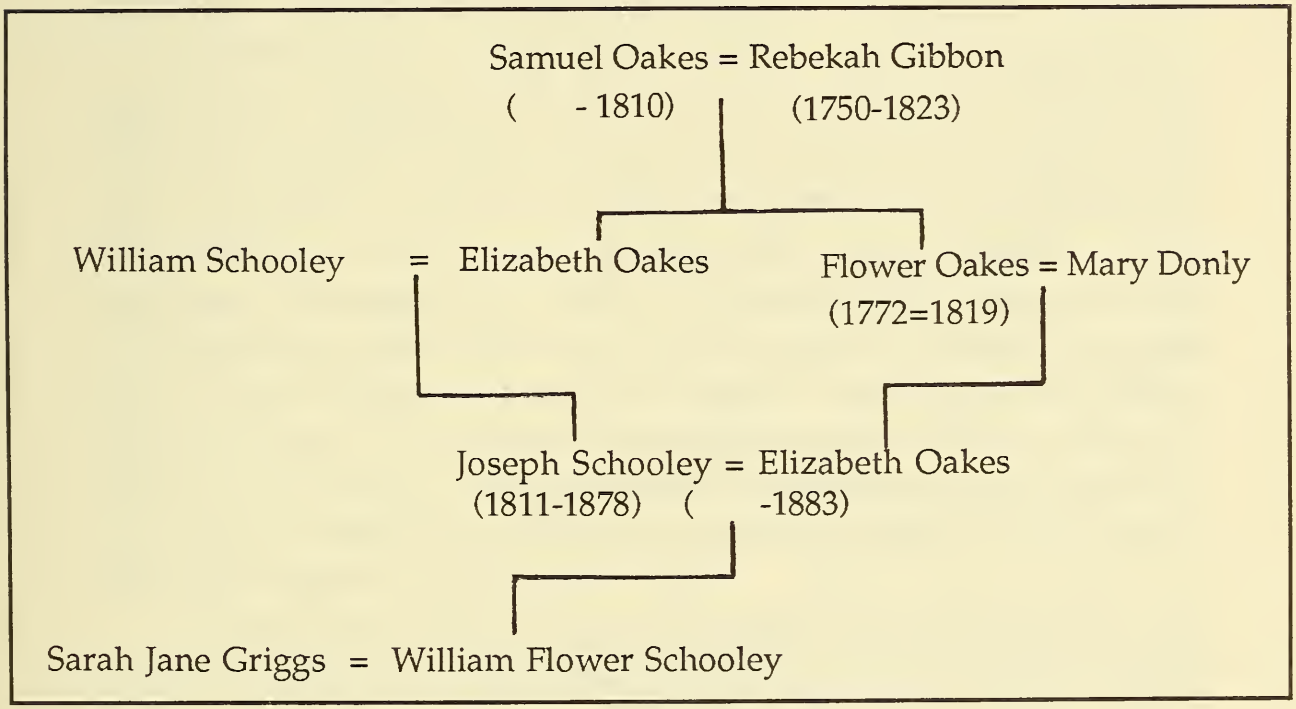
* Rachel Weeks occupied a small hut near the mouth of White Deer Hole Creek. Also living in the same neighborhood was the widow Smith. This lady manufactured gun barrels for the Continental Army, but the Indians burned her works there. She is said to have walked to Philadelphia thirteen times in an attempt to obtain some justice. When she died it was said that she was buryed in the settlers graveyard, yet her bones were "kicked up" when someone was constructing a sheep shed.

Township, Lycoming County. The school was built by the free labor of the patrons of the school of round logs. The tuition was $1.50 for a three month term.

The report of the Hon. A. S. Burrowes, Superintendent of Schools for Union County relates:

" The first school of which we find any account was a night school taught by William Schooley Sr. in a house situated north of Spring Creek. This was prior to the year 1799."

Of the children of Samuel Oakes and Rebekah Gibbon only two of them, Flower Oakes and Elizabeth Oakes, are treated here. Elizabeth Oakes married William Schooley in 1796. Flower Oakes married Mary Donly. The son of William Schooley and Elizabeth Oakes, Joseph, married another Elizabeth Oakes, the daughter of Flower Oakes and Mary Donly. This is best visualized in the accompanying graph:



Samuel Oakes Jr. and his wife Rebeckah by a land deed conveyed title to William Schooley, their son-in-law, for a small tract of land. All parties to this deed are described as being residents of Washington Township of Northumberland County, yet this part of Washington Township was taken in the year 1795 from Northumberland County and incorporated into the newly erected county of Lycoming. Their deed was dated Dec. 15, 1802. The land mentioned in this deed was in Washington Township and was part of a large tract of land which had been purchased May 9, 1792 by Samuel Oakes. It became a part of the homestead of Willaim Schooley and his family. In 1833 William passed title to Daniel Steinmetz of Philadelphia for the portion of his farm which he received by deed from Samuel Oakes. At this date the deed says the land conveyed was in Gregg Township of Union County. The following day William Schooley bought of Daniel Steinmetz and Eliza, his wife, of Philadelphia for $1575 and other considerations a "plantation or tract of land in Washington Township consisting of 242 acres bounded by lands of Mary Stevens, McClosky and Culbertson along a creek to a buttonwood tree". Eight years after this purchase of the Steinmetz plantation in 1841 William, then a widower* sold and conveyed title by deed to Dr. Peter Ludwig of White Deer Valley a small tract of land of over 46 acres, a part of his homestead where his children were raised. This property was located on Schooley's Hill about a quarter of a mile west of the village of Allenwood, then called Uniontown, in White Deer Valley. After disposing of this farm, he and his unmarried children moved up the valley to a larger farm. The deed from Steinmetz was acknowledged

* Elizabeth had died in 1831.

before Daniel Fulmer, Justice of the Peace of the Valley and recorded in May 1843 at Williamsport. William bought 53 acres in August 1852 of his son-in-law, Joseph McCormick. This land was along South Creek joining the lands of Snoddy, Sylliman, and Schooley. The title deed was acknowledged before Thomas Sylliman, Justice of the Peace of Washington Township, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

The home where William resided at the time of his death in 1857 was his farmstead which lay along South Creek. The farm was partly in two townships in two counties. The division line between these counties ran between his residence and his barns. The records of the deeds at Lewisburg, Union County indicate that in April 1859 the heirs of William Schooley sold to William Schooley Jr. "283 acres of land lying along South Creek, a branch of White Deer Creek in Washington Township, Lycoming County and in Brady Township of Union County". William had died intestate.

White Deer Valley was a broad and beautiful valley extending westward from the Susquehannah River in what was then Northumberland County but which was later adopted a part of Union County. It lies between mountains on two sides, Bald Eagle Mountain is on the northern side near the cities of Montgomery, Muncy, and Williamsport, and White Deer Mountain is on the south side with Allenwood and Elimsport nearby. The West Branch River flows along the easterly side. The valley is about eleven miles long and eight miles wide lying along the river. Here the Schooleys made their homes for a hundred seventy years.

If one should drive up the highway today to the town of Allenwood and ask about the location of White Deer Valley, one might receive a puzzled look. Of course many know it, but someone will say, "oh, that's where the

prison is" or "that's where they put all them missile sights". Obviously White Deer Valley is not what it used to be.

White Deer Valley was originally a part of Berks County. Then in 1772 Northumberland County was organized out of Berks. In the beginning of Northumberland County the Township of Buffalo included White Deer Valley, but in 1776 White Deer Township was formed. In 1789 a new township of Washington was established by dividing White Deer Township. The valley became the new Washington Township of Northumberland County. Six years later, in 1795, Lycoming County was erected, and the Township of Washington passed from Northumberland to Lycoming County.

The earliest settlers of White Deer Valley and those on the opposite eastern side of the West Branch River attended church services at a log Presbyterian Church which stood at the present site of Watsontown. This building was burned by the Indians. A replacement for this church was also built of logs on the site of Warrior Run near old Fort Freeland. This structure was also burned down along with all the church records. A new church stands on the same ground a short distance east of Dewart. Beside it lies a cemetery whose ground was the gift of Joseph Henderson, deeded by him in the year 1789. Previous to the year 1795 the Samuel Oakes family and William Schooley attended the services at the Warrior Run Presbyterian Church.

The "Old Log" Presbyterian Church near the western base of Penny Hill was the only church available to the settlers of White Deer Valley and Black Hole Valley for a number of years. The "Old Log" which burned along with its records was succeeded by the "Stone Church" which became known as "Old Stone". In the graveyard of "Old Stone" are the graves of pioneers of the valley,

soldiers of the War of the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and of the Civil War 1861-65.

The Washington Presbyterian Church was organized in 1829. Among its first elders were William Oakes, James Russell, Samuel Oakes, and Daniel Fulmer. Isaac Greer became the first minister in 1830 and continued until 1853, then the Rev. Mathew Patterson served from 1854 to 1858. He was succeeded by John Boyd who remained until 1870. After 1870 the Rev. Leffard Houghawout held a long pastorate.*

The White Deer Baptist Church was organized in 1808. The ground for the cemetery which lies opposite this church was received from Joseph Oakes in 1850. This site lies along the highway between Allenwood and Alvira. William and Elizabeth Oakes Schooley are buried there along with Samuel and Rebeckah Oakes, the parents of Elizabeth.

William and Elizabeth Oakes Schooley had thirteen children:

i. MARY[6], b. 8 Feb. 1797; d. 1873; m. GEORGE FORESMAN.

78. ii. JOHN, b. 14 Nov. 1798, d. 1878; m. NANCY OAKES See page.....357.

iii. SARAH, b. 10 Oct. 1800; d. 22 Aug. 1814, in a fire. It is this child to whom this work is dedicated.

iv. ELIZABETH DRAKE, b. 4 May 1802; d. unm., 1890.

v. MARGARET BROWN, b. 17 Feb. 1804; d. 1886; m. JOSEPH McCORMICK, b. 1799, d. 1877, son of Seth (Hugh) and Margaret

* Emeline Schooley, the daughter of John Schooley (1738-1807), married a Leffard Houghawout. This event would have been nearly a hundred years before the service of the Rev. Houghawout.

(Simmon) McCormick. The McCormicks lived at White Deer Hole Creek Lycoming Co., Pa.g

79. vi. Samuel , b.13 Mar. 1806; d. 1878.
See page.....359.

vii. CHRISTINA, b. 20 Jan. 1808; d. 1878 [1879?]; m. JAMES SNODDY, son of James and Mary (Owen) Snoddy and brother of Isabella who m. Christina's brother William Schooley.

Child, surname Snoddy:

WILLIAM W. S.7; Lt.-Col., 207th Penna. Vols., Civil War; lawyer in Sedalia, Mo., and Medicine Lodge, Kans.

80. viii. WILLIAM, b. 12 Nov. 1809, d. 1880; m. ISABELLA SNODDY See page.....360.

81. ix. JOSEPH, b. 4 Sept. 1811. See page.....362..

x. LUCY, b. 3 Aug. 1813; m. after 1850, FULMER/FOLLMER DONALDSON.

82. xi. ANDREW JACKSON, b. 13 May 1815. See page.....363.

xii. BENJAMIN, b. 22 June 1817; m. MARY ATWATER of Chicago.In 1839, Benjamin left White Deer Valley and settled in Chicago, Ill.

xiii. HANNAH, b. 6 Apr. 1819; d. 1894; m. SAMUEL SHANNON PAWLING Samuel and Hannah were bur. in the White Deer Baptist Church cem.

Notes and References:

a. Lycoming County, Pa., and Miscellaneous Bible Records, 4:220 (1960-1), Colls. GSP, in which it is stated William

was the son of Capt. Samuel and Abia (Brown) Schooley, probably (No. 48) Samuel.

b. NSDAR *Lineage Book*, 108:28.

c. John F. Meginness, ed., *History of Lycoming County Pennsylvania* (Chicago, 1892), 1103, shows William d. in 1856 and that Elizabeth was the dau. of William Oakes.

d. Seventh Census...1850: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 795, p. 400, #262366.

e. Fourth Census...1820: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 107, p. 118.

f. Fifth Census...1830: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 166, p. 211; Sixth Census...1840: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 473, p. 143. (Harrisburg, 1886), 394, 395.

40... JAMES[5] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1] was born in Hardwick Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey, the 13th of the 1st month 1780,[a] and he died before 4 April 1804, probably in Grayson County, Virginia.[b]

On the 12th of the 7th month 1802 James married SUSANNAH BETTS in Grayson County. She was the daughter of William and Mary (-----) Betts of Grayson County.[c] James had been granted a certificate on the 5th of the 7th month 1802 from the Deep River Monthly Meeting of Friends in Guilford County, North Carolina, to the Mount Pleasant Monthly Meeting in Grayson County, no doubt in order to marry.[d]

Earlier in the year of his marriage James witnessed his father's purchase of the family homestead. In 1803 James was listed on a personal tax list for Grayson County.[b]

The estate of James Schooley was appraised in Grayson County on 4 April 1804 and the inventory

included a flax wheel, an old chest, a woman's saddle, a looking glass, and pewter dishes.[b]

After the death of James Schooley, his widow Susannah and son William were granted a certificate on the 26th of the 8th month 1809 from the Mount Pleasant Monthly Meeting to the Fairfield Monthly Meeting in Highland County, Ohio, where they were received on the 27th of the 1st month 1810.[c,e] While there Susannah married (2) Amos Lundy, for which she was dismissed for marriage contrary to Quaker discipline.[e] Amos and Susannah had four children: Maryann, Rachel, Dempsey, and Aaron.[f] He was probably the Amos[5] Lundy, son of Amos[4] (Richard[3-2-1]) and Ann (Collins) Lundy of Grayson County, Virginia.[g]

Susannah was reinstated a member at the Fairfield Monthly Meeting on the 30th of the 1st month 1813.[h] On the 26 of the 2d month 1814, Amos Lundy, his wife Susannah, and her minor son William Schooley were granted a certificate by the Fairfield Monthly Meeting to the Center Monthly Meeting in Clinton County, Ohio, where they were received on the 2d of the 4th month 1814.[h,i] Here Amos and Susannah were disowned the 17th of the 12th month 1828 for joining the Hicksite Quakers.[i]

Child:

WILLIAM[6]; perhaps the William condemed 18 8m 1827 by the Center MM for marriage out of unity and dismissed 17 11m 1830 for disunity.[j]

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 1:792.
b. *Pioneer Schooley Fam.*, 37.
c. Supra note a, 1:1012.
d. Supra note a, 1:836.
e. Supra note a, 5:260, 276.
f. Supra note a, 5:511.
g. *Lundy Fam.*, 78, 79.
h. Supra note a, 5:260.
i. Supra note a, 5:512
j. Supra note a, 5:527.

41...JOHN[5] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Hardwick Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey, on the 13th of the 2d month 1782 and he was living in 1860 in Indiana, probably in Grant County.[a,d]

John Schooley married SUSANNAH JOHNSON on the 4th of the 4th month 1805 in Grayson County, Virginia. Susannah, who died in Indiana at the age of 83, was a daughter of Thomas and Ann (-----) Johnson and sister of Rachel who married John Schooley's brother Samuel and of Rebeckah who married John's brother Benjamin.[b,c,e]

The children of Thomas and Ann Johnson are listed:

i. SUSANNAH m. JOHN SCHOOLEY
ii. RACHEL m. SAMUEL SCHOOLEY
iii. REBECKAH m. BENJAMIN SCHOOLEY
iv. JOAN
v. SAMUEL

vi. ELIZABETH m. JAMES LUNDY*
vii. JESSE

The Johnson family came from Stokes County, North Carolina about the year 1802 and had acquired land along Pine Creek being neighbors of Samuel Schooley. They were members of the Mount Pleasant Meeting.

In 1804 John witnessed his father's purchase of 80 acres from Zacariah Stanley. John then purchased from Stanley in November 1805, 175 acres on Lower Pine Creek in Grayson County, selling it in 1818 to Stephen Wright.[f]

In 1811 John and Susannah Schooley and their children, Isaac and Asenath, went to Preble County, Ohio, where they were received the 7th of the 12th month by the Elk Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends on a certificate from the Mount Pleasant Monthly Meeting in Grayson County, Virginia, dated the 28th of the 9th month.[g] Three years later, Susannah's parents also settled there, by which time the Schooleys had moved to the Center Monthly Meeting in Clinton County, Ohio, being granted a certificate on the 5th of the 9th month and received the 6th of the 6th month (or the 4th of the 7th month) 1812.[h] From the Springfield Monthly Meeting in Clinton County, Ohio, they were granted a certificate on the 27th of the 3d month 1819 to the New Garden Monthly Meeting in Wayne County, Indiana, where they were received the 19th of the 6th month.[i] The Schooleys lived in Randolph County, Indiana, where in 1820 their household consisted of one male 10-16, one 26-45, three females under 10, and one 26-45, with one person engaged in agriculture.[j] By 1830, however, the family was living in

* James Lundy who married Elizabeth Johnson was the son of Amos Lundy and Ann -----. James was married a second time to Sarah Schooley, and by this marriage there were twelve children.

Wayne County.[k] While at New Garden, John Schooley served on various committees and on the 20th of the 5th month 1820 he was appointed overseer of the Arba Preparative Meeting in Randolph County, Indiana, requesting to be released of that post three years later.[l]

From Wayne County the John Schooleys moved in 1831 with son Isaac and their married daughters to Henry County, Indiana, where Susannah and her youngest daughters "Edith", Susannah, and Rachel were received at the Duck Creek Monthly Meeting in Henry County on the 21st of the 4th month 1831. Here John, a member of the Spiceland Preparative Meeting, attempted membership the following year, but the New Garden Monthly Meeting, from which he had been dismissed, did not give consent.[m] When the Spiceland Monthly Meeting was formed in or about 1833, Susannah and her daughters, Susannah and Rachel, were among the original members.[n] On the 21st of the 12th month 1836 Susannah and daughters Susannah and Rachel were granted a certificate to the Mississinewa Monthly Meeting in Marion, Indiana, where they were received the 8th of the 2d month 1837. Here John Schooley was reinstated as a member on the 17th of the 9th month 1838.[o] In 1860 he was on a committee "for welfare of people of color".[d]

Children:[b,c]

83. i. ISAAC[6], b. 25 10m 1808; d. 1883; m. 1827 to SELAH THOMAS See page.....402.

ii. ASENATH, b. before 1811; m. 1830, ASA BURNSIDES.[d]

iii. ELIZABETH, b. 2 8m 1813; m. 1829, after 21 5m, WILLIAM SHERIDAN, son of John and Margaret (-----) Sheridan of Henry Co., Ind.[d,m]

Children, surname Sheridan:[p,q]

1. ASENATH
2. SUSANNAH[7], b. 25 4m 1832; m. 28 12m 1853, ELIPHALET C.[6] HIATT, of John[5] (Benajah[4],William[3],George[2], John[1]) and Rebecca (Unthank) Hiatt and brother of Josiah who m. Susannah's sister Rhoda; 10 ch.
3. RHODA B., b. 25 11m 1839; d. 22 2m 1922; m. at Spiceland, Henry Co., Ind., 27 10m 1860, JOSIAH[6] HIATT, b. in Ind., 4 6m 1830, d. 4 2m 1891, son of John[5], (Benajah[4], William[3], George[2], John[1]) and Rebecca (Unthank) Hiatt and brother of Eliphalet who m. Rhoda's sister Susannah; 10 ch.

iv. SUSANNAH; m. in Grant Co., Ind., 22 11m 1837, HENRY SHUGART.

Children, surname Shugart:[p]

1. WILLIAM[7]
2. ALBERT
3. RACHEL; m. ELWOOD DAVIS.

v. RACHEL; m in Grant County, Indiana before 15 1 m 1841, CURTIS BEAUCHAMP and lived in Tipton, Ind.[d,s]

Children, surname Beauchamp:[d]

1. ROBERT[7]; an attorney.
2. BONNIE

Notes and References:

a. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 1:792.

b. Ibid., 7:4:265.
c. Ibid., 7:2:26.
d. Pioneer Schooley Fam., 39.
e. Ibid., 38; supra note a, 1:1012. Witnesses included John Johnson, Samuel Carey, John Simcock, Ann Lundy, John Davis, Benjamin Hiatt, John Ballard, Joseph Ballard, Morris Davis, Elizabeth Ballard, Amos Lundy, and others.
f. Supra note d, 37, 38.
g. Supra note a, 1:1012, 5:860.
h. Supra note a, 5:527, 860.
i. Supra note a, 5:596, 7:2:79.
j. Fourth Census...1820: Indiana, Randolph Co., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 13, p. 325.
k Fifth Census.1830: Indiana, Wayne Co., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 29, p. 256.
l. Supra note d, 38; supra note a, 7:2:79.
m. Supra note a, 7:4:205.
n. Supra note a, 7:4:316.
o. Supra note a, 7:4:316, 7:3:63.
p. Supra note d, 40.
q. William Perry Johnson, comp. and ed., Hiett Hiatt Genealogy and Family History (n.p., 1951), 441, 442.
r. Supra note a, 7:3:83.
s. Supra note a, 7:3:79. History of Wayne County, Indiana ,(1), 302. History of Adams Township, Clinton County, Ohio, 1), 600, etc.

42... SAMUEL[5] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Hardwick Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey, on the 25th of the 8th month 1784 and he died in Clinton Conty, Ohio, on the 27th of the 1st month 1844, aged 59.[a,c]

On the 2d of the 1st month 1809 Samuel married RACHEL JOHNSON in North Carolina. She was born the 27th of the 2d month 1792 and died in Clinton County the 11th of the 4th month 1863, aged 71, the daughter of Thomas and Ann (-----) Johnson of Grayson County and sister of Rebeckah who married Samuel's brother Benjamin Schooley and of Susannah who married Samuel's brother John Schooley[b-d] .

In 1835 the Schooleys moved to Indiana, being received on the 17th of the 9th month at the White Lick Monthly Meeting in Morgan County, on a certificate from the Deep Creek Monthly Meeting in Surry (now Yadkin) County, North Carolina, dated the 2d of the 11th month 1833, with the intent of transferring their membership to the Center Monthly Meeting in Clinton County, Ohio.[e] They were received at the latter meeting on the 17th of the 12th month 1834, being "endorsed by White Lick" on the 17th of the 9th month 1834.[f]

Samuel's will was proved in 1844 in Clinton County.[g] He and Rachel were buried in the Center Meetinghouse Cemetery.[b,c]

Children, all but last born in N.C.:[b]

i. MARGARET[6]; b. 20 10m 1809; d. 23 12m 1809.

ii. ANNA, b. 30 10m 1810; m. before 21 1m 1836, ISAAC GREEN.[h]

iii. BENJAMIN, b. 23 2m 1813; m. 22 4m 1841, LUCINDA STOUT.[i]

84. iv. JOHN, b. 6 8m 1815. See page.....405.

v. LEAH, b. 28 1m 1818; m. before 16 10m 1840, ---- WICKERSHAM.[j]
vi. ISAAC, b. 22 9m 1820.
85. vii. THOMAS, b. 6 8m 1823. See page.....405.
viii. ELIZABETH, b. 12 11m 1827.
ix. SAMUEL, b. 27 8m 1834.

Notes and References:

a. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 1:792.
b. Ibid., 5:526.
c. Cemetery Records of Clinton County, Ohio 1798-1978 (Wilmington, Ohio, 1980), 234.
d. Supra note a, 1:1012.
e. Supra note a, 1:996, 7:5:344.
f. Supra note a, 5:527.
g. Carol Willsey Bell, Ohio Wills and Estates to 1850: An Index (Columbus, 1981), 310.
h. Supra note a, 5:544h.
i. Supra note a, 7:3:83.
j. Supra note a, 7:3:79.

43... BENJAMIN[5] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 2d of the 4th month 1788 in Surry (now Stokes) County, North Carolina, and he was living in 1840 in Henry County, Indiana.[a-c]

On the 29th of the 11th month 1809 he married (1) REBECKAH JOHNSON in North Carolina. She was born in Grayson County, Virginia, the 29th of the 9th month 1794 and died the 31st of the 8th month 1832 near Cherry Grove, Indiana, the daughter of Thomas and Ann (-----) Johnson of Grayson County and sister of Susannah who married Benjamin's brother John Schooley and of Rachel who married Benjamin's brother Samuel Schooley[b,d].

Benjamin married (2) in 1834, after the 5th of the 6th month, SARAH DAVIS, who was born the 2d of the 5th month 1801 in Carteret County, North Carolina, and died the 2d of the 8th month 1837, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (-----) Davis.[b,e] In 1839, after the 23d of the 1st

month, Benjamin married (3) JEMIMA (WRIGHT) DRAPER, probably the daughter of John and Jemima (Haworth) Wright of South Carolina and Ohio, and widow of Josiah Draper.[b,e] Benjamin and his wife Rebeckah migrated to Ohio in 1812 and settled in Clinton County, where his brother John also lived. They were received at the Center Monthly Meeting there on the 3d of the 7th month 1813, on a certificate from the Mount Pleasant Monthly Meeting in County, North Carolina, dated the 26th of the 9th month 1812.[f] Benjamin is not found listed as a head of a household on the 1820 census for Ohio.

From the Springfield Monthly Meeting in Clinton County, Ohio, Benjamin, Rebeckah, and their children were granted a certificate on the 30th of the 12th month 1820 to the New Garden Monthly Meeting in Wayne County, Indiana, where they were received the 18th of the 6th month 1821.[g] From there the family was granted a certificate to the Cherry Grove Monthly Meeting in Randolph County, Indiana, where they were recieved the 10th of the 4th month 1824.[h] At this time the family remained in Wayne County, where they were enumerated in 1830.[i] From Cherry Grove Benjamin was granted a certificate on the 14th of the 9th month 1833 to the Spiceland Monthly Meeting in Henry County, Indiana, where he and his sons Wilson, Samuel, James, and Milton were received in the 11th month of that year.[e,h] In Henry County Benjamin was enumerated in 1840.[c]

Benjamin's second wife, Sarah, was buried in the Spiceland Meeting cemetery in Indiana.

Children:

i. ELIZA[6]; m. before 10 1m 1829, ----WAY.

ii. WILLIAM b. 20 6m 1817, Clinton Co., Ohio;

dismissed for marriage contrary to discipline, 22 5m 1844.[e]

iii. SAMUEL, b. 16 9m 1820 in Wayne Co., Ind.; m. before 25 10m 1848, for which he was dismissed 24 1m 1849 for marriage contrary to discipline.[e]

iv. JAMES L., b. 14 6m 1822; condemed for marriage contrary to discipline, 22 5m 1844.[e]

v. MILTON, b. 5 9m 1827; m. before 20 6m 1849, marriage contrary to discipline.[j]

vi. NELSON

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 1:792.
b. Ibid., 7:4:265, which shows Benjamin was b. 2 12m 1788.
c. Sixth Census...1840: Indiana, Henry Co., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 87, p. 910.
d. Supra note a, 1:1012.
e. Supra note a, 7:4:316.
f. Supra note a, 1:1012, 5:527.
g. Supra note a, 5:596, 7:2:80.
h. Supra note a, 7:2:80, 299.
i. Fifth Census...1830: Indiana, Wayne Co., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 29, p. 214.
j. Supra note a, 7:2:173, 7:4:316.

44...NATHAN[5] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, on the 9th of the 1st month 1792, and he died in Clinton County, Ohio, in September 1839.[a-c] Nathan married SARAH STANBROUGH at the Center Meeting of Friends in Clinton County, Ohio, on the 19th of the 3d month 1817. She was the daughter of Solomon and Tabitha (-----) Stanbrough of Clinton County, Ohio,[d] and she died in Clinton County on 26 October 1844.[b-d]

When a young man, Nathan left his home in North Carolina and migrated to Clinton County, Ohio, where

two of his brothers also settled. He was received there the 15th of the 2d month 1817 at the Center Monthly Meeting on a certificate from the Mount Pleasant Monthly Meeting dated the 26th of the 10th month 1816.[e] We have a minute from the Center Monthly Meeting which records their declaration of intention to marry which is quoted here with the spellings retained:

> "...for Nathan Schoolly which was red and received Nathan Schoolly and Sarah Stanbrough appeard and decleared thear intentions of mariage with each other. Enoch Wickersham and Samuel Stanton are appointed to inquire into the young mans Clairness relative to others and report to next Meeting..."

On the 26th of the 11th month 1820, Nathan and his family were granted a certificate from the Springfield Monthly Meeting, also in Clinton County, to the Center Monthly Meeting, where they were received on the 20th of the 1st month 1821.[f] The Schooleys lived in Liberty Township, Clinton County, where Nathan was enumerated in 1820 and 1830.[g]

In his will, proved in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1839, Nathan named sons Aaron, Omri, and Benjamin, and daughters Rachel, Mary, Hannah, and Miriam. He seems to have been quite wealthy when he died.[h] His widow may have been the Sarah Schooley who married James Lundy before the 13th of the 10th month 1841.[e]

Both Nathan Schooley and his wife Sarah were buried in Green County, Ohio.[i]

Children, born in Ohio:[b,c,h]

i. AARON[6], b. 4 6m 1818; d. 1858; m. 9 11m 1839, MARGARET WILES,[i] for which he was condemed for marriage out of unity, 18 3m 1840.[e]

ii. NANCY, b. 3 2m 1820; d. 15 10m 1827

86. iii. OMRI, b. 16 12m 1822; m. 1842 ELIZABETH COX. See page.....406.

iv. EZRA, b. 16 2m 1824; d. 14 11m 1827.

v. RACHEL, b. 21 2m 1826; m. 23 11m 1843, AARON GREEN.[d]

vi. BENJAMIN, b. 16 2m 1828; m. 1853 contrary to discipline and disowned..

vii. MARY, b. 16 2m 1830; d. young.

viii. HANNAH, 1832; m. 1850 WILLIAM SMITH

ix. EUNICE (1837-); m. in Newberry Mtghse in Martinsville, Ohio, 20 8m 1846, RICHARD MOON, b. 21 8m 1826, son of Joseph and Rachel (-----) Moon of Clinton Co.[j]

Children, surname Moon:[j]

1. JANE, b. 17 1m 1849.

x. MIRIAM, b. 8 3m 1835; m. 13 3m 1851, JOHN GREEN,[i] for which she was condemed for marriage out of unity, 7 8m 1852.[k]

Child, surname Green:

1. ARTHUR[7] b. 1852.

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 1:792.

b. Supra note a, 5:527.

c. Information from Mrs. Alice Herzberg.

d. Supra note a, 5:544h.

e. Supra note a, 5:527.

f. Supra note a, 5:527, 596.

g. Fourth Census...1820: Ohio, Clinton Co., Liberty Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 90, p. 25; Fifth Census...1830: Ohio, Clinton Co., Liberty Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 129, p. 211.

h. Clinton Co. [Ohio] Wills, B:260, mentioned in letter from George A. Schooley.

i. Letter from George A. Schooley.
j. Supra note a, 5:417.
k. Supra note a, 5:429.

45... THOMAS[5] SCHOOLEY (?Thomas[4], ?John[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 7 November 1763 in New Jersey,[a] possibly in Mansfield Township, Burlington County.

Thomas is supposed to have served in the Revolutionary War, but no record has been found.[a]

Children:[a]

87. i. JOSEPH[6] b. 1780s. See page.....407.
88. ii. JONATHAN, b. 1790. See page.....407..
89. iii. JAMES, b. ca. 1792. See page.....408.
90. iv. ?WILLIAM, b. ca. 1798? See page.....409.

Notes and References:

a. Letter of 10 Feb. 1975 from Lois P. Alu of Burlington, N.J.,

46... SAMUEL[5] SCHOOLEY (Asa[4] ?John[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in 1761, probably in New Jersey.[a]

He may have been the Samuel C. Schooley who in 1781 witnessed the marriage of Jesse Dennis and Anne Schooley, daughter of (No. 23) Benjamin Schooley, in Newton, N.J., in 1781.[b]

Possible Children:

91. i. ASA[6] b. ca. 1804. See page.....409.
92. ii. AZALIAH, b. ca. 1806. See page.....410.

Notes and References:

a. Letter of 28 Apr. 1975 from G. A. Nunamaker of Middleport, N.Y., to Rebecca Colesar, NJ State Library; copy in the Schooley family folder there.

47...ASA[5] SCHOOLEY JR. (Asa[4], ?John[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in 1773, probably in New Jersey,[a] and he was probably the Asa who died in 1834 in Mansfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey.[b] On 26 January 1786, Asa Schooley and MARY KIMBLE, both of Burlington, were married at St. Mary's (formerly St. Ann's) Church in Burlington.[c] The earliest record of Asa Schooley is 1776, when he served as a private from Burlington County in the Revolutionary War.[d]

By the will of William Pullen of Mansfield Township, Burlington County, dated 28 January 1793, Asa Schooley was to have £100 from rent of lands.[e] On 13 January 1800 Asa was named an executor in the will of Philip Spacius of Burlington City.[f]

In his will of 18 May 1834, Asa Schooley of Mansfield Township, Burlington County, "weak of body", bequeathed to his "wife her choice of household goods and kitchen furniture in lieu of her dower". All the rest of his property was to be equally distributed to his children: Prudence, Ann, Mary, Asa, Joseph, and Keziah. John Vandergrift and Asa W. Schooley were named executors.[b]

Children:[b]

i. PRUDENCE[6]
ii. ANN, b. ca. 1804?; possibly the Ann who m.in Mount Holly, N.J., 23 Dec. 1824, JAMES -----.
iii. MARY
93. iv. ASA W., b. ca. 1800. See page.....411.
v. JOSEPH
vi. KEZIAH, b. ca. 1810?; m. in Mount Holly,

N.J., 27 May 1830, JOHN McCOY.[h]

Notes and References:

a. Letter of 28 Apr. 1975 from G. A. Nunamaker of Middleport, N.Y., to Rebecca Colesar, NJ State Library; copy in the Schooley Family Folder there.

b. Burlington Co. Wills, D:548, Surrogate's Court, Burlington, N.J. (abstract provided by Lois Alu). The will was signed Asa "Schoolee" and witnessed by Jho Larzelere, John H. Quicksall, and Joseph Aaronson.

c. Stillwell, *Historical Miscellany*, 2:93; NJ Archives I, 22 [Marriage Recs., 1665-1800]:342, shows m. lic. 25 Jan. 1786.

d. *Official Roster of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War* (Trenton, 1872; reprinted., Baltimore, 1967), 746.

e. NJ Archives I, 37 [Wills 8]:290.

f. NJ Archives I, 42 [Wills 13]:400.

g. H. Stanley Craig, comp., Burlington County New Jersey Marriages (Merchantville, N.J., 1932; reprinted Woodbury, N.J., 1977), 199.

h. Trenton [NJ] Emporium & True American, 12 June 1830, abstracted in Biographical File,NJHS.

48...SAMUEL[6] SCHOOLEY (Judiah[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]). Samuel married ABIA BROWN.[a]

Children:[a]

i. WILLIAM[7], b. Nov. 1766.

ii. AVIS ABIA, b. 14 Apr. 1769.

Notes and References:

a. Lycoming County, Pa., and Miscellaneous Bible Records, 4:220 (1960-1), Colls. GSP, which incorrectly identifies Abia Brown as a sister of Sarah Brown.

49...ANDREW[6] SCHOOLEY (Judiah[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born about 1762 in Greenwich Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey, and he died, probably in Derry Township, Northampton

County, Pennsylvania, between 18 April and 4 August 1814.[a] Andrew married (1) SARAH MARTIN in Greenwich, New Jersey, on 20 May 1787.[b] She probably died in the early 1790s and he married (2) MARTHA ------ who was born 14 January 1777 and died 3 November 1856.[c]

Andrew Schooley moved to Fishing Creek Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. On 1 March 1801 he and Joseph Hendershott purchased the 310 acre estate of Jonathan Jones, deceased, for £600. On 24 August 1805, Joseph Hendershott of Bloom Township, Northumberland (now Montour?) County, sold to Andrew Schooley his interest in the place, being land situated on the northeast branch of the Susquehanna River. On 18 April 1814 Andrew and his wife Martha of Derry Township sold to Ferdinand Ritter of the same place, 200 acres which they had purchased 30 April 1809 from John Fruit and his wife.[a] On 4 August 1814 Martha M. Schooley and Isaac Hendershott were appointed administrators of the estate of Andrew Schooley, late of Derry Township. The following year Martha was also administratrix of the estate of William Schooley of Derry Township, probably her stepson.[a] Martha was probably the Martha Schooley, widow, enumerated in Madison Township, Columbia County, Pennsylvania in 1820, with one male under 10, one 10-16, one 16-18, one 16-26, one female 10-16, and one 26-45, with one person engaged in agriculture.[d] She is not found there on the 1830 census but was listed in Madison Township again in 1840.[e] In 1850 she was probably the Martha Schooley in Montour County.[f]

Children of Andrew and Sarah:[c]

i. RACHEL[7], b. 13 Feb. 1788; d. 4 May 1812.

ii. WILLIAM, b. 26 Sept. 1790; d. probably in Derry Twp., before 3 June 1815, when his estate was administered by Martha Schooley, probably his stepmother[a]; m. perhaps ATCLEY -----, who was enumerated in Bloom Twp., Columbia Co., in 1820, aged 26-45.g

Children of Andrew and Martha:[c]

iii. SARAH, b. 22 Aug. 1793; d. 28 July 1853.
iv. JOHN, b. 11 Feb. 1795; d. 10 Feb. 1796.
v. ELIZABETH, b. 24 Dec. 1797.
vi. MARY, b. 8 Apr. 1799; living in 1816.[a]
vii. HANNAH, b. 15 July 1800; d. 14 May 1879 (or 24 Apr. 1874?); m. THOMAS ATEN FUNSTON.

Child, surname Funston:[h]

ANDREW SCHOOLEY[8.*]

viii. ANDREW, b. 11 Apr. 1804; d. 23 Jan. 1867.
ix. MARTHA, b. 9 Mar. 1808.
x. JUDIAH, b. 3 Feb. 1812; d. 1842.

Notes and References:

a. *Michael Shoemaker Book*, 801, 802.
b. "Records of St. James Lutheran ('Straw') Church, Greenwich, Warren County", GMNJ, 9(1934):65.
c. Photostat of Family Record Book in Funston Family Folder, GSP.
d. Fourth Census...1820: Pennsylvania, Columbia Co., Madison Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 101, p. 32.
e. Sixth Census...1840: Pennsylvania, Columbia Co., Madison Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 449, p. 263.

* A great great granddaughter is Janet Jones (Mrs. Richard Bench) of Richland, Washington.

f. Seventh Census...1850: Pennsylvania, Montour Co., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 801, p. .

g. Supra note d, Columbia Co., Bloom Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 101, p. 10.

h. A great-great-great-granddau. of Hannah (Schooley) Funston is Mrs. Richard Robertson of St. John, Wash.

50...JOSEPH PARK[6] SCHOOLEY (?Judiah[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born in Greenwich Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey, 17 August 1785 and he died in Exeter Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, 28 January 1875, aged 90.[a,b]

On 10 or 12 December 1809 he married MARGARET BARBER in Greenwich, New Jersey. She was born 25 November 1792 and died 7 June 1865, the daughter of Jesse and Joanna(h) (Shipman) Barber of Greenwich.[a,b] The Schooleys settled in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, in Exeter Township, Luzerne County, where Joseph was a "prosperous farmer and owned valuable real estate".[a] They went there in 1818, one of the pioneer farming families of the valley. In 1825 Joseph took from the bed of the Susquehanna River a half ton of coal, hauled it sixty-seven miles to Easton, and sold it to a blacksmith for ten dollars.[c] In 1820 Joseph's household in Exeter Township contained three males under 10, one 26-45, two females under 10, and one 26-45, with one person engaged in agricultre.[d] He was also enumerated in Exeter Township in 1830 and 1840.[e]

Joseph and Margaret Schooley were buried in the cemetery in Wyoming, Pennsylvania.[a]

Children:[a,b]

94. i. JESSE BARBER[7], b. 1 Apr. 1811, d. 1884; m. ELIZABETH BREESE (1816-1902). See page.....412.

95. ii. JEDEDIAH, b. 10 Apr. 1812, d. 1847; m. CORNELIA BELDING See page.....412.

iii. MARY ANN, b. 14 Jan. 1814; d. 1 Apr. 1889; m. 5 Dec. 1833, JACOB SHARPS, b. 8 Nov. 1807, d. 19 June 1886, son of John and Martha (Welch) Sharps of Wyoming, Pa.; bur. in the Forty Fort, Pa., Cem.

96. iv. WILLIAM, b. 16 Feb. 1816. See page.....414.

v. ELIZABETH, b. 3 Sept. 1818; d. 4 Dec. 1903; m. JOHN SHARPS CARPENTER, b. 11 Aug. 1812, d. 9 Dec. 1898, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Sharps) Carpenter; bur. in the Forty Fort, Pa., Cem.

Child, surname Carpenter:

JESSE[8] b. 23 Jan. 1840; d. 12 Jan. 1906; m. LOTTIE[4] LAIRD, b. 12 Jan. 1848, d. 23 Oct. 1893, dau. of James D.[3] (Gilbert[2], James[1]) and Patience (Jackson) Laird.

vi. MEHITABLE, b. 15 Aug. 1821; d. 6 July 1860; m. 24 Mar. 1843, CHARLES R. GORMAN, a doctor who d. 3 Apr. 1877 and m. (2) in 1861, ANNETTE JENKINS, b. 12 Feb. 1823. Mehitable was bur. in the West Pittston, Pa., Cem.

vii. JOANNA, b. 3 July 1823; d. unm., 27 Nov. 1899; bur. in the Forty Fort, Pa., Cem.

viii. JOSEPH PARK JR., b. 13 May 1825; d. 3 Oct. 1891; m. 16 Nov. 1853, CHARLOTTE[3] LAIRD, who d. 4 Mar. 1800, dau. of Gilbert[2] (James[1]) and Charlotte (Watley) Laird.

ix. MARGARET, b. 16 Feb. 1828; d. in Rochester, N.Y., 28 1853; m. in Exeter, Pa., 13 Sept. 1848, GEORGE M. HOLLENBACK BREESE, b. 1827, d. 1929, aged 102, son of John and Jerusha (Johnsten) Breese. Margaret was bur. in the Wyoming, Pa., Cem.

Notes and References:

a. *Michael Shoemaker Book*, 801, 802.

b. Oscar Jewell Harvey and Ernest Gray Smith, *A History of Wilkes-Barre*, 6 vols. (Wilkes Barre, 1909-1930), 5:247.

c. *History of Luzerne Lackawanna and Wyoming Counties, Pa.* (New York, 1880),330C.
d. Fourth Census...1820: Pennsylvania, Luzerne Co., Exeter Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 47, p. 200.

51...NATHANIEL[6] SCHOOLEY (John[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born in Greenwich Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey, in 1775,* and he probably died in Exeter Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, before 20 March 1837, when his son William sold his interest in the estate.[a]

Nathaniel married before 1801, probably in Greenwich, SARAH -----.[b] Perhaps her maiden name was Laffert, the name of one of her sons. Nathaniel "Schoollby" was listed as part of the militia for "Grannage" Township, Sussex County, in 1793.[c] About 1817 he left Greenwich Township with his cousin Joseph Park Schooley and others and went to Exeter Township, settling near Carverton, in the area then known as Northmoreland. Here on 1 March 1817 he purchased one hundred acres from Joseph Horsfield of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, which he successfully farmed.[a,d]

Nathaniel's household in Exeter Township in 1820 consisted of one male under 10, one 10-16, one 16-18, one 16-26, one 26-45, one 45 and upwards, two females 10-16, and one 45 and upwards, with one person engaged in agriculture and one in manufacturing.[e] Nathaniel has not been found on the 1830 census.

Children, order uncertain:[a]

97. i. JOHN C.[7], b. ca. 1793. See page.....415.

*It was the year that something happened at the bridge at Concord, Massachusetts. There was a shot that was "heard around the world".

98. ii. ISAAC, b. 25 July 1796. See page.....415.

99. iii. WILLIAM, bp. 5 July 1801. See page.....417.

iv. LAFFERT, b. 5 July 1801; bp. as "Listord"[f]; d. ca. 1857; m. JANE (DEVENS) JOHNSON, dau. of Benjamin and Anna (-----) Devens and widow of Hiram Johnson. Laffert lived in Luzerne Co. where in 1830 he was enumerated in Kingston Twp. and in 1840 in Plymouth Twp.[g] On 14 Oct. 1837 he and his brother Isaac purchased their siblings' interest in their father's estate.[a]

v. JEDEDIAH; m. ALICE ----and "went west".

vi. THEODOSIA; m. JOSEPH CULVER.

vii. JANE, b. 25 May 1807; bp. 20 Sept. 1807[f]; m. ISAAC VOUGHT, a shoemaker of Kingston Twp. who later moved to Berwick, Pa.

viii. ELIZABETH; m. JACOB SICKLER, b. 19 Mar. 1810, d. 25 Oct. 1855, son of William and Ruth (-----) Sickler and brother of Sarah who m. Elizabeth's brother (No. 101) Peter Schooley; bur. in the Fitch Cemetery, Lockville, Pa.

100. ix. NATHANIEL JR., b. 1 June 1810. See page.....418.

101. x. PETER P., b. ca. 1812. See page.....419.

xi. SARAH; m. JOHN D. JACKSON.

xii. SAMUEL; m. ELIZABETH EVERITT? He was perhaps the Samuel Schooley of Briar Creek Twp., Columbia Co., Pa., with wife Elizabeth. On 16 Nov. 1827, Thomas Cox was appointed administrator of Samuel's estate.

Notes and References:

a. *Michael Shoemaker Book*, 799, 800.

b. "Records of St. James Lutheran ('Straw') Church, Geenwich, Warren County", GMNJ, 9(1934):72.

c. James S. Norton, *New Jersey in 1793* (Salt Lake City, 1973), 278.

d. *Hist. of Luzerne Co.* (1893), .

e. Fourth Census...1820: Pennsylvania, Luzerne Co., Exeter Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 105, p. 346.
f. Supra note b, 120.
g. Fifth Census.1830: Pennsylvania, Luzerne Co., Kingston Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 145, p. 380; Sixth Census...1820: Pennsylvania, Luzerne Co., Plymouth Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 47, p. 281.
h. Supra note a, 801.

52... JOHN[6] SCHOOLEY (John[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born about 1779 in Greenwich Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey.[a,b]

He married (1) by 1807, ANN CLARK. She was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, on 9 February 1779 and died 9 February 1848.[a] After Ann's death John Schooley married (2) ELIZABETH ------[b]. On 11 April 1805 John Schooley "the elder" purchased from Elizabeth Schooley, widow of his uncle Judiah, Judiah's one-fifth part of one hundred acres which had been the property of John's grandfather William Schooley.[c] John and Ann Schooley sold to Andrew Bidleman land which John had been bequeathed in his father's will of 1807.[d]

In 1830 the John Schooley family in Greenwich consisted of one male 5-10, one 15-20, one 40-50, one 50-60, one female 5-10, and one 30-40.[e]

Ann Schooley was buried in the Greenwich, New Jersey, Presbyterian Cemetery.[a]

Children of John and Ann:

102. i. WILLIAM[7], b. 26 Feb. 1809. See page.....420.
103. ii. HENRY J., b. 19 Apr. 1818. See page.....421.
iii. SARAH JANE, b. 5 Dec. 1816; d. 31 May 1846; bur. in the Greenwich Presbyterian Cem.[a]

Notes and References:

a. *Michael Shoemaker Book*, 799; "Greenwich Presbyterian Church Near Bloomsbury, Warren County, New Jersey [tombstone inscriptions]," 37, Colls. GSP.
b. Marie (Rolff) Schooley.
c. Sussex Co. [NJ] Deeds, V:381, 382; recorded 1810.
d. Ibid., W:334-336.
e. Fifth Census...1830: New Jersey, Sussex Co., Greenwich Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 82, p. 420.

53...ELISHA[6] SCHOOLEY (John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born the 23d of the 4th month 1756 in Loudoun County, Virginia, and he died in Columbiana County, Ohio, the 19th of the 6th month 1838.[a] On the 16th of the 12th month 1779, Elisha married RACHEL COEE HOLMES at the Goose Creek Meetinghouse in Bedford County, Virginia.[b] She was born the 17th of the 4th month 1759 and died the 18th of the 7th month 1834, the daughter of William and Mary (Coee) Holmes.[a]

Both Elisha and Rachel were Quaker elders.

Elisha's will was proved in Columbiana County in 1838.

Children: 1st 4 b. Loudoun Co., rest in Bedford Co., Va.:[c,e]

104. i. JOHN[7], b. 11 10m 1780. See page.....422.
ii. MARY, b. 5 4m 1782.
iii. SARAH, b. 8 10m 1784.
iv. DEBORAH, b. 29 8m 1787; m. 30 9m 1812, JOSEPH STRATTON
105. v. ISRAEL, b. 16 1m 1791. See page.....423.
106. vi. WILLIAM, b. 5 8m 1792. See page.....424.
vii. RACHEL, b. 17 7m 1794; m. in Salem, Ohio, 8 12m 1819, MAHLON HOLE, b. 1 12m 1792, son of Jacob and Mary (-----) Hole of Columbiana Co.

Children, surname Hole:

1. CHARLOTTE[8], b. 26 4m 1822.

2. JARED, b. 8 11m 1823.
3. ISRAEL, b. 2 4m 1827.
4. MARY
5. ELISHA
6. JACOB

viii. ELIZABETH, b. 7 9m 1796.

Notes and References:

a. *Journal of Dr. William Schooley*, 189.
b. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:555.
c. Ibid., 4:57.
d. Ibid., 6:355.
e. Ibid., 6:338.
f. Ibid., 4:793.
g. Carol Willsey Bell, *Ohio Wills and Estates to 1850: An Index* (Columbus, 1981), 310.
h. Ronald Vern Jackson and others, eds., *Index to Ohio Tax Lists 1800-1810* (Bountiful, Utah, 1977), 358.
i. Gerald M. Petty, comp., *Ohio 1810* Tax Duplicate (Columbus, 1976), 146.

54...WILLIAM[6] SCHOOLEY (John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born the 28th of the 3d month 1761 and he died in 1834 in Ohio.

On the 15th of the 11th month 1780, William was married at the Fairfax Meetinghouse in Loudoun County to HANNAH BROWN of Loudoun County, Virginia,[a] daughter of William Brown. In his will of 13 November 1788, proved 14 July 1794, William Brown of Loudoun County named his daughter Hannah Schooley.[g] The William Schooleys transferred their membership to the Goose Creek Monthly Meeting in Loudoun County without certificate when it was set off from the Fairfax Monthly Meeting in 1785.[a,e] On the 25th of the 2d month 1793 they were given a certificate back to the Fairfax

Meeting, being received there on the 1st of the 5th month 1793.[a,e]

Children:[a]

i. RICHARD[7], b. 9 7m 1781
ii. REUBEN
107. iii. HENRY, b. 17 3m 1785. See page.....425.
iv. ELIZABETH; m. 1808, MATTHEW MITCHELL, for which she was disowned for marriage out of unity, 22 10m 1808, but reinstated 1 5m 1811.
v. JOHN
vi. AARON
vii. AMOS
108. viii. WILLIAM See page.....426.
ix. JAMES; attended his brother William's marriage, for which he was disowned 11 10m 1824, but reinstated to membership 16 10m 1839.
x. SARAH
xi. RUTH; m. 1824, ----HUGHES, for which she was disowned 11 4m 1824 for marriage to her 1st cousin.

Notes and References:

a. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 6:557.
b. Ibid., 4:273.
c. Ibid., 6:555.
d. Ibid., 6:557.
e. Ibid., 6:697, 698.
f. Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 189.
g. Loudoun Co. Wills, Book E, in J. Estelle Stewart King, Abstracts of Wills, Inventories, And Administration Accounts of Loudoun County, Virginia 1757-1800 (Baltimore, 1984), 44. Supra note a, 4:759.
h. Supra note a, 4:842.

55... REUBEN[6] SCHOOLEY (John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born about 1764 and died the 3d of the 10th month 1825.[a]

On the 1st of the 11th month 1785 Reuben Schooley was married at the Little Falls Meetinghouse in Hartford County, Maryland, to ESTHER LACEY, daughter of Thomas and Esther (-----) Lacey of Harford County, Maryland. Esther died the 1st of the 1st month 1817.[a]

Reuben Schooley was granted a certificate to the Gunpowder Monthly Meeting in County, Maryland, in the 9th month 1785 in order to marry Esther Lacey, a member of that meeting. They were received at the Fairfax Monthly Meeting in Loudoun County, Virginia, on the 25th of the 5th month 1786, on a certificate from Gunpowder dated the 20th of the 1st month 1785.[a]
Esther Schooley was appointed a Quaker minister in 1813.[a] .

Children, b. in Loudoun Co.:[a,c]

109. i. EPHRAIM[7] b. 27 9m 1786. See page.....426.
110. ii. MAHLON, b. 23 6m 1788. See page.....427.
iii. DANIEL, b. 31 5m 1790.
iv. ENOCH, b. 28 11m 1792.
v. THOMAS, b. 11 8m 1795.
vi. JOHN, b. 21 3m 1797; as John "Jr." was reported 14 12m 1813 for marriage contrary to discipline to his 1st cousin and disowned 11 1m 1832; he was reinstated in membership on 12 4m 1837.[a]
vii. ELI L., b. 16 8m 1799; reported for marriage out of unity, 16 5m 1827, and disowned 13 2m 1828.[b]

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:556.
b. Ibid., 555.

c. Ibid., 555, 556. .

56...NICHOLAS[6] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[5-4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born in Loudoun County, Virginia and he was killed in 1795 by a fall from a load of hay on his farm on Broad Run, about eight miles from Leesburg, Loudoun County.[a]

Nicholas married NANCY HANKS, who was born 4 October 1769 and died 17 June 1835, the daughter of William and Sarah (-----) Hanks.[a]

After the death of Nicholas Schooley, his widow Nancy and their two children moved to Brush Creek Valley in Bedford (now Fulton) County, Pennsylvania. She married (2) ROBERT AKERS by whom she had seven more children.[a]

Children, b. in Loudoun Co.:[a]

111. i. ISAAC[7](twin)) See page.....428.

ii. SARAH (twin); m. (1) GEORGE ENDSLEY; m. (2) 22 Dec. 1830, WILLIAM LODGE; a grandson was GONZALES LODGE, a professor at Columbia University over fifty years.

Notes and References:

a. *Journal of Dr. William Schooley*, 220, 221.

57...MAHLON[6] SCHOOLEY (William[5] Samuel[4] ?Robert[3-1]) was born about 1764. Mahlon was married in Loudoun County, Virginia, to HONOR LeFABER, daughter of Henry and Honor (-----) LeFaber.[a] Mahlon Schooley owned lot Number 7 in Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, which his father bought on 22 July 1793.[a]

Children:[a]

i. ELIZABETH[7]

ii. HENRY
iii. WILLIAM
iv. EMMA
v. MAHLON [Jr.]
vi. REBECCA
vii. HONOR
viii. SARAH

Notes and References:
a. *Journal of Dr. William Schooley*, 191.

58... SAMUEL[6] SCHOOLEY (William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born about 1766.[a] On the 7th of the 12th month 1792, Samuel married CECELIA ALLEN.

Children:[a,b]
i. ISRAEL[7]; dismissed for marriage contrary to discipline, 30 8m 1820.
ii. JOHN
iii. ANN
iv. WILLIAM
v. ELIZABETH
vi. SAMUEL
vii. MAHLON

Notes and References:
a. *Journal of Dr. William Schooley*, 191.
b. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:605.
c. Ibid., 5:118.
d. Ibid., 5:958.

59... WILLIAM[6] SCHOOLEY (William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born the 15th of the 3d month 1767 in and died the 18th of the 2d month 1849.[a]

William was married in Ross County, Ohio, on the 31st of the 12th month 1799 to SARAH BOWEN daughter

of Thomas Bowen.[a] She was born about 1781 or 1782 and died the 17th of the 9th month 1864, aged 82.[a] The Schooleys were buried in the Schooley Chapel Cemetery in Liberty Township, Ross County.[a]

Children:[a] "several"

Notes and References:

a. *Journal of Dr. William Schooley*, 191.
b. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:557.

60...JOHN[6] SCHOOLEY (William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born the 9th of the 8th month 1769 in and he died the 5th of the 1st month 1854 .

John Schooley married ELIZABETH HOUGH the 1st of the 6th month 1796 at the Fairfax Meetinghouse in Loudoun County. She died the 22d of the 5th month 1848, the daughter of William and Eleanor (Hite) Hough of Loudoun County.[b]

Children:[b]

112. i. JONAS POTTS[7], b. 15 2m 1797. See page.....428.
ii. PH(O)EBE P., b. 17 1m 1801; m. HENRY T. BAYNE.
iii. SARAH STONE, b. 26 2m 1805; d. 25 9m 1889; m. EDWARD BOND.

Children, surname Bond:

1. ELEANOR[8]
2. SARAH F.
3. THOMAS

iv. EMMA, b. 11 6m 1808; d. 17 10m 1889; m. 4 9m 1838, JOHN BIDDERSON DUTTON.
113. v. WILLIAM H., b. 11 11m 1810. See page.....429.
vi. ELIZA M., b. 29 7m 1814; d. 14 1m 1842.

vii. MARY CATHERINE, b. 20 4m 1817; m. 18 7m 1838, WILIAM S. WOOD, son of Richard and Lydie (Steer) Wood of Loudoun Co.

Notes and References:

a. *Journal of Dr. William Schooley,* .
b. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:556.
c. Ibid., 6:555, 556.
d. Ibid., 6:556, 557.

61...ISAAC[6] SCHOOLEY (William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, the 13th of the 2d month 1771, and he died near Cardington, Ohio, the 24th of the 12th month 1861, in his 91st year.[b] On the 3d of the 10th month 1793, Isaac married SARAH SLOCUM at the Goose Creek Meetinghouse of Friends in Loudoun County, Virginia. Sarah, who died the 22d of the 12th month 1862, was the daughter of Robert and Abigail (-----) Slocum, who lived near Waterford, Virginia.[a,b]

Children:[a,c]

114. i. WILLIAM[7], b. 24 7m 1794. See page.....429.
115. ii. PHINEAS, b. ca. 1798.; d. 1874; m. in 1819 to MARY WALKER (-1845). Phineas was married a second time to JANE SAVAGE. See page.....431.
116. iii. SAMUEL See page.....432.
iv. NANCY, b. ca. 1800; m. before 24 11m 1820, ISAAC PERKINS.[d]
v. SARAH, b. ca. 1802; m. before 27 2m 1830, JOSEPH ROMANS.[e]

Notes and References:

a. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 6:697.
b. Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 193.
c. Ibid., 193, 194.

d. Supra note a, 4:548.
e. Supra note a, 4:562.

62... STEPHEN[6] SCHOOLEY (?John[5], ?Michael[4], ?Thomas[3-2], ?Robert[1]) was born about 1794 or 1795 in Ohio (then the Northwest Territory), probably in the part that became Springfield Township, Hamilton County, and he was living in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850.[a,b]

Stephen married SUSAN --------, who was born in Pennsylvania about 1799 or 1800 and was living in 1850.[b]

In 1820 Stephen Schooley was enumerated in Springfield Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, with two males 16-26 and two females 16-26.[c] He may have been the Stephen Schooley in the Town of Hamilton, Fairfield Township, Butler County, Ohio, in 1830, with two males 5-10, one 15-20, one 20-30, one female under 5, one 10-15, one 15-20, and one 20-30.[d] By 1840 the Stephen Schooleys were in Ward 5 of Cincinnati, where their household consisted of two males 15-20, one 40-50, one female under 5, two 5-10, one 10-15, one 15-20, one 20-30, and one 30-40.[e] In 1850 Stephen was a merchant in Cincinnati, with real estate valued at $30,000.[b]

Chidlren, born in Ohio:[b]

i. SAMUEL D.[7], b. ca. 1823-4.
ii. MARY, b. ca. 1830.
iii. SARAH, b. ca. 1833.
iv. SASETT [dau.], b. ca. 1836.

Notes and References:

a. If Stephen was a son of (No. 32) John, he may have been b. in N.J. or later in Ohio, as John's dau. Mary was apparently b. in N.J. ca. 1796-7.
b. Seventh Census...1850: Ohio, Hamilton Co., Cincinnati, Ward 5, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 688, p. 429, #290-323.

c. Fourth Census...1820: Ohio, Hamilton Co., Springfield Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 87, p. 167.
d. Fifth Census...1830: Ohio, Butler Co., Fairfield Twp., Town of Hamilton, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 127, p. 127.
e. Sixth Census...1840: Ohio, Hamilton Co., Cincinnati, Ward 5, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 399, p. 230.

63... JAMES[6] SCHOOLEY (?Robert[5-4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born about June 1789 in Pittstown, Rensselaer County, New York, and he died 8 December 1863, probably in the Town of Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York.[a-c]

James married ANN -------, who was born in Rhode Island about December 1793 and died 7 May 1875, probably in Litchfield.[b,c] James Schooley settled in Litchfield, New York, in 1804.[a] In 1820 he was enumerated there with a household of one male under 10, one 26-45, two females under 10, and one 26-45, with one person engaged in manufacturing.[d] James was also on the census for Litchfield in 1830 and 1840.[e] In 1850 he was a farmer there, with real estate valued at $2400.[c]

James and "Amy" Schooley were buried in the Litchfield Cemetery at Crane's Corners in the Town of Litchfield.[b]

Children, probably all born in Litchfield:[b,c]

i. ELMER[7], b. ca. 1805; d. 3 July 1822, aged 16; bur. in the Litchfield Cem.
117. ii. ANDREW, b. ca. 26 May 1814. See page.....432.
iii. CATHERINE, b. ca. Apr. 1824; d. 2 Aug. 1826, aged 2y 3m; bur. in the Litchfield Cem.
iv. JAMES A., b. ca. 1831; blind in 1850.
v. EDWARD B., b. ca. 1833.

Notes and References:

a. George A Hardin, ed., History of Herkimer

County New York (Syracuse, 1893).

b. Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of New York Cemetery, Church, and Town Records, 131:4.

c. Seventh Census...1850: New York, Herkimer Co., Town of Litchfield, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 512, p. 119, #80-85.

d. Fourth Census...1820: New York, Herkimer Co., Litchfield, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 67, p. 38.

e. Fifth Census...1830: New York, Herkimer Co., Litchfield, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 19, p. 197; Sixth Census...1840: New York, Herkimer Co., Litchfield, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 290, p. 168.

64...HENRY[6] SCHOOLEY (Richard[5], Robert[4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born about 1788 in New Jersey and he died 28 March 1886, probably in the Town of Warren, Herkimer County, New York.[a,b]

Henry married MARY --------, who was born in New York about 1808 or 1809 and died 15 December 1856, probably in Warren.[a,b]

In 1850 the Schooleys were living in Warren where Henry was a farmer.[a] They were buried in the Bloomfield Cemetery in Warren.[b]

Chidlren, born in New York:[a]

i. JOHN[7], b. ca. 1831.

ii. ALBERT, b. ca. 1834.

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: New York, Herkimer Co., Town of Warren, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 513, p. 38, #120-126.

b. Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of New York Cemetery, Church, and Town Records, 18:52.

65...WILLIAM[6] SCHOOLEY (Richard[5] Robert[4] William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born about 1798 in New York and he died died 28 October 1876, probably in

the town of Warren, Herkimer County, New York.[a,b]

He married ANN ------(probably ANNA[7] FOOTE) born in New York on 4 May 1801, daughter of Epaphrodits[6] (Adonijah[5], Ephraim[4], Nathaniel[3-2-1]) and Mehitable (Douglass) Foote of Colchester, Connecticut, and Brookfield, New York.[a,c] In 1850 William was enumerated in Warren, where he was a farmer with real estate worth $2500. His parents were living with him at the time.[a] .

Children, born in New York:

i. RICHARD[7]; lived in Richfield Springs, N.Y.[c]

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: New York, Herkimer Co., Town of Warren, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 513, p. 38, #125-131.

b. Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of New York Cemetery, Church, and Town Records,

c. Abram W. Foote, Foote Family, 2 vols. (Rutland, Vt., 1907; reprint ed., Hughson, Calif., 1974), 1:110.

66... HENRY M.[6] SCHOOLEY (William[5], Robert[4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born about 1796 in New York, and he was living in the Town of Romulus, Seneca County, New York, in 1850.[a]

Henry married RHODA -------, who was born in New York about 1800.[a] In 1850 the Schooleys were living in Romulus where Henry was a drover, with real estate valued at $700.[a]

Child, born in New York:[a]

i. LUCY[7], b. ca. 1840.

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: New York, Seneca Co., Town of Romulus, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 597, p. 83, #1244-1257.

67...EZRA[6] SCHOOLEY (William[5], Robert[4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born about 1800 in New York, and he died in the late 1840s in the Town of Romulus, Seneca County, New York.

Ezra probably married NANCY --------, who was born in New York about 1808 or 1809 and was living in Romulus in 1850.[a].

Chidlren, born in New York:[a]

i. ADELINE[7], b. ca. 1829.
ii. WILLIAM, b. ca. 1832.
iii. LUCINDA, b. ca. 1834.
iv. HELEN, b. ca. 1836.
v. HENRY M., b. ca. 1840.
vi. AMANDA, b. ca. 1841.
vii. MATILDA, b. ca. 1844.
viii. SAMUEL [J.?], b. ca. 1847.

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: New York, Seneca, Town of Romulus, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 597, p. 83, #1234-1247.

68...JOHN H.[6] SCHOOLEY (Jonathan[5], Isaac[4] William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born on or about 1 September 1801, probably in Morris County, New Jersey, and he died 26 November 1841, probably in Goshen Township, Clermont County, Ohio. John married LYDIA -------, who was born in New Jersey on or about 2 May 1802 and died 30 August 1872, probably in Goshen Township.[a,b] The Schooleys lived in Goshen Township where John was enumerated in 1830[c]. His estate was administered in Clermont County in 1841.[d] In 1850 Lydia was living in Goshen Township, where her real estate was valued at $1620.[b] She and John were buried in the Goshen Cemetery.[a]

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.Children, born in Ohio:[b]

i. MAHLON[7] b. ca. 20 Sept. 1829; d. 15 Sept. 1844, aged 14; bur. in the Goshen Cem.
ii. SOLOMON, b. ca. 1830.
iii. DILLIEN, b. ca. 1832.
iv. PHEBE J., b. ca. 1834.
v. JOHN, b. ca. 1836.
vi. ELI, b. ca. 1838.
vii. AMANDA, b. ca. 1839.

Notes and References:

a. Monument Inscriptions Prior to 1900 from Cemeteries in Clermont County, Ohio, copied by Beech Forest Chapter, D.A.R. (Williamsburg, Ohio, 1952-1962; reprint ed., Evansville, Ind., 1974), 5:65.
b. Seventh Census...1850: Ohio, Clermont Co., Goshen Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 667, p. 162, #1572-1572.
c. Fifth Census...1830: Ohio, Clermont Co., Goshen Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 128, p. 301.
d. Carol Willsey Bell, *Ohio Wills and Estates To 1850: An Index* (Columbus, 1981), 310.

69...ELIAS[6] SCHOOLEY (Jonathan[5], Isaac[4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in 1805, probably in Morris County, New Jersey, and he died in 1878. In 1825 Elias married (1) HANNAH ROBERTS. Hannah died in 1829 and in 1830 Elias married (2) REBECCA PLUMMER. She was born in 1806 and died in 1880.

Children:

i. SEWELL[7]
ii. MARY
118. iii. JOSEPH PLUMMER See page.....433.
iv. SARAH
119. v. SAMUEL THOMAS PLUMMER
See page.....433.

70...JONATHAN[6] SCHOOLEY (Jonathan[5], Isaac[4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 24 May 1812 in Morris Township, Washington County, Ohio, and he died 13 December 1879 in Clermont County, Ohio.[a,b]

He married LYDIA L. -------, who was born in Ohio on 21 May 1817 and died 8 April 1881, in Clermont County.[a,b] The Schooleys lived in Goshen Township, Clermont County where Jonathan was enumerated in 1840.[c] In 1850 he was farmer there with real estate valued at $650.[b]

Jonathan and Lydia were buried in the Shiloh Cemtery in Goshen Township.[a]

Children, born in Ohio:[b]

i. ELIZA[7], b. ca. 1833.
ii. MARY, b. ca. 20 Mar. 1833; d. 28 Oct. 1862 ; bur. in the Shiloh Cem.[a]
iii. JOHN, b. ca. 1837.
iv. CHARLES, b. ca. 1839.
vi. MARTHA, b. ca. 1844.

vii. CHLOE, b. ca. 25 July 1847; d. 5 Sept. 1850, aged 3-1-11;

viii. LYDIA, b. ca. 19 May 1858; d. 15 Feb. 1859, aged 8m 27d; bur. in the Shiloh Cem.[a]

Notes and References:

a. Monument Inscriptions Prior to 1900 from Cemeteries in Clermont County, Ohio, copied by Beech Forest Chapter, D.A.R. (Williamsburg, Ohio, 1952-1962; reprinted., Evansville, Ind., 1974), 5:57.

b. Seventh Census...1850: Ohio, Clermont Co., Goshen Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 667, p. 163, #1579-1579.

c. Fifth Census...1840: Ohio, Clermont Co., Goshen Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 384, p. 264.

71...JOSEPH[6] SCHOOLEY (James[5], Joseph[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 9th of the 6th month 1787 in Burlington County, New Jersey, probably in Nottingham Township[a,b] (now Hamilton Township, Mercer County), and he died 16 October 1855, probably in Chesterfield Township, Burlington County.[c]

Joseph Schooley married SARAH[6] TILTON on 8 October 1815. She was born in New Jersey on 12 April 1795 and died 15 April 1854, the daughter of Abraham[5] (Abraham[4] Samuel[3], John[2-1]) and Elizabeth (Rogers) Tilton.[b-e]

On 29 February 1808, Joseph Schooley, son of James of Nottingham, was given land by the will of Sharp Brown of Nottingham, Burlington County.[f] He was taxed in Nottingham Township in 1820[e] but by 1830 was in Chesterfield Township, when his household was enumerated with one male 5-10, two 10-15, one 15-20, one 40-50, one female under 5, one 5-10, and one 30-40.[g] In 1840 there were one male under 5, one 5-10, one 15-20, two 20-30, one 40-50, one 50-60, one female 5-10, one 10-15, one 15-20, and one 40-50, with one person engaged in

agriculture.[h] As a farmer, Joseph Schooley was listed on the 1850 census for Chesterfield with real estate valued at $1500.[b] Joseph Schooley's estate was administered in 1855.[i] Both he and Sarah were buried in the Upper Freehold Meeting of Friends Burying Ground in Arneytown, Monmouth County, New Jersey.[c]

Children, born in New Jersey:[b,j]

120. i. ABRAHAM TILTON[7] b. ca. 1818-9, m. LYDIA BURTIS. See page.....434.

121. ii. CALEB, b. ca. 1820, m. ALICE WARDEN. See page.....435.

iii. WILLIAM R., b. ca. 1824; d. before 1887; m. after 1850, MARGARET HUTCHINSON.

iv. ELIZABETH, b. ca. 1825; d. 3 Nov. 1879; m. after 1850, GEORGE R. AARONSON of Walnford, N.J.

v. MARIANNA [Mary A. on 1850 census], b. ca. 1829.

vi. CHARLES N., b. ca. 1832; d. 18 Oct. 1902; m. SUSAN[6] WOODWARD, dau. of Tilton[5](George[4], Anthony[3-2-1]) and Alice (Thompson) Woodward of Ellisdale.[k]

vii. SARAH JANE, b. ca. 1833-4; m. WILLIAM BARKALOW.

viii. FRANKLIN, b. ca. 1837-8; d. unm., 22 Mar. 1880.

Notes and References:

a. "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting *Burlington Co N.J. Marriages*, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)", Colls. GSP, n.p.

b. Seventh Census...1850: New Jersey, Burlington Co., Chesterfield Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 443, p. 165, #567-629. Sarah's age is shown as 50.

c. "Monmouth County Gravestones", GMNJ, 10 (1935):7. The age of death shown on Joseph's marker calculates to a birth on 8 June 1787.
d. Hist. and Gen. Misc., 5:160, 161, 172.
e. Family Records, 5:136, 137, Charles R. Hutchinson Collection, microfilm, NJHS.
f. NJ Archives I, 41 [Wills 12]:52.
g. Fifth Census...1830: New Jersey, Burlington Co., Chesterfield Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 80, p. 138.
h. Sixth Census...1840: New Jersey, Burlington Co., Chesterfield Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 248, p. 371.
i. [Burlington Co. Surrogate's Court recs.]
j. Supra note d, 172.
k. William S. Hornor, *This Old Monmouth of Ours* (Freehold, N.J., 1932; reprint ed., Cottonport, La., 1974), 360.

72...BENJAMIN[6] SCHOOLEY (James[5], Joseph[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 14th of the 2d month 1789 in Burlington County, New Jersey,[a,e] probably in Nottingham Township (now Hamilton Township, Mercer County).

On the 4th of the 5th month 1815, at the Chesterfield Meeting of Friends, Benjamin Schooley of Nottingham married ANN KIRKBRIDGE IVINS, born the 19th of the 5th month 1791 and was living in 1850, the daughter of Samuel and Ann (-----) Ivins of Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey.[a,d,e,h] In 1820 Benjamin Schooley was taxed in Nottingham Township[c] and he was enumerated there in 1830 with a household consisting of two males 10-15, one 30-40, two females under 5, two 5-10, one 10-15, and one 40-50.[b]

Children:[e]

i. SAMUEL J.[7], b. 17 2m 1816; d. 29 3m 1841; bur. in New Garden.

ii. JAMES R., b. 22 1m 1818; d. 6 4m 1856; con mcd 20 1m 1848, Cincinnati MM; bur. in Spring Grove.

iii. SARAH C., b. 11 4m 1820; mcd rpd and dropped from membership, 20 11m 1845, Cincinnati MM, 20 11m 1845.

iv. REBECCA ANN, b. 2 8m 1822; con mcd 19 3m 1846, Cincinnati MM, ----PAULEY.

v. ELIZABETH H., b. 29 9m 1824; d. 11 7m 1893; con mcd 21 12m 1848, Cincinnati MM, m. JOHN D. HARTSHORN, b. 6 3m 1823, d. 10 3m 1899, bur. in Spring Grove, son of James and Sarah (-----) Hartshorn.[f]

vi. MARY, b. 21 3m 1827; d. 15 10m 1841; bur. in Spring Grove.

vii. CATHERINE N. [Matilda?], b. 3 6m 1829; con mcd, 18 3m 1852, Cincinnati MM, ---- LATTIN.

viii. BENJAMIN, b. 7 8m 1832.

ix. ROBERT N., b. 7 6m 1834; d. 6 10m 1842; bur. in Spring Grove.

Notes and References:

a. "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting *Burlington Co N.J. Marriages*, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)",Colls. GSP, n.p.

b. Fifth Census...1830: New Jersey, Burlington Co., Nottingham Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 80, p. 152.

c. Family Records, 5:137, Charles R. Hutchinson Collection, microfilm, NJHS.

d. Witnesses to the marriage included Ezekiel and Ann Rogers (Family Records Series 4, B:95, 96, Charles R. Hutchinson Collection, microfilm, NJHS).

e. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 5:929.

f. Ibid., 5:909.
g. Ibid., 7:2:360.
h. Seventh Census...1850: Ohio, Hamilton Co., Cincinnati, Ward 6, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 689, p. 50, #285-363.

73...ISAAC[6] SCHOOLEY (James[5], Joseph[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 17th of the 7th month 1791 in Burlington County, New Jersey,[a] probably in Nottingham Township (now Hamilton Township, Mercer County), and he was living in Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey, in 1850.[b]

Isaac married MARY/MARIAH HUTCHINSON, who was born in New Jersey about 1799 and was living in 1850.[b,c]

The Isaac Schooleys lived on part of the 185 acres his grandfather Joseph Schooley purchased in 1766.[d] Isaac was taxed in Nottingham Township in 1820[d] and in 1830 his household included two males under 5, one 20-30, one female under 5, two 5-10, and one 20-30.[e] In 1840 there were one male 10-15, one 40-50, one female under 5, one 5-10, and one 40-50, with one person engaged in agriculture.[f] Isaac's real estate in Nottingham Township was valued at $1500 in 1850.[b]

Children, born in New Jersey:[b]

i. EDWARD[7], b. ca. 1829.
ii. ENOCH, b. ca. 1830; d. unm.[d].
iii. ANN(E), b. ca. 1831.
iv. MARY JANE, b. ca. 1839.

Notes and References:

a. "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting *Burlington Co N.J. Marriages*, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)", Colls. GSP, n.p.

b. Seventh Census...1850: New Jersey, Mercer Co., Hamilton Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 454, p. 255, #87-91.
c. "Middlesex County Marriages of a Century Ago", Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, New Series, 10(1925):72.
d. Family Records, 5:137, Charles R. Hutchinson Collection, microfilm, NJHS.
e. Fifth Census...1830: New Jersey, Burlington Co., Nottingham Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 80, p. 152.
f. Sixth Census...1840: New Jersey, Mercer Co., Nottingham Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 254, p. 26

74...JAMES[6] SCHOOLEY (James[5], Joseph[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born the 3d of the 2d month 1796 in Burlington County, New Jersey,[a] probably in Nottingham Township, now Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey, where he was living in 1850.[b]

Isaac married MARY SCOTT in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, on 28 March 1821.[c] She was born in New Jersey about 1803 and was living in 1850.[b] James was a farmer in 1850, with real estate valued at $1500.[b]

Children, born in New Jersey:[b]

i. MARGARET[7], b. ca. 1822; m. near Millham, N.J., 12 Nov. 1845, HOWARD SMITH of Mercer Co.[g]
ii. PHEBE A., b. ca. 1825; perhaps the Phebe who m. in Hunterdon Co., 27 July 1850, JOHN CROTSLEY.[c]
iii. WILLIAM B., b. ca. 1827.
iv. ELLEN, b. ca. 1828.
v. SARAH J., b. ca. 1840.
vi. MARY, b. ca. 1846.

Notes and References:

a. "Chesterfield Monthly Meeting *Burlington Co N.J. Marriages*, Births, Deaths, and Marriage Intentions Declared (from the Minutes)", Colls. GSP, n.p.
b. Seventh Census...1850: New Jersey, Mercer Co., Hamilton Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 454, pp. 252, 253, #51-54.
c. Hiram E. Deats, Marriage Records of Hunterdon County, New Jersey 1795--1875 (Flemington, N.J., 1918), 247.
d. Fifth Census...1830: New Jersey, Burlington Co., Nottingham Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 80, p. 152.
e. Sixth Census...1840: New Jersey, Mercer Co., Nottingham Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 245, p. 4.
f. Family Records, 5:137, Charles R. Hutchinson Collection, microfilm, NJHS.
g. State Gazette, 14 Nov. 1845, abstracted in Biographical File, NJHS

75...BENJAMIN[6] SCHOOLEY (Joseph[5] Benjamin[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 10 June 1786 in New Jersey and he died in Stillwater Township, Sussex County, New Jersey, 28 December 1861.[a,b,g]

Benjamin Schooley was married four times. On 17 March 1808 he married in Sussex County, (1) HESTER VANCE, who died 12 January 1809.[c,d,h] On 24 February 1810 he married (2) MARY INGLIS in Sussex County.[c,d,h] He married (3) on 27 October 1817, PATIENCE COON, who was born about 1794 and died 1 January 1823, aged 28.[d,h,j] On 28 May 1829 he married (4) SARAH (PETTIT) FOX.[d,h] Sarah was born in New Jersey about 1775 and was living in 1850.[a]

The Benjamin Schooleys first lived in Newton Township, Sussex County, where in 1830 he was aged 40-50 and his wife Sarah 50-60.[e] In 1840 Benjamin and his father Joseph were enumerated together in Stillwater Township with a household consisting of one male 15-20, one 50-60, one 80-90, one female 30-40, one 40-50, and one

60-70, with two persons engaged in agriculture.[f] In 1850 Benjamin's farm in Stillwater was valued at $2800. His sisters Rhoda and Elizabeth were living with him that year.[a]

Child of Benjamin and Hester:[b,h]

i. HESTER[7], b. 12 Jan. 1809; d. Nov. 1893; m. 5 July 1831, BENJAMIN ANDERSON, b. 27 Jan. 1809, d. 1 Jan. 1895, son of John Anderson.

Children, surname Anderson[i]:

1. AUSTIN[8], b. 16 Feb. 1839; m. 2 June 1863, JOSEPHINE M. INGERSOLL, dau. of William S. Ingersoll; 8 ch
2. MARTHA; m. JAMES COMINGS; 3 ch.
3. EVI DAYTON, b. 1842; d. unm., Sept. 1863, while serving in Co. I, 15th N.J. Vol. Infantry, during the Civil War.

Child of Benjamin and Patience:[b,h]

122. ii. EVI BRITTON, b. 28 Jan. 1822. See page.....435.

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: New Jersey, Sussex Co., Stillwater Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 464, p. 84, #186-192.

b. The Schooley Family Reunion.

c. "Sussex County Marriages 1777-1810", GMNJ, 6 (1931):70. In the 1st marriage, the names are given as "Bengman" and "Heatte," and in the 2d as "Marry."

d. Record of Bible in possession of Mrs. J. F. Burke, Jr., South St., Morristown, granddau. of A. A. Vance, printed Troy, N.Y., 1850, in Mabel Day Parker, "Bible Records Collected in Morris County New Jersey", NJDAR, 240:4 (1937).

e. Fifth Census...1830: New Jersey, Sussex Co., Newton Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 82, p. 231.

f. Sixth Census...1840: New Jersey, Sussex Co., Stillwater Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 260, p. 90.
g. Lundy Fam., 202.
h. Ibid., 203.
i. Ibid., 203, 204.
j. Palladium of Liberty (Morristown, N.J.), 9 Jan. 1823, in "Death Notices Copied from Newspapers Published in Morristown, New Jersey 1798-1849", copied by Frederick Alexander Caulfield, 42, typescript, NJHS.

76...JOHN[6] SCHOOLEY (Joseph[5], Benjamin[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 9 Aug. 1788 in New Jersey, and he died 1 April 1878, probably in Canada.[a]

In 1813 John Schooley of Newton, Sussex County was married in Morris County, New Jersey, to PHEBE CASE of Roxbury, Morris County.[b] She died before 1873.[a] The John Schooleys moved to Canada.[a,c]

Children:[a] They apparently had several children the first of whom was Martha[7].

Notes and References:

a. Lundy Fam., 202.
b. Morris Co. Marriages, 6:24, notation in Schooley Family File, Morristown Library, Morristown, N.J.
c. The Schooley Family Reunion

77...AARON CASE[6] SCHOOLEY (Joseph[5], Benjamin[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in New Jersey, on 24 October 1798 and he died on 2 November 1874.[a,b,f]

Aaron married (1) PERMELIA HOWELL, daughter of ---- and Rebecca (Peters) Howell.[g] After her death he married (2) KATHERINE DENNIS. In 1850 Aaron was living in the George Keen household in Stillwater.[b]

Children of Aaron and Permelia, born in New Jersey:[a,f]

123. i. JOHN[7] b. 17 June 1822. See page.....436.

ii. ELIZABETH; d. before 1901; m. Rev. GEORGE A. VAN HORN.

iii. REBECCA, b. 24 May 1825; living in 1901; m. DAVID EMMONS/EMMANS.

iv. SUSAN, b. 10 Feb. 1827; living in 1901; m. JACOB ROOF.

v. JOSEPH, b. 14 Nov. 1828; m. JULIA GROVER.

vi. MARY C., b. 1832; m. ELIJAH HANKINSON.

vii. AUGUSTUS C.; b. ca. 1834; living in Sandyston Twp., Sussex Co., with his brother in 1850, [c] was later a merchant in Newton, N.J., and then moved to Chicago[a]; m. ELLA SMITH.

viii. ELMIRA; living in Centerville, N.J., 1901; m. ANSON B. KINTNER.

ix. LOUISA; d. before 1901; m. Dr. CHARLES HAND.

x. CATHERINE; d. before 1901; m. EDWIN BEVANS.

Notes and References:

a. The Schooley Family Reunion.

b. Seventh Census...1850: New Jersey, Sussex Co., Stillwater Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 464, p. 89, #256-263.

c. Ibid., Sandyston Twp., p. 23, #614-632.

d. Fifth Census...1830: New Jersey, Sussex Co., Newton Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 82, p. 231.

e. Sixth Census...1840: New Jersey, Sussex Co., Stillwater Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 260, p. 90.

f. Lundy Fam., 202.

g. Ibid., 204

78...JOHN[6] SCHOOLEY (William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 14 November 1798 and died 22 May 1878.[a] John married NANCY[3] OAKES. She was born about 1803 and died in 1858. She was the daughter of Samuel[2] (Samuel[1]) and Rebekah (Gibbon) Oakes.[a] The Schooleys lived in White Deer Valley where John was a farmer and a trustee of the Baptist Church. He was buried in the cemetery of that church.

In 1850 John was enumerated as a farmer in Washington Township, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, with real estate valued at $4000.[a]

Children born in Pa.:[a]

i. ELIZABETH[7] b. ca. 1830-1.

ii. MARYANN, b. 1837; d. 1905; m. 1869, ABRAM KINDT of White Deer Valley.

Child, surname Kindt: JENNIE[8], b. ca. 1870; d. 1878, aged 8.

iii. CHARLES AUGUSTUS, b. 1838; d. 1905. During the Civil War, at the age of 23, he mustered into service at Corinth, Miss. In Feb. 1862 became a captain in the 2d Illinois Heavy Artillery. In 1871 he was a member of the Missouri State Legislature from St. Clair County.[b]

iv. SARAH FRANCES, b. ca. 1838-9; m. 1863, Rev. ELIAS RANDALL. The Randalls lived in Nebraska.

Child, surname Randall: CHARLES HIRAM[8], b. 23 July 1865 in Auburn, Nebr.; d. in Los Angeles, Calif., 18 Feb. 1951; member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the Los Angeles

District, 1915-1921, and active during the enactment of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution.[e]

v. BETHANY, b. ca. 1840; m. 1875, CYRUS HARBISON.

vi. MARTHA, b. ca. 1844; m. 1869, ROBERT HILL.

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 795, p. 409, #491498.

b. Lycoming Co. Pa. & Bible, 4:221.

c. Fifth Census...1830: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll , p. 211.

d. Sixth Census...1840: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll , p. 142.

e. Biographical *Directory of the American Congress 1774-1971*

79...SAMUEL[6] SCHOOLEY (William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 13 March 1806 on the family farm near Allenwood, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, and he died in 1878 in Dewart, Pennsylvania[a,b]

He married ELVIRA MOORE. She was born about September 1814 and died 17 March 1890, the daughter of William Moore of White Deer Valley in Washington Township, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.[a,b]

Samuel Schooley was a farmer in Washington Township where in 1850 his farm was valued at $2600.[a] He was buried in the cemetery of the Washington Presbyterian Church.

Children, born in Pa.[a,b]

i. JAMES P.[7], b. ca. 1841. James was a photographer in Watsontown, Northumberland Co., Pa. During the Civil War he was an officer in Co. H, 51st Pa. Vol. Infantry, under Capt. J. Merrill Linn.

124. ii. WILLIAM MOORE, b. 22 Apr. 1845; d. 1919 m. BEDILLA LEMON. See page.....436.

iii. JOHN, b. ca. 1846-7.

iv. JOSEPH, b. 2 June 1850; d. 28 Aug. 1851.

v. SAMUEL, b. 5 June 1858; d. 8 Nov. 1862.

vi. MARGARET

vii. ELIZABETH

Notes and References:

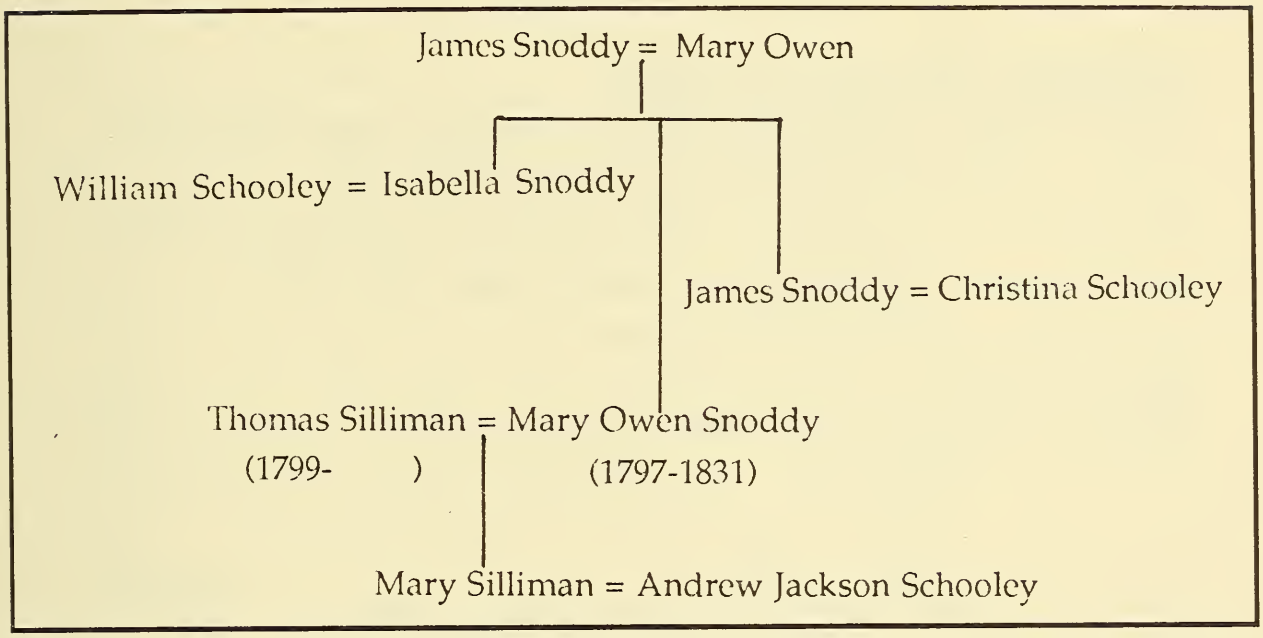
a. Seventh Census 1850: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 795, p. 406, #444450.

b. John F. Meginness, ed., *History of Lycoming County*, Pennsylvania (Chicago, 1892), 1103, showing Samuel was b. in 1809 and d. in 1877, his wife's name as Alvina, and son James's middle initial as L.

80...WILLIAM[6] SCHOOLEY (William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ? Robert[1]) was born in White Deer Hole Valley, Washington Township, Lycoming County (now Gregg Township, Union County), Pennsylvania, on 12 November 1808, and he died 2 August 1880 in the Village of Spring Garden in White Deer Hole Valley.[a-c]

He married ISABELLA SNODDY in February 1825 in White Deer Hole Valley. She was born 27 January 1808 in the same valley and died near there on 30 January 1894, aged 86 years and 3 days, the daughter of James and Mary (Owen) Snoddy and sister of James who married William's sister Christina Schooley.[b,c] The Snoddys immigrated from County Down (or County Londonderry) Ireland, about 1798[a] , and settled in White Deer Valley, in Washington Township, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

Mary Owen Snoddy was of Welsh ancestry and died two months short of her one-hundreth birthday.



William Schooley farmed in Washington Township, Lycoming County, where he was enumerated as William "Jr." in 1840.[e] In 1850 his farm was valued at $1500. That year his mother-in-law, Mary Snoddy, was living in his household.[b] In 1860 he was a trustee of the White Deer Baptist Church, as were his brothers John, Joseph, and William.

He had two farms, one of 129 acres, the other of 70 acres, and 50 acres of timber, all near the present Village of Spring Garden. He also owned the store in Spring Garden and another small piece of land with a house and buildings just west of the store. He was elected Supervisor of Township Roads. William and Isabella Schooley were buried in the Washington Presbyterian Church cemetery in White Deer Hole Valley.[a]

Children, born in Pa.[a,b]

i. ELIZABETH[7], b. 4 Aug. 1836; m. JACKSON FORESMAN, who farmed in Alvira, in White Deer Valley.

Children, surname Foresman:

1. ISABELLA; m. WILLIAM McCORMICK.
2. EVA; m. ED. MOORELAND.
3. LUCY; m. WALTER SWARTZLANDER.
4. EIDER; m. MARGARET FEGLEY.
5. HARLEY; m. -----.

125. ii. JAMES, b. 18 Nov. 1838; d. 1925 . James was the father of four children: Charles Glass, Robert O., William H.,and Erskine. See page.....438.

126. iii. WILLIAM, b. 17 Feb. 1841; d. 1896. m. LEAH _____ (1846-1888). See page.....438.

127. iv. JOHN HENRY, b. 4 Apr. 1843. m. AMANDA BREON (1854-1944) John died at the age of 102 in 1945. See page.....439.

128. v. ROBERT, b. 19 June 1845. See page.....439..

129. vi. ALBERT, b. 12 Oct. 1848; d. 1924 m. in 1874 to ISABELLA HUNTER MILES (1855-1894). They had a family of three daughters and one son. See page.....439.

Notes and References:

a. Lycoming County, Pa. and Miscellaneous Bible Records, 4:222, GSP.
b. Seventh Census...1850: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 795, pp. 392, 393, #259-269.
c. NSDAR *Lineage Book*, 108:28.
d. Supra note a, 223.
e. Sixth Census...1840: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 473, p. 146.

e. Sixth Census...1840: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 473, p. 146.

81...JOSEPH[6] SCHOOLEY (William[5] ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ? Robert[1]) was born 4 September 1811 and he died in 1878. In 1844 Joseph married ELIZABETH[4] OAKES, a first cousin. She died in 1882 or 1883, the daughter of Flower[3] (Samuel[2-1]) and Mary (Donly) Oakes of White Deer Valley. Joseph Schooley lived in White Deer Valley his entire life. He and his brothers John, William, and Andrew were trustees of the White Deer Baptist Church in 1860.

Children:

i. MARGARET[7], b. 1844; d. 1846.

130. ii. WILLIAM FLOWER, b. 7 Aug. 1849. See page.....440.

82... ANDREW JACKSON[6] SCHOOLEY (William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Washington Township, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, on 13 May 1815, and he died in Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on 18 January 1892.[c] He was named to honor Major-General Andrew Jackson who had recently won a decisive victory over the British at New Orleans near the end of the War of 1812 and who would later be be elected the seventh President of the United States.

On 25 March 1858 Andrew was married to MARY[5] SNODDY SILLIMAN at the home of her father in White Deer Valley, by the pastor of the Washington Presbyterian Church.[a] Mary was born in Lycoming County on 18 March 1827 and she died 26 July 1898 in Union County,

Pennsylvania, the daughter of Thomas[4], (Thomas[3], Alexander[2], Thomas[1]) and Mary Owen (Snoddy) Silliman.

In 1850 Andrew was still living with his father in Washington Township.[b] While still a young man in his late twenties, he made a journey to the northwest, living for a time in Toledo, Ohio, and later in Tipton, Iowa. These places were then frontier towns. In Tipton he became owner of a tract of land about four miles south of that place.

Andrew J. Schooley was admitted into membership of the White Deer Baptist Church on 18 March 1849. His wife Mary, a few years after their marriage, relinquished her membership in the Presbyterian Church and was received into the White Deer Baptist Church on 9 August 1862. Andrew, his brothers Joseph, John, and William, together with S. S. Pawling, John Tate, and James Snoddy, were trustees of this church when in April 1860 Joseph Oakes and his wife Margaret granted the land for the church building. In 1865 Andrew and Mary transferred their membership to the Elimsport Baptist Church.

In 1876 Andrew bought the farm of his father-in-law, Thomas Silliman, Esq., consisting of 150 acres along the South Creek of White Deer Valley in Washington Township, Lycoming County. It bordered the lands of Thomas Silliman, James Snoddy, William Oakes, and Joseph Schooley. On this site Andrew built a lime kiln and opened a quarry for the production of burnt lime.

In 1878 Andrew Schooley was one of the incorporators of the West Branch Mutual Fire Insurance Company which had its home office in Muncie, Lycoming County. His nephew, William Flower Schooley, became secretary of the company.

On 1 April 1886, Andrew's sister Elizabeth Schooley conveyed to him a lot of one acres and forty perches "with the residence and other buildings thereon" located at Spring Garden Mills in White Deer Valley. Here

Andrew's daughters Elizabeth and Mary resided a number of years. Andrew and his wife Mary sold a tract of farm land of about 60 acres near Elimsport to Jacob Lowe in June 1888. One of the witnesses to the deed was John S. Laird of Williamsport, Andrew's brotherin-law and the County Surveyor of Lycoming County for twenty-four years. Andrew and Mary Schooley were buried in the cemetery of the White Deer Baptist Church.

Children:

i. son[7]; d. in infancy, 12 June 1859; bur. in the White Deer Baptist Church Cem.

131. ii. THOMAS HENRY SILLIMAN, b. 28 July 1860; d. 24 Aug. 1946; m. 9 Mar. 1889 to MABEL NICHOLS. See page.....441.

iii. ELIZABETH DRAKE, b. 17 Apr.1862; d. unm., 5 Feb. 1947. She lived with her sister Mary in Allenwood, Pa.

iv. MARY, b. 17 Nov. 1864; d. unm She lived with her sister Elizabeth in Allenwood, Pa.*

v. KATHERINE, b. 12 Oct. 1866; m.13 Jan. 1892, ANDREW LLOYD TATE, son of William H. (William) and Susan (Nye) Tate.

Children surname Tate:

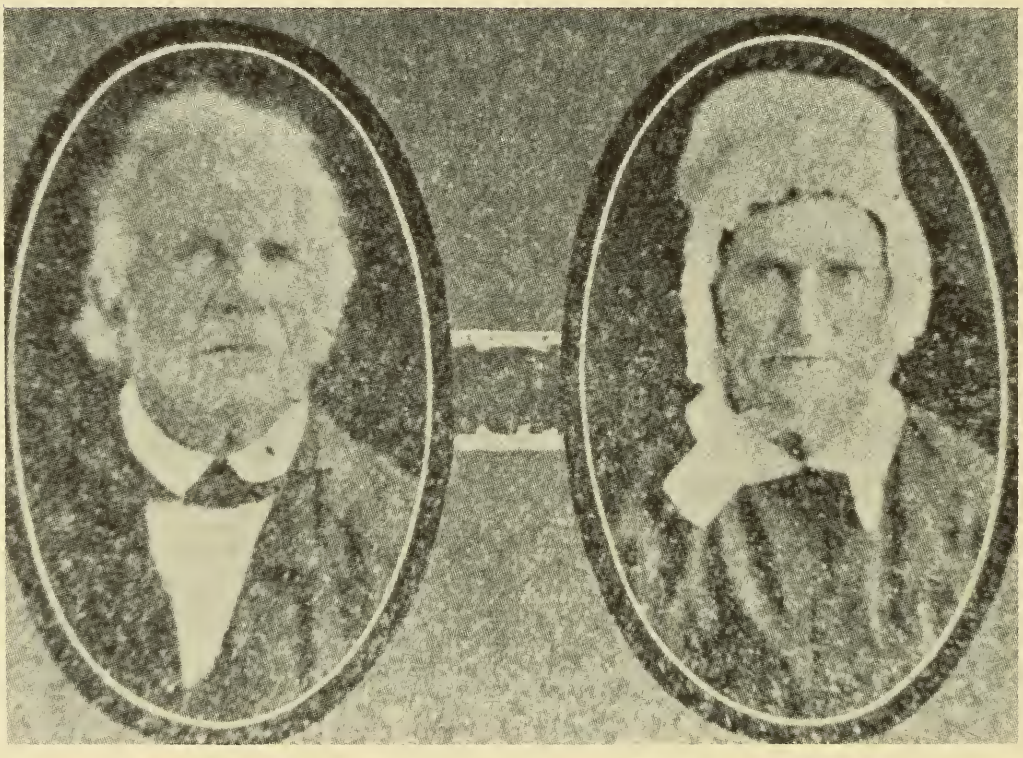
1. WILLIAM SCHOOLEY[8] b.1892; d. 1897.**
2. MARY; m. COMLY OAKES BODINE.
3. ROBERT NYE

*The author remembers with a sense of pleasure that each year at Christmastime he would receive from Aunt Mary and Aunt Elizabeth (they were great aunts) a silver dollar. He does not remember ever meeting them.

** A letter has been preserved which reflects the pain on the death of this child, Willie Tate.

Andrew Jackson Schooley
(1815–1892)

Mary Snoddy Silliman
(1827–1898)



William Schooley
(1756-1857)

Elizabeth Oakes
(1774-1831)

vi. ANNIE HENRY, b. 12 Mar. 1869; d. 29 June 1955; m. ELWIN ASHCRAFT. Elwin was a physician of Coudersport, Pa., having graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md.

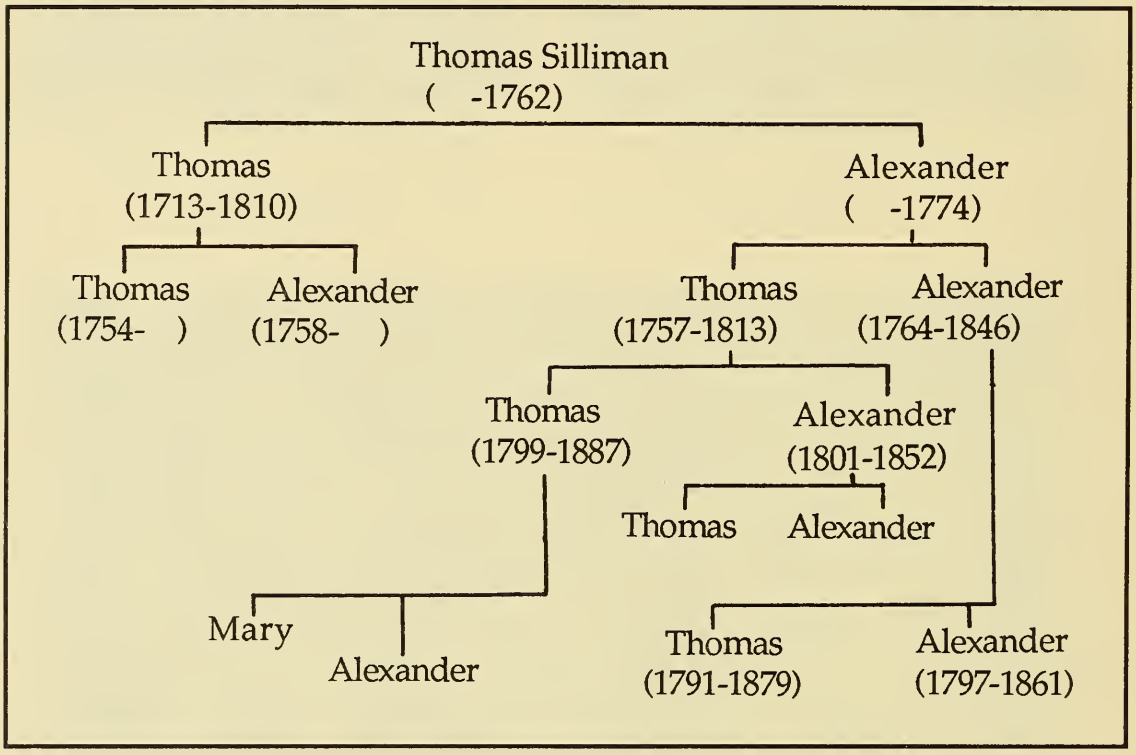
Notes and References:

a. Witnesses included Thomas and Margaret (Ellis) Silliman; Jacob and Margaret (Silliman) Fesler; Louisa, Katherine, and Jane Silliman; William and Isabella Schooley; Joseph and Elizabeth Schooley; James and Christiana Snoddy; Elizabeth and Lucy Schooley; Joseph and Margaret McCormick; Samuel Schooley; and Hanna Pawling.

b. Seventh Census...1850: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 95, p. 400, #262-366.

The Sillimans

Because a number of letters and other documents relating to the Sillimans have been preserved, the Silliman family becomes a greater center of importance. In discussing this family one must keep a keen eye on dates of birth and death. The names Thomas and Alexander were used again and again; each Thomas had sons Thomas and Alexander, and each Alexander had sons Thomas and Alexander. The complexity is seen in the graph:



Further, James Silliman had sons Thomas and Alexander, and doubtless there were others. Of course, they weren't all alive at the same time, but with seven of them living in the same community it is needful to keep a watchful eye on dates. Consider this family which became allied with the Schooleys.

The first Silliman in the New World was Thomas (-1762) who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1728, a member of the newly established Hunter Settlement of Presbyterians in Northampton County, a place later known as Mount Bethel. In fact, there were five Silliman families which came to America. In addition to Thomas, John Silliman settled in New Jersey, another John settled in North Carolina, and a third John settled in South Carolina. The one of first concern to this account is Thomas who came to Pennsylvania in 1728. *

1. THOMAS[1] SILLIMAN [Sillyman] died in 1762. He married AGNES----- who died in 1778.

Children:

2. i. THOMAS[2], b. 1713.
3. ii. ALEXANDER
4. iii. JOHN

The estate of the senior Thomas Silliman was administered by his son, Thomas, who gave bond for that purpose March 22, 1763. In March 1773 he petitioned the court of Northampton County for an order to sell some

*His arrival preceded the massive emigration of the Irish people to America which got under way about 1820. After the famine of 1845 the inundation became a stampede. By 1860 there were five times as many people from Ireland in America as there were from England. However, Thomas had arrived some 90 years before.

lands of his father. Agnes Silliman, the wife of Thomas Sr., left a will of the date April 25,1774 which was probated at Easton February 20, 1778.. In her will she is described as of Forks Township Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Among other bequests the will stipulates:

> "the procedes from George Beard's note shall be divided among my three grandsons, Thomas, Alexander, and James"
> She also mentions "my son, Alexander., my son, Thomas....."

Although the place where Thomas Silliman first lived in Pennsylvania was called Mount Bethel, the region was in time divided into two Mount Bethel townships. Upper Mount Bethel became a township in 1787, and the original Bethel became known as Lower Mount Bethel. Very likely the Sillimans and other immigrants settled here because it bore a striking resemblance to the fields and hills of home.

2. THOMAS[2] SILLIMAN (Thomas[1] was born in 1713 and died on 24 February 1810. Thomas was married twice. His second wife was SARAH NELSON, who died before 1789.

Thomas Silliman, the first son of Thomas and Agnes was fifteen years old when he arrived in Pennsylvania with his parents. The name of his first wife is not known. They had five children. His second wife was Sarah Nelson. They also had five children:

Children of Thomas and his first wife:

i. JOHN[3], b. 21 May 1751.
ii. AGNES, b. 4 Aug. 1753; d. 20 June 1825; m. JOSEPH HENDERSON, d. 1839.
iii. THOMAS, JR., b. 2 Dec. 1754.
iv. ALEXANDER, b. 4 Apr. 1758; m. JANET REA.

v. JAMES, b. 16 Oct. 1760; d. 1847; m. 1785, SUSANAH HUGHES, b. 1761, d. 1824.

Children of Thomas and his second wife, Sarah:

vi. JANE; d. in infancy.
vii. WILLIAM; d. in infancy.
viii. MARY; m. ----BARBER.
ix. SARAH, b. 19 Aug. 1773; d. 3 Sept. 1845; m. 1796, SAMUEL BRITTAIN.
x. ELIZABETH

In his last will and testament, dated April 24, 1804, when he was a resident of Northumberland County, Thomas Silliman devised as follows:

" I, Thomas Syllyman, late of Forks Township, yeoman, advanced in years.....
bequeath unto my three sons, John, Thomas, and Alexander.....
unto my daughter, Nancy.....
unto my grandson, Thomas, the eldest son of my son, James.....
to my son , James, and my daughters, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth...
and to the six children of my son Alexander".

The executors of the will were named:

"my much esteemed friends Robert Moody and John Hutchinson".

The will was probated January 7, 1811. Squire Thomas Silliman died in 1810. This Thomas Silliman and Garret Middaugh, who also died in 1810, were judges of election in Northampton County. Thomas Silliman, along with others had signed a petition to the courts of Easton, Pennsylvania on the 18th of June 1775 requesting that "licences for saloons be denied to catholics as they

prompted disloyalty to the cause of the patriots for independence".

Thomas was a Justice of the Peace in Northampton County in 1777 and a member of the Committee of Correspondence of Northampton County in 1775 and 1776.

3. ALEXANDER[2] SILLIMAN (Thomas[1]) died in 1774.
Alexander married MARGARET who died in 1807.

Children:

5. i. THOMAS[3], b. 12 Sept. 1757; d. 1813; m. 9 April 1795 MARY MIDDAUGH, b. 1761; d. 1835, the d. of Garret2 (Peter1) and Nellie (Van Fleet) Middaugh
ii. ISABELLA, b. 1758; d. 1844; m. JOHN MORRISON.

Child, surname Morrison: ALEXANDER[4] .....See letter page 399.

6. iii. JAMES, b. 9 May 1760, d. 1841; m. 1791 MARY HUNTER .....See series of letters beginning page 404.
iv. JOHN b. ca. 1762
7. v. ALEXANDER, b. 1764.
8. vi. DAVID, b. 1766.

Soon after his marriage to Margaret, Alexander moved to Northumberland County and was followed there in a short time by his sons, James and John, and daughter Isabella.

4. JOHN[2] SILLIMAN (Thomas[1])

Child:

9. THOMAS[3], b. 27 Dec. 1755; m. NANCY NELSON (1755-1843).

5. THOMAS[3] SILLIMAN (Alexander[2], Thomas[1]) was born 12 September 1757 and he died in 1813 [1838?].

On 9 April 1795 Thomas married MARY[3] MIDDAUGH. She was born in 1761 and died on 30 April 1835, the daughter of Garret[2] (Peter[1]) and Nellie (Van Fleet) Middaugh.

Children:

10. i. THOMAS[4], b. 29 Aug. 1799.
11. ii. ALEXANDER, b. 1801.

6. JAMES[3] SILLIMAN (Alexander[2], Thomas[1]) was born 9 May 1760 and died 13 August 1841. On 5 May 1791 James married MARY HUNTER.

Children:

i. NANCY[4], b. 31 Jan. 1792; d. 21 Mar. 1864; m. RICHARD COCHRAN.
ii. ALEXANDER, b. 31 Nov. 1793; d. 2 Feb. 1871.
iii. JAMES HUNTER, b. 1 Nov. 1795; d. young.
iv. ASA, b. 4 Oct. 1797.
v. MARY, b. 4 Mar. 1800; m. WILLIAM SMITH.
vi. THOMAS, b. 24 Sept. 1802; m. 1848, LENA SCHULTZ.
vii. JOHN LAWRENCE, b. 5 July 1804; m. (1) 1830, MARY HAMILTON; m. (2) MINERVA CHAPMAN.
viii. WILLIAM, b. 2 May 1807.

7. ALEXANDER[3] SILLIMAN (Alexander[2], Thomas[1]) was born in 1764 and died 18 September 1846. Alexander was married to MARY BROWN on 20 September 1787. She died 11 October 1833.

Children:

i. THOMAS[4], b. 16 Sept. 1791; d. 22 Dec. 1879.
ii. CHARLES, b. 1793; d. 11 Sept. 1878.
iii. ALEXANDER, b. 28 Nov. 1797; d. 16 June 1861.
iv. JANE, b. ca. 1798; d. 1861.
v. ISABELLA, b. 19 Oct. 1800; d. 2 June 1833.
vi. SAMUEL, b. ca. 1802.

8. DAVID[3] SILLIMAN (Alexander[2], Thomas[1]) was born in 1766. David Silliman married MARIA -----.

Children:

i. ELIZABETH[4], b. 1797.
ii. ISABELLA, b. 1800.
iii. MARGARETHA, b. 1802.

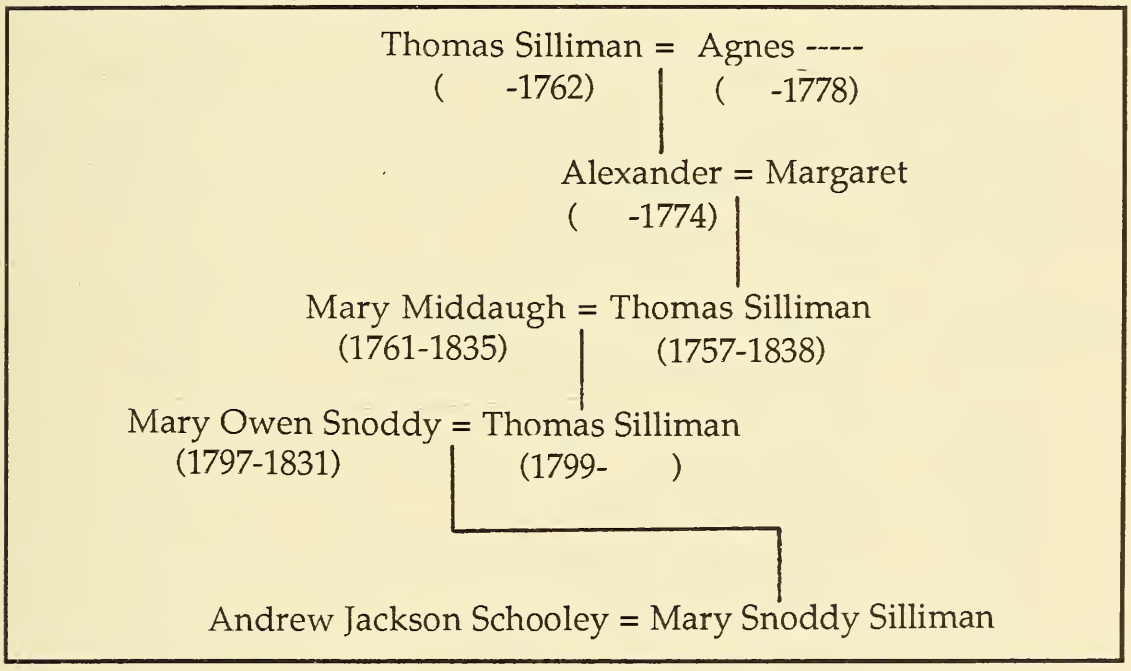
9. THOMAS[3] SILLIMAN (John[2] Thomas[1]) was born 27 December 1755 and died 29 May 1843. He married NANCY NELSON, who was born in 1755 and died in 1843. The Thomas Sillimans lived in Lower Mount Bethel.

Children:

i. son
ii. son
iii. daughter
iv. daughter
v. daughter

10. THOMAS[4] SILLIMAN (Thomas[3] Alexander[2] Thomas[1]) was born on 29 August 1799 and died in 1887.

Thomas Silliman married (1) MARY OWEN[2] SNODDY in 1820. She was born in 1797 and died 22 October 1831, aged 34, the daughter of James1 and Mary (Owen) Snoddy. After Mary's death Thomas married (2) MARGARET ELLIS of White Deer Valley who died in 1868.



Children of Thomas and Mary:

i. LOUISA[5], b. 23 Sept. 1821; d. 1892; m. 1858, JOHN LAIRD.

ii. MARY SNODDY, b. 18 [16?] Mar. 1827 in Lycoming Co., Pa.; d. in Union Co., 26 July 1898; m. in White Deer Valley, Pa., 25 Mar. 1858, (No. 82) ANDREW JACKSON[6] SCHOOLEY, b. in Washington Twp., Lycoming Co., Pa., 13 May 1815, d. 18 Jan. 1892, son of William[5] (?Samuel[4-3],

Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) and Elizabeth (Oakes) Schooley.

iii. CATHERINE HENRY, b. 22 Nov. 1828; m. WILLIAM SCHOOLEY McCORMICK.

iv. MARGARET; m. 1852, JACOB FESLER.

v. JAMES; d. in Louisiana during the early years of the Civil War.

Child of Thomas and Margaret:

vi. ALEXANDER [or Jane?]

11. ALEXANDER[4] SILLIMAN (Thomas[3], Alexander[2], Thomas[1]) was born in 1801 and died in 1852. Alexander married JANE FORESMAN in 1822. She was born 1 October 1803 and died in 1869.

Children:

i. THOMAS[5], b. 1823.

ii. SAMUEL, b. 1825.

iii. JOSEPH B.

iv. JAMES, b. 1829.

v. ARTHUR, b. 1831; d. 1916.

vi. ALEXANDER

vii. MARY JANE, b. 1833.

viii. SARAH E., b. 1842.

Isabella was the second child of (3) Alexander and Margaret. She was born in 1758 and died in 1844. She married John Morrison, and they had a son, Alexander. A letter writtten by the son, Alexander, to his grandmother, Margaret Silliman, bearing the date July 1, 1802 has been preserved. A transcription of this letter with the spelling and punctuation unchanged follows:

> Loving Grandmother I take this opertunity of letting you know that We are in Good Helth at present

Blessed Be god for all his Mercies Hoping These may find you in the same I have nothing Strange to write this Day we Recved a letter from uncal Jams whitch gives us grate satisfaction to here that they arrived safe in ....space of fore weeks and one day after they started all safe They had no hinderance for anything.....they rode....but horse feed and that they found scante and very Dear had.....one doler per bushel for oats and one doler and one quarter for wheat. .....for butter They had no lose or anything Broke all on the way But another sheep bot poysoned the Second Night and had to put them in the wagon and getting over the roks one of them pitched out and the wagon and the wagon kiled it and another they left along the road They had a grate dale of rain and uncomfortable traveling very hy water had to fery allegany and french creek they all had their helth very well but Mary aunt one night and Nancy two afternoons uncal Jams sends in his leter that his grain and meadow looks very well he also concloods with Sending Humble Thanks to his Mother for the Sistance she gave him as he finds he will be in Need with all her former kind ness and his kind respects so all inquiring friends I add no more but Remain your loving Grandson Alexander Morrison

N B My father and Mother Brothers and Sisters joyn me in Good wishes to you and uncal Thomas aunt Mary Sister Ealanor and then to uncal Alexander Siliman and his famaly

On May 17,1802 James and Mary Hunter Silliman of the town of Derry sold their land to the Rev. John Patterson, gathered together their children, their livestock and home furnishings, and embarked upon a journey to the northeast of Erie County, Pennsylvania. Four letters have been preserved which bear the dates 1802, 1807, 1811,

and 1815. They were sent back to friends and relatives of James and Mary from their home in Erie County.*

The first of these letters is very much faded and it would seem impossible to read. Through the use of ultraviolet light and much persistence it has been possible to produce a script of it. It was addressed to Mary Sillyman in White Deer Valley..."..by John Silly...." "To the care of Thomas Sillyman"

Fragment of a letter sent by James and Mary Hunter Silliman from Erie County to White Deer Valley:

"August 13 1802 Erie County Greenfield township Loving mother Brothers and Sisters We Embrace this opurtunity of letting you know that me and my family is all in good health at present Wishing these may find you all in the same state We arrived at our New Habitation in four weks and one Day after we started. we had our health very well except Nancy. She was troubled very much with the Sick headache and was not very well for some time after we got Here. The thing was a good deal fatiguing (?) running after the creatures We got all safe out but two Sheep that got poisoned and one the wagon killed and the other we drove nine days and had to leave it we had No Difficulty along the road for anything but horse feed scarce and very Dear. We

*During the Revolutioinary War the coast of Connecticut was ravaged by the British. The towns of New Haven, Greenwich, Fairfield, Norwalk and New London had been burned. Consequently in 1792 the western end of the Western Reserve (which is to say the counties of Erie and Huron) was set aside for the sufferers from this ravaging on the coast of Connecticut, and these lands were called the Fire Lands. Whether there is a connection of this to the movement of James and Mary Hunter Silliman to that territory is not known.

had to give one Dollar and one quarter for wheat to feed and one Dollar for oats and my whole expen on the road from i started to i arrived We wanted one quarter of a dollar of twenty pound. Wheat is one dollar and one quarter and corn one Dollar. My wheat was greatly Destroyed with the ground Squirrels and Turkeys. I planted five bushels of potatoes the five and sixth of July But the Drought was So hard they did not all get up till August. We had No rain from we got here till the 30th of July. We had got a patch of turnips sowd and our little grain and flax gathered and in Mary says she is Not satisfied and Wonders what the plague entices people to come to Nothing but ..... But for myself I am beter satisfied than expected. If I had got things put in order But that will take some time where so many things are wanting. I have sent the young horse Down with Mr. Sheep and wish Thomas or Alex take a bag or two of rye and get it chopt and give him a couple of little feeds a day to make him up and sell him for me the first opertunity I would be glad if I could get half the price of him in hand so as to send it to me with John Sheep. and desire..... to take pay for the... and their trouble trouble and can feed (?) him for to make what abatement on the price they think proper..... the money to hire a little land cleared would be of great service to me. As it will out of my power to clear any my self against I get away provided for the sheltering of the creatures and an ourselves winter will be here if not sooner please Do what you shall think Best and you will much Befriend me tell friend Charles Brown I have had no opertunity to enquiring about little Samuel but at townly (?) own self who say he does finely but I have not seen Mary although they live within 8 miles of me and I thought to have seen Mary at meeting but Did not But if anything is amis I will let him now by the firstt opertunity or take him home if the Mother will alow me. I can say nothing to allese (?) respecting the country but if John Sheep call he can

Better inform than I possibly can No more at present but remains your Dutifull son and daughter Jas. and Mary Sillyman."

Several things are made clear from this letter in spite of extreme difficulty reading. Obviously travel was very slow and difficult. Nancy, who was then ten years old, suffered from a lengthy sickness, perhaps polio. Keeping track of the animals and providing for them as well as satisfying their own needs was difficult. They found the expenses great. At that time money was counted in two systems, both pounds and dollars. They apparently started out with 20 pounds all of which was used enroute. Think of the ages of the children! Nancy was 10, Alexander 9, James 7, Asa 5 (if he were still living), Mary only 2 years old. Mary Hunter Silliman, the mother, was about five months pregnant with Thomas at the time they undertook this travel.

The next letter was written five years after the first one, dated June 1807. By this time they had a new six weeks old baby, William. Although this letter is very much better preserved, it is 180 years old. The transcript includes the entire letter:

"Northeast Erie County Une 20th 1807

Loving mother brother and sister I am glad of the opertunity of to you and letting you know how our welfare. We are good health at present Bless be God for his mercies. John McCurly brought us word of mother being very unwell when he left you and likewise the sore hurt you got yourself which was very disagreeable news to us. Mary was very unwell through the winter with a complaint in her head so that I did not like to leave home and Lawrence Minigar procured me with the loan of as much money as made a tender and the deed not being ready. It stopped the interest til Mr. Minigar return

from Susquehania and if you have your health if you are mir.(?) would do as much for me as to go to Mr. Paterson and get my money. Minigar will bring it to me. I wrote to Mr. Paterson the first of June by Thos. Morhead to try and .....it ready and that one of you or Minigar would receive it and give a clear discharge for the same. I will send a note with Minigar for one hundred dollars and Mr. Paterson will go to Mr. Lairee and lift his obligation for the rest....three hundred dollars is what I expect but whatever Mr. Paterson can give little or much give him a clear receipt for it three hundred and fifty dollars is what is to be paid yet on the land and I thought Mr. Ryan (?) had as much by you that you did not intend to lay out if you couldn't.....it to me so as to clear mine and the next payment that is due to me from Mr. Paterson which will be the first of November come a year AD 1808. You would neither lift it yourself and pay your self and mother or else I will come down at that time if living and able to come and see you both paid. I thought to have been able to payd the fifty dollars myself but the bill the doctor laid in against me for the tending the children that I told you. The doctor left the country and I got very little abatement. I had fifty four and a half dollars to pay land losing the mare I had to give a cow and 20 bushels of wheat and am to give 20 dollaras in money the first of September for another to help the fellow going (?) if it will be any inconvenience to you I do not wish you to send it as I hope I will not be..d..for it til I can make it myself but these.....my fortunes makes us live poorer than I could wish to keep out of town (?) about a ..... Our harvest last season and corn was very good but hay nothing. We have our good appearance grain and hay this creatury (?) and and every appear promising. We enjoy our health very well. We had another son born on the second of May.. of me Urining (?) child. The rest of the children are all in thriving prosperous state. I would have been down this spring but many was sour well

before the and child was born and we were somewhat scarce of food for the creatures that I thought it best to take care of them myself and my mares were both having with foal that I had no suitable creature to ride. Mr. Minigar offering to fech me the money if it could be ready. I thought it a favorable circumstance as I have so much need of being at home to work I have nothing more to write but our love to you all. Mary Nancy and allese (all of us) join in sending their love. Grany and Aunty Mary and give mine Thos. and Allesee and tell them we will have a fine frolick our fitting our friends the next time I come down. Give my love to Allise and Mary and all the children and Charlie's family and all enquiring friends.

James and Mary Sillyman

N. B. Give my respects to James McCury and old Lady and let them know that John left my house on the 15 of June for Canada hardy and well after resting himself with us a couple of days and Roberts is well and .....of following him in a few weeks if he does not Marry.

The letter discloses a conflict between the anxiety created by asking too much and the difficulty of being without money.

After another four years had passed, on May13th, 1811 another letter was sent back to White Deer Valley. At this time Nancy, who was ten years old at the time of the journey, was 19, Alexander 18, Mary 11, Thomas 9, and the new son, William, was four years old.

"Erie County Nor East Township May 13th 1811
Loving brother and sister I embrance the opportunity of letting you know that we are all in good state of health at present Blessed be God for all mercies hoping these may find you all in the same State.

Brother Alexander informs me that you have purchased his place. If you should meet with any disappointment in getting your money or find it to be of any particular advantage to Alex or to yourself if you would be pleased to call upon the Rev. Wm Patterson and get what assistance he could make you with convenience or you need should require and your receipt to him shall be a full acquitance from me for the same respect. If life and health continue to be down with you sometime this winter I have nothing to write but the bearer can inform you of Nancy sends her compliments to cousin Ellen and desires her to bestir her self lest she is disgraced by dancing in her stockings without shoes. Mary and the children all send loving respects to you and all enquiring friends My kind love to you especially Thos and little Alex and tell them to have a warm pot of Syder ready for me. No more at present but remains your ever loving brother

James and Mary Sellyman

The fourth letter of the series was written thirteen years after the journey was made to Erie County.

"Nor East Erie County April 20th 1815
Loving brother and sister I embrace this opportunity of letting you know that we are all in good health at present Blessed be God for all his mercies hoping these may find you all in the same state. I have nothing particular to write to you at present Our youngest little boy lay all last summer white with a white swelling in his leg several pieces of the rotted and came out but it appears to be nearly well and we expect he will have the use of it without receiving much surgery (?) We have had no account from any of you since Robert McCurly came last spring. I think

a great deal of long to hear from you all. I have never been so long at once without hearing from some of you. Do please to favor me with letter with Mc Curly when he comes I could be very glad to hear from sister Isabel and her family. I have nothing more at present Our friends and acquaintences that are living are all well as far as we know Please give our kind respects to Charles and Wm Brown and their family. Thos Beard and family and all enquiring friends My love to Eleanor Thomas and Allisee Anders (?) Mary and the children join in sending their respects to you all We have got into our new house and wish you and family to come some evening when the nights are some length and drink some Syder and a piece of johnny cake and smoke a pipe of tobacco and give us some of your friendly chat We ramain you affectionate brother and sister

James and Mary Sillyman

There comes a sense of relief in these last two letters as they reveal the lightening of great burden. The son, William, had endured a bad infection on his leg. The "white swelling" came fifty years before a concept of bacteria and of infection. He may have recovered from this but the time of his death is not recorded. They had moved into a new house, and in spite of the "white swelling" there is a sense of improvement.

There is still another fragment of a letter from Erie County, Greenfield Township. The date is obscure:

"Loving Mother Brothers and Sisters I embrace this opertunity of letting you know that me and my family are all well at present blessed be .....for his mercies hoping these may find you all in the same state I got safe home the Saturday week after I left you and found my family and creatures well as I left

them My mare took sick on the road on Sunday with the throat distemper and is very ill and the colt died with it since I came home we have had a very severe winter of snow and the snow at present about Colts Station is between four and five feet deep Foder is very scarce but no cattle died as yet Billy.....aged mine so.....thought it was small that I am but.....

The fifth child of Alexander and Margaret Silliman was Alexander, born in 1764, died in 1846. When he became 17 years old, seven years after the death of his father, it was decided that he would become apprenticed to a tailor and thus learn the "mystery" of that trade. The indenture of this arrangement has been preserved and is presented here:

This Indenture Witnesseth

that Alexander Silyman son of Margaret Sillyman of the County of Northampton and Province of Pennsylvania hath of his own free and voluntary will and by and with the consent of his mother put himself aprentise unto Robert Galloway of the county and Province aforesaid to learn the art and Mystery of a tailor which trade the said Robert Galloway now followeth and after the manner of an Aprentice to serve him from the day of the date hereof for and during the term of two years and eight months next ensuing date hereof during all of which term the said aprentice his said master faithfully shall serve his secrets keep his lawful commands everywhere gladly obey He shall do no damage to his said master nor suffer it to be done by others without giving notice thereof to his said master He shall not wast his said master's goods nor lend them

to any without his consent. He shall not commit fornication nor contract matrimony during said term. At cards dice or any other unlawful game he shall not play. Taverns nor alehouses he shall not frequent. He shall not absent himself day nor night from his said master's service without his leave, but in all things behave himself as faithful aprentice ought to do during the said term and the said master shall use the utmost of his endeavors to teach or cause to be taught or instructed the said aprentice in the trade or mystery he now followeth and to procure and provide for him sufficient meat drinke washing and lodging fitting for an apprentice and also to allow him two weeks in every harvest during said term In witness whereof each of the above named parties have interchangably put their hands and seals the 11th day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty one 1781

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

---------DePue

Mary DePue

Alexander Silliman (1764-), who had become a tailor was married in 1787 to Mary Brown (-1833).

They had six children:

i. THOMAS[4], b. 16 Sept. 1791; d. 22 Dec. 1879.
ii. CHARLES, b. 1793; d. 11 Sept. 1878.
iii. ALEXANDER, b. 28 Nov. 1797; d. 16 June 1861.
iv. JANE, b. ca. 1798; d. 1861.
v. ISABELLA, b. 19 Oct. 1800; d. 2 June 1833.
vi. SAMUEL, b. ca. 1802.

Alexander lived for a time in White Deer Valley. On the 19th of May,1806 he was described as of Washington Township, White Deer Valley. He gave a deed to James Scott of Derry Township for 175 pounds.

Soon after the year 1810 Alexander and Mary and their sons, Thomas and Alexander, and other children migrated westward into Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

David, the last of the children of Alexander and Margaret Silliman married Maria ---------.

They had three children:

i. ELIZABETH[4], b. 1797
ii. ISABELLA, b. 1800
iii. MARGARETHA, b. 1802.

Of direct concern to this account is Thomas Silliman (1757-1838), the first child of Alexander and Margaret Silliman, who married Mary Middaugh. This Thomas became known as Captain Thomas. He was born in Mount Bethel Township of Northampton County in 1757 and died in White Deer Valley in 1838. After the death of his father he continued to live in Lower Mount Bethel with his mother. But very soon after his marriage to Mary Middaugh, which took place in 1795, he and his wife and the mother, Margaret, moved to White Deer Valley in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

On the "7th of Juan 1796" Thomas purchased of James Cascaden two tracts of land known by the designations of "Hainsburg" and "Deans Farm". Both parcels had been surveyed in 1769* , and the title deeds were described as "lying on the north and south sides of the South Branch of White Deer Hole Creek, county of Berks". On the Hainsburg tract on the north side of this creek Captain Silliman built for himself a very substantial

*Before this time and for a period of a dozen years there had been no attempt to make any settlement upon this land as the Indians had so effectively cleared out the region that no settlers had ventured upon the bloody ground.

stone house the walls of which were 18 inches thick. Here he lived and reared his family.

Captain Silliman was a preserver of papers as was also his son, Thomas (1799-). Numerous members of the family were careful savers of letters and documents, and the survey of Deans Farm which bears the date 1769 is in the possession of the author.

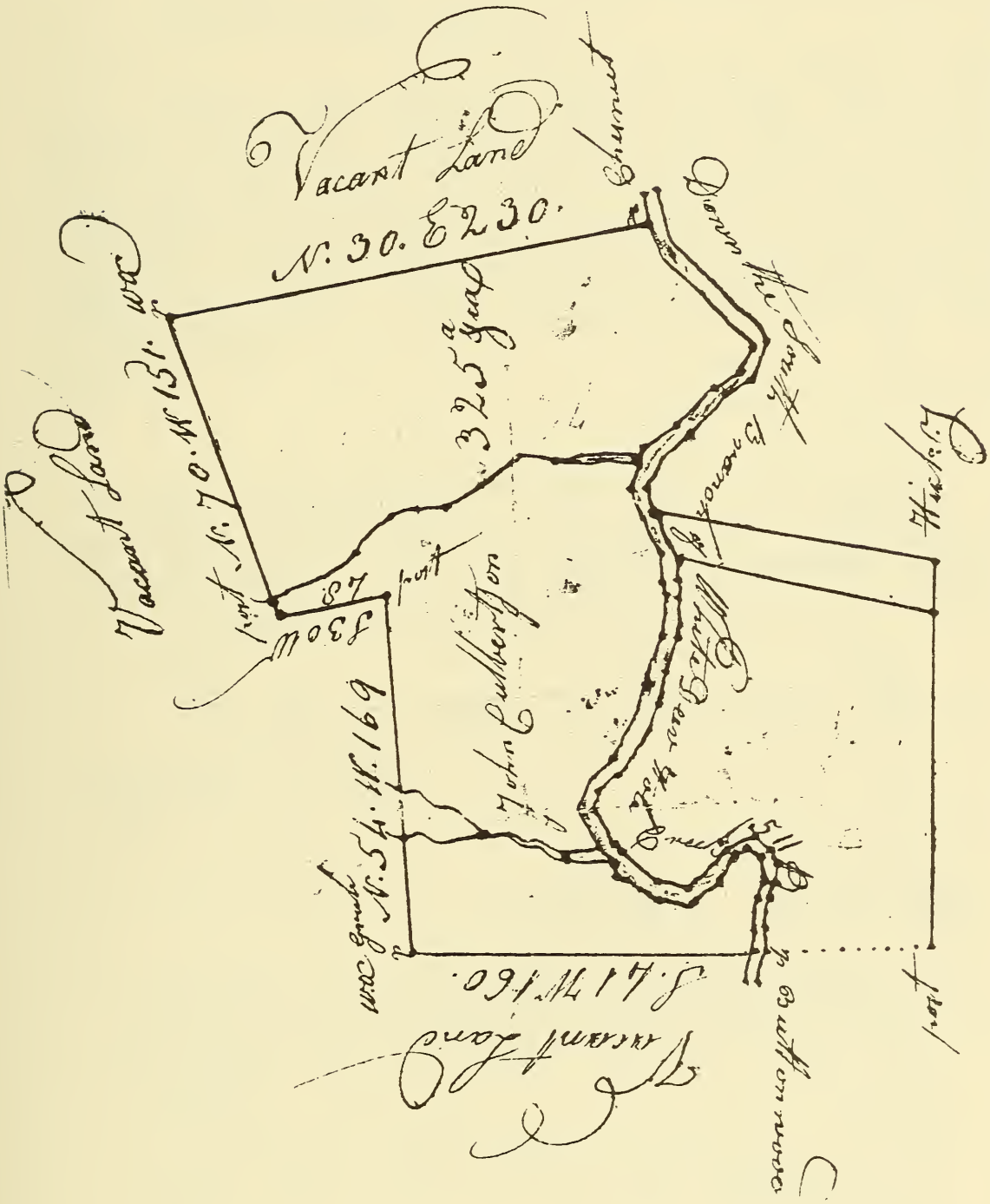
A copy of the survey was made in 1773 by the accepted method of the time, that is, by pricking holes in the original paper to establish tracing points on an underlayment. The points could then be connected and thus make a true copy. The survey is reproduced on the next page.

This farm was purchased in 1796, three years before the birth of the son, Thomas, who married Mary Owen Snoddy. The other son of the Captain and Mary Middaugh was Alexander (1801-1852). There were no other children.

Mary, the wife of Thomas Silliman, was the daughter of Garret Middaugh who was born in New Jersey on the 25th of May, 1732 and died in 1810 at his home in Lower Mount Bethel Township near the village of Middaugh in Northampton County. Garret Middaugh had married Nellie Van Fleet in May 1760 in New Jersey. She was born in 1737 probably in Somerset County, New Jersey.

Some letters were received in White Deer Valley from their family who had remained in Mount Bethel. They have been preserved .

A feature of these letters is a reminder of earlier quotations. George Haworth, a neighbor of the Schooleys at Crewcorn Settlement, had written to his family in 1699, and the beginnings were always the same. He had written "hopeing you are all in good health, as I am at present, blessed be the Lord for the same.....". Now the letter which Nellie Van Fleet Middaugh, Mary Middaugh Silliman's mother,



"Deans Farm", tract of land purchased by Thomas Silliman in 1796. This survey was prepared August 16, 1769 and is in the possession of the author.

sent in 1795 to White Deer Valley, began " we are all in reasonable health at present, thanks be to God for the same, hopeing these lines will find you so.....", and later from Mary's sister, Elizabeth, in 1797, "we are all in good health at present, thanks be to God for the same.....", the same words a year later, and the same words again and again, five, ten, and fifteen years later. Quite clearly the standard practice for the beginning of a letter over much more than a hundred years was the same wording, and it was only in the event of sickness that the opening statement be modified.

Garret and Nellie Van Fleet Middaugh's letter of Dec. 2,1795 to their daughter and son-in-law, Mary and Thomas Silliman is reproduced here. There was no concern for punctuation and little skill at spelling.

Mount bithel December
the 2. 1795

My Dear children

we gladly Imbrace this opertunity to Let you know that we are all in Reasonable health at present thanks be to god for the same hoping these few lines will find you so we Rote you in the forepart of summer but has Received no answer from you which we think vearey strange of plase to let Curnelis vanvlet know that his friends are all well as his youngest Brother was heare about to weecks ago nd oure friends was all well at that time we sent your Curtins to you with Alexander Lockert and hope you will Let us know when you write if you have received them w e have no purticlers to rite to you present I ad no more but our kin love to you and

your mother and all inquiring friends and is with is with (sic) respect your efectinet father and mother gerret and nellie middagh.

There are several letters written by Mary Middaugh's sister, Elizabeth, which have been preserved for nearly 200 years. Elizabeth married James Edmiston, although the letters were written before the time of her marriage. They are addressed to Mr. Thomas Sillyman in White Deer Valley. There are six of them spanning three or four years.

April the 8 1797 Deare Brother and sester I Embrance this Opertunity to let you no that We are all in helth at present thanks be to God for the same We have had no word from our pepel Below since robert left us I think It nedless to let robert no abote his pepel as i expect thay Will let him no by the bearer here of About the death of his relations I think you have hard of the deth of Unkel rea our reverrent father mest (?) pepper Is dessesed the last of march whos loss we deplore We would be happy to here from your Wellfare I have nothing more to acquant you with but that Wee have Jermy Bretten working the place this summer I wod be glad to here if cosen Richerd van is went to priscell so i add no more but excuse the bad writing and the poor inditen This come with our kind love to you all in send in my Hand and harte althoa we live so far A peart

I am and remane you deare sester

Elesabeth

Augst the 20 1 797

dere fester

I take this oppertunity to let you noe that we are all well thanks be to god for the same hopeing thes lines will find you so too our pepel Are all well below as our cosen Thon vanvlet left us to day and told us that he and his broder petti (?) is going to preskel next weke and is glad to here that cosen richerd is the . Unkels petters and Ant berkes famells are all well tommy bards is well and peggeay has a unge (?) for mest nelsons are all well too we have had no word from ..... since June in A letter that mest Ate (?) got from belle but we expet to get A letter weth the berer here of I have nothing more to writ but that rachel croferd departe this life augst the 16 by a sharp ill ness so i ade no more but our loving respets to you all betsy middagh

frinds

geve my respets to all inquinring

[illegible]

The letters were never placed in envelopes but were folded and addressed upon the outside.

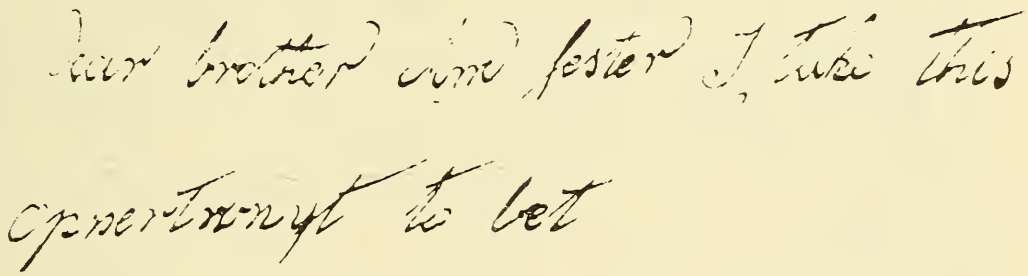
To Mest Thomas Sillyman

In Whiit Deer Washenton Toushu

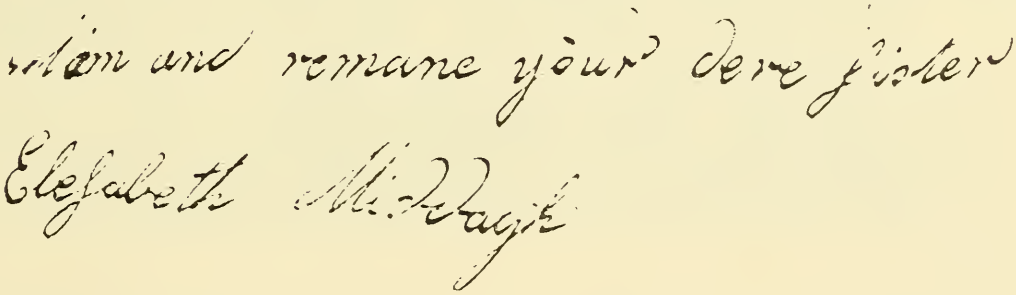
In the care of Mis forgmin

It was almost painful for these people to write. They all had a standard opening statement to let their relatives know that they were all well thanks be to God and hoping these lines would find them also the same. There was a temptation to say very early in the letter that they had no more to add, and then they would think of something significant to insert. Their desire, however, was to assure their kinfolk of their well-being.

The next letter is addressed to Mr. Thomas Sillyman in "White Deer Washington Township in the care of Miss forgmin":



you know that I returned safee home on fryday to the grate joy of My parents and relations and thanks be to god for the same I fond them all in good helth only unkels petrs wife and she miscaried the night before I came home unkel rea is yet living tomy beards famly are all well I have had no acont from our friends below And ples to let our cousens know and cousen richerd in parterclr And also let hom know that I had a fine jorny and thanks be to for all his murses Jhon(?) I have no more at poset but Our kind respets to you and all inqqiring frinds



Mount Bethel June the 11

dear seste this comes with love to you all and respets from all us I reseved youre lette the 29 of Maya by wich you let us no that you are all well As we are at present Thanks be to god for the same Unkel petters and tommy bards Famlys are all well and Mests Aten and Nalson are all well we are all glad to see that we are not forgot by you More than you are by me I have nothing new to wite to you Only that tommy lockerd and nelly Mikfall (?) and jemmy Davson And betty britten is joined hand in hand in wedlock band i ade no more at prsnt but my kind respets to all inquiring frends

this comes frome your dere sester

August the 11 1799

dere sister i have had this day the happynes to here that you were all well just before harvest by miss forgmen And i have no better news to writ that that we are all well at present thanks be to god for the same unkel pettre and tommy bards famlys are all well we have the happyness to have had mester rusel to prech the gospel in our meting to day..... As we rae avacent (?) congrgration we expect to here frome your wellfare the first ooppertuny i wold be glad to come and see you this faul but you mist not expet me til you see me we have had very littel raine since June and would be glad to here how it is with you i shall menchen that mr. foot and his wife moved ad to fort pit the first day of July i shall ade no more as time will not primet but clouse with the

words of mr foots fearwell discoursee finally a brethren fare well be perfect as of good comfort be of one mind live in peace and the god of lovee and peace shall be with you and you will jone in sending our respets to you and all inquiring frinds betsy middagh

dear sester
the great distance and long absence of me from you makes me very solicitous concerning your wellfare as i have not heard from you in a good wile and wold be glad to here from you as well as i expet you will here from us that we are all well thank be to god for all his marcys done our relations and nabers are all in helth at peresent i was to see our relations below a bot too wekes a go and fond them all well then and ante sadi that is she could here wene you would come to see us she wod be glad to come too to see you and us too plese to let cosen vanvlets no that his pepel are all well and remember my respets to them as time will not premit me to writ to them ples to pay my respets to tommy and grany and i wold be glad to see my littel cosen..... ples to give my respets to allen and molly and miss litels and all inqquiring frinds so no more but to let you no that this the last afectionnt epestel from bettsy middagh to mary sillimen

Juan the 1 1800

Thomas Silliman became an enlisted soldier in the Revolutionary War and later fought in frontier campaigns against the Indians. He entered the serivce as a private and rose steadily in rank to become a captain. A certificate of his service is preserved in the Pennsylvania State Library at Harrisburg. It is quoted in part:

".....certify that one Thomas Silliman was a private in Captain Patrick Campbell's Sixth Battalion, Northampton County Militia, May 14th 1778, Jacob

> Stroud, Colonel. April 29, 1782 he was a private first class in Captain Patrick Campbell's Co., Fifth Batallion, Northampton County Militia. 1783 he was a Lieutenant in the Sixth Battalion, Northampton County Militia, under Colonel LaWall. 1785 he was Captain of the 3rd Company, Sixth Battalion, Northampton County Militia under Colonel W. H. LaWall....."

In the same military groups are found other familiar family names: John Sillyman, Robert Galloway (the tailor), John Morrison, James Taylor, James Sillyman, John Alexander, John Middaugh, Garret Middaugh, Benjamin DePue, Peter Middaugh.

From the Pennsylvania Archives it is noted that Thomas Silliman, Sr. and Thomas Silliman, Jr. (Capt. Thomas) in the year 1784/5 and in 1786 bought land warrenties on 400 acres and 600 acres in Forks Township.

In the year 1784 Thomas Silliman and John Morrison, his brother-in-law, agreed to purchase of John Shearer a certain piece of property. This was executed when they were residents of Mount Bethel. The payment was apparently not completed within the time stipulated in the contract as it is indicated at the end of the paper that payment was received in 1790 sixteen years later that the originally agreed upon time. The agreement has been preserved and is in possession of the author.

In the year 1796 Captain Thomas Silliman and Alexander Silliman, Thomas's brother, signed an agreement to divide lands between themselves which they owned in Washington Township, White Deer Valley of Lycoming County. At that date the valley was a part of White Deer Township in Northumberland County. The consideration mentioned in the agreement was 390 pounds for 125 acres. The original document has been preserved.

Thomas Silliman gave a land deed dated September 6, 1811 which states:

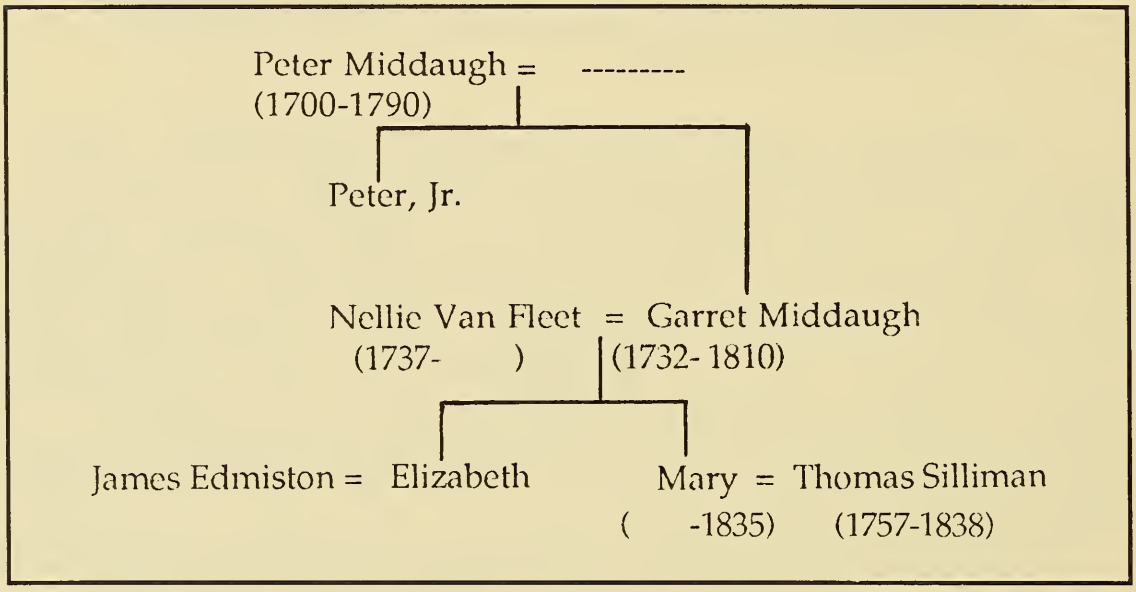
> "Thomas Silliman of Washington Township, Northumberland County and Mary, his wife, to James Edmiston of Lower Mount Bethel Township of Northampton County....."

The deed further states that Garret Middaugh, father of Mary Middaugh, by his will dated 27th of December, 1804, gave to Mary fifty acres of land from the south end of his plantation in Lower Mount Bethel Township. Elizabeth, the younger daughter of Garret and wife of James Edmiston, had qualified as the executrix of Garret's will on August 14, 1810. About a year later by reason of the above deed the old Garret Middaugh homestead was in possession of the Edmistons.

On Martin's Creek in Mount Bethel Township of Northampton County was the hamlet of Middagh. Located here were the farms of Garret and his father, the Hon. Peter Middagh. Garret (1732-1810) was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Peter Middagh, the father of Garret, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey in the year 1700 and died at his homestead near Middagh, Mount Bethel, Northampton County, Pennsylvania in 1790. The Middaghs were among the early Dutch settlers of New York for whom Middagh Street in Brooklyn is named.

Peter Middaugh left a will which was probated in 1790 in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. It named his sons Garret, and Peter, Jr., and his son-in-law, Andreas van Fleet. In 1754 Peter Middaugh, the senior, was a member of the Provincial Council or Assembly of New Jersey from Hunterdon County. The same records disclose that Peter in 1758 was a member of the committee to have the laws of New Jersey printed. Also both Peter and Garret Middaugh in 1772 were property owners in Forks Township of Northampton County.

Garret Middaugh had married Nellie Van Fleet (1737-), and they had two daughters, Elizabeth who had married James Edmiston, and Mary who married Thomas Silliman.



James and Elizabeth Edmiston remained in Mount Bethel. Three letters were written by them to Thomas and Mary Silliman in White Deer Valley bearing the dates 1808, 1810, and 1823. They have been preserved and are here quoted:

> Monbeth* June the ----- 1808 Dear honerd brother And sister We take this oppertunity to let you nowe that we are All well I have ben verry bad with a fever cold Our pepel are all well here and Jhon (sic) vanvlet payd us A visit last ester and said thay wear all well We had not hard of the deth of your mother till A bouth too nikes before Thomas bared came done And we will expet a visit

*Mount Bethel

from you next faul if your helths will alow it ples to rember us to Mer Vanvlett and famly and let them nowe Miss wintere and famly wearr all well yesterday We ad no more at present but would be glad to see you all wonc more this comes from you aged father and sister grete Middagh and betsy Edminston

Mountbethel July 20th 1810

Dear

Brother and Sister I embrase the present oppertunity to inform you of the preasent Sittuation of our fammily We have had a grate deal Sickness in the fammily since last spring Robert Miller took sick aboute the middle of May but is now thrugh the mercy of God in the way of Gitting better I wood inform you of the Grate Change that has taken place in our fammily that is our Old and iffecttionnet father who Departed this Life the 12 Instent and was took to the place of Retirement the 13 in a Decent and Chistian Like manner we have had no account from you for some time we wood be glad if you Cold make it Convenient to Com Town down (?) between now and Next fall Cossen Thomis Middaugh has been verry Sick for Some time but is now in a Likely way to Recover uncle Peter and the rest of the fammily is well I wood also inform you that thear is a will left but I can not give you the Contents of it at preasent I ad.....more but Conclude with our Cind Love and Respets to you and your fammily etc

Thomis and Mary Silylliman James and Betcy Edminston*

to Mr Thomas Sillyman Jr
Washington Township

*All the original spellings have been retained. There is no punctuation.

Lycoming County
Pennsylvania

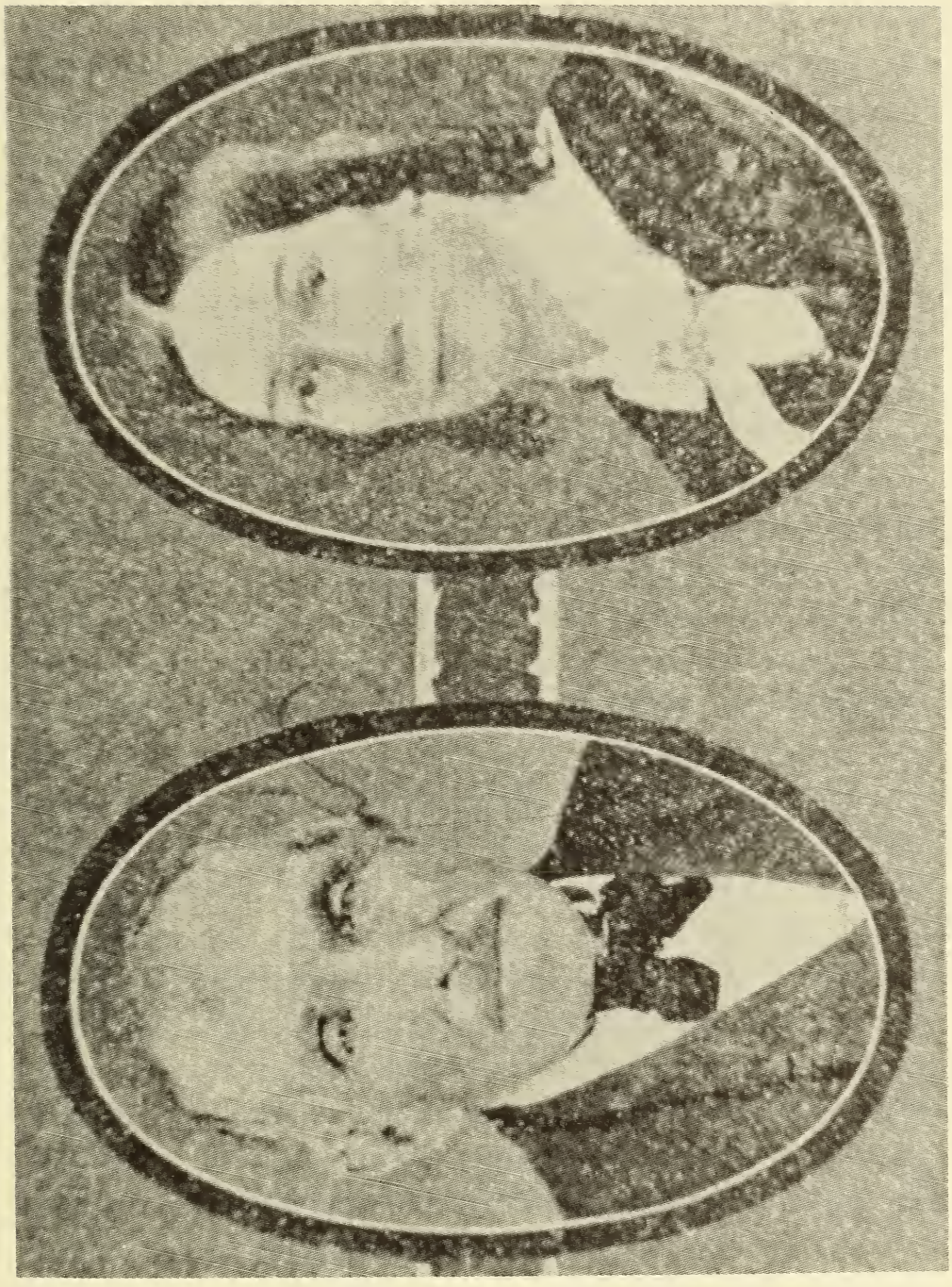
Lower Mount Bethel April 28 1823
Dear Sir A favourable opportunity has occurred of writing you a few lines to acquaint you of our all being in a tolerable state of health at present except myslef and I have to be thankfull to Providence for his many mercies to us. I am in about the same state of health that I was one year ago when you left our neighborhood. I have to request you to attend here this Spring if you can make it convenient and if not to write a letter as soon as you receive this as I can pay on one Bond at any that is is (due?). My health will not permit me to come and see you as I shoud wish it will fall to your lot (?) to do what traveling ther is to be done in the transaction of our business and when you come I would request you to bring both bonds along with you as I can probably pay some more than the one at this time. I have nothing more to write you at present but remain your affectionate freand James Edmiston
Mr. Thomas Syllaman Jr.

On the same paper is another letter:

Dear Brother and Sister I take up my pen to inform you .....in but a poor state of health as you will see by the letter to your son and should be very glad to see you here as I never expect to be able to undertake a Journey to your Country and Betsy should be very glad to see Mary but I expect she is not able to come here more than.....is able to go to your country. I have.....to aquaint you.....presnt but you ever loving friend

James Edmiston

Mr Thomas Sillyman Sr.
Uncle Peter Middagh's family are all well but the old man is very far faded.



Mary Owen Snoddy
(1797-1830)

Thomas Silliman
(1799-)

83...ISAAC[6] SCHOOLEY (John[5], Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2] ?Robert[1]) was born in Grayson County, Virginia, the 25th of the 10th month 1808, and he died in Grandview, Texas, in 1883, aged 75. On the 24th of the 5th month 1827 Isaac married SELAH THOMAS in the New Garden Meetinghouse in Wayne County, Indiana.[e] She was born the 21st the 11th month 1808 in North Carolina and died on 12 July 1891, the daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Mendenhall) Thomas.[d*s]

Isaac and Selah Schooley and their daughters were given a certificate of removal in January 1832 from the New Garden Friends Meeting to the Duck Creek Meeting in Henry County, Indiana. Isaac's parents and his married sisters joined his family in the move to Indiana. After about ten years in Henry County, the Isaac Schooleys moved to Marion, Indiana. By the winter of 1867-1868 Isaac was in Grant Township, County, on the extreme western frontier of Kansas, when he was commissioned a captain in the militia to deal with threatening Indian tribes. He was described as "a careful and prudent officer". In 1868 Captain Schooley was nominated to represent Republic County in the Kansas State Legislature.

Tracing the going and coming of Isaac Schooley is not easy. He was at New Garden Meeting at age 19 when he married Selah Thomas, at Duck Creek in Henry County, Indiana at age 24, then in Grant County , Indiana, but when he was about 40 years old, he was in Clinton County, Ohio where he was there a member of the Board of Trustees for the erection of a new township in the years 1860-62 when he was 52 years old. Yet he was also for a short time in Missouri. Then we learn that "in the fall of

* More detail of this family may be learned from the book by May S. Ivey: *A Pioneer Schooley Family,* the Franklin Press, Miami, Florida 1941.

1862 Isaac Schooley settled on 160 acres of land in Republic County, Kansas".Furthermore, in the winter of 1867-8 Captain Schooley's residence was in Grant Township of Kansas where he had been commissioned in the militia.

Isaac and Selah Thomas Schooley had a family of five sons and six daughters (See i-xi below):

Children:

i. ANNA[7], b. 26 5m 1828; d. 1853; m. in Grant Co., Ind., 1845, ELI THOMAS.

Children, surname Thomas:

1. MARCIUS[8]
2. SYLVANUS

ii. NANCY, b. 24 11m 1831; m. ELI RICHARDS; lived in Nebr.

iii. HANNAH, b. 8 10m 1833 in Henry Co., Ind.

iv. EDITH, b. 5 1m 1835; d. in Fairmont, Ind., 16 Jan. 1915; m. JOHN LEMON.

Children, surname Lemon:

1. son[8]
2. son
3. LOLA; d. in Fairmont, Ind., aged 19.

v. JOHN MENDENHALL, b. 29 10m 1836; d in Littsville, Mo., 1859.

vi. STEPHEN, b. 27 8m 1838.

vii. SUSANNAH, b. 18 7m 1840 in Marion, Ind.; drowned in Deer Creek, near Marion, 1842, aged 2.

viii. EMILY, b. 23 9m 1842 in Marion, Ind.; d. in Jonesboro, Ind., ca. 1885; m. WESLEY BATES.

Children, surname Bates:[a]

1. WILLIAM[8]
2. LEE
3. ZELLA
4. ESSIE
5. EDITH;
6. FREDERICK

132. ix. LEANDER, b. 15 6m 1844, d. 20 3m. 1916; m.in 1873 to ANNA DANNEFER. See page.....453.

x. CAMM THOMAS, b. 4m 1846 in Marion, Ind.; d. in Johnson City, Tenn., 1912; m. MATTIE ---

xi. CONSTANTINE, b. 18 11m 1848 in Marion, Ind.; d. young in Grant Co., Ind.

Notes and References:

a. Pioneer Schooley Fam., .

b. Isaac O. Savage, A History of Republic County, Kansas (Beloit, Kans., 1901), .

c. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 7:4:265?

d. Witnesses were John and Susannah Schooley, Stephen Thomas, Ira Hough, Charles Baldwin, Alvira Balard, Mary Ballard, Beulah Puckett, and Mary Huff.

Since Selah Thomas who married Isaac Schooley (1808-1883) is descended from the Mendenhalls, the Mendenhall line is traced here from 1685 to Selah Thomas: John Mendenhall m. in 1685 Elizabeth Maris. They had a son, Aaron. Aaron Mendenhall married Rosa Pierson, and they had a son, James. James Mendenhall married Hannah Thomas, and they had a son Elijah. Elijah Mendenhall m. in 1711 Mary Kimball. They had a daughter Hannah (1780-1871). Hannah Mendenhall married in 1804 Stephen Thomas. They had a daughter Selah.

84...JOHN[6] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[5-4-3], Thomas[2] ?Robert[1]) was born in North Carolina on the 6th of the 8th month 1815 and he died on the 13th of the 4th month 1865.[a,b]

On the 21st of the 10th month 1841 John was married at the Chester Meetinghouse of Friends in Ohio to PHEBE JONES. She was the daughter of Isaac and Phebe (-----) Jones of Clinton County, Ohio. John died the 5th of the 5th month 1824.[b,c]

The John Schooleys were granted a certificate from the Center Monthly Meeting in Clinton County, Ohio, on the 12th of the 11th month 1845, to the Mississiniwa Monthly Meeting in Marion, Indiana, where they were received the 17th of the 6th month 1846.[d,e]

Children:[d]

i. IRA[7], b. 5 12m 1842; m. in Wabash Co., Ind., 14 2m 1875, ELIZABETH BROTHERS, b. in Wabash Co., 29 6m 1850, dau. of Lewis and Nancy (-----) Brothers.[b]

ii. LYDIA ANN

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 5:526.
b. Ibid., 7:3:14.
c. Ibid., 5:527.
d. Ibid., 5:544h.
e. Ibid., 7:3:63.

85...THOMAS[6] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[5-4-3] Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born on the 6th of the 8th month 1823 in North Carolina.[a]

Thomas married ELIZABETH C. -------. On the 18th of the 8th month 1852, Thomas was granted a certificate from the Center Monthly Meeting in Clinton County, Ohio, to the Poplar Run Monthly Meeting in Indiana, probably in order to marry. From the Center Monthly

Meeting he and his family were granted a certificate to the Mississiniwa Monthly Meeting in Marion, Indiana, on the 14th of the 3d month 1855, being received there on the 18th of the 4th month 1855.[b,c] From there the family was granted a certificate to the Milford Monthly Meeting in Wayne County, Indiana, on the 15th of the 8th month 1860 and from Milford they were granted a certificate back to Mississiniwa on the 27th of the 10th month 1860.[c,d]

Children[b,c]

i. REBECCA JANE[7]
ii. EMMA,

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 5:526.
b. Ibid., 5:527.
c. Ibid., 7:3:63.
d. Ibid., 7:4:88.

86...OMRI[6] SCHOOLEY (Nathan[5], Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born on the 16th of the 12th month 1822 in Liberty Township, Clinton County, Ohio.[a]

Omri married ELIZABETH COX on the 1st of the 9th month 1842 at the Chester Meetinghouse of Friends in Ohio.[b]

On the 18th of the 9th month 1844 the Schooleys were granted a certificate from the Center Monthly Meeting in Clinton County, Ohio, to the White Lick Monthly Meeting in Morgan County, Indiana, being received back from there on the 16th of the 7th month 1845. Omri was disowned for marriage out of unity [a second marriage?] on the 16th of the 9th month 1846.[a]

Child:[a]

WILLIAM H.[7]

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 5:527.

87... JOSEPH[6] SCHOOLEY (Thomas[5], ?Thomas[4], ?John[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in the 1780s, probably in Burlington County, New Jersey.

88... JONATHAN[6] SCHOOLEY (Thomas[5], ?Thomas[4], ?John[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in 1790, probably in Burlington County, New Jersey, and he died about 1825.[a] He married HANNAH ------ who died about 1871.[a] Jonathan was a silversmith and during the War of 1812 he served as a lieutenant. He was commissioned or enrolled 19 September 1814 for six months and was discharged 22 December 1814. He served in Captain Isaac Kelley's Company of Infantry, Major Samuel J. Read's Battalion of New Jersey Detached Militia, stationed at Billingsport, New Jersey. James "Scholey," possibly Jonathan's brother, also served in this unit.[c]

After Jonathan's death his widow supposedly received a pension and a land grant,[a] but there are no governmental records to substantiate it.

Child:[a]

-----[7]; ancestor of Lois P. Alu of Burlington, N.J.

Notes and References:

a. Letter of 10 Feb. 1975 from Lois P. Alu of Burlington, N.J., in Schooley family folder, New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N.J.

b. Information from Lois P. Alu of Burlington, N.J.

c. *Records of Officers and Men of New Jersey In Wars 1791-1815* (Trenton, 1909; reprint ed., Baltimore, 1970), 135.

89...JAMES[6] SCHOOLEY (?Thomas[5-4], ?John[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born about 1792 in New Jersey, probably in Burlington County, and he was living in Lexington, Kentucky, in January 1856.[a]

James Schooley married MARY PICKETT in Fayette County, Kentucky, on 13 June 1820.[b]

During the War of 1812 James served as a private in Captain Isaac Kelly's Regiment, 3d Regiment of New Jersey Militia, commanded by General Elmer. He enlisted in Mount Holly, New Jersey, on 19 September 1814 for three months and was discharged 22 December 1814 in Woodbury (or near Burlington?), New Jersey.[a]

About 1820 James went to Fayette County, Kentucky, where he headed that year a household consisting of five males 16-26, one female 16-26, and two slaves, with five persons engaged in manufacturing.[c] James has not been found on the 1830 census, but by 1840 he was in Lexington, Kentucky, with two males under 5, one 10-15, one 15-20, one 40-50, one female 5-10, one 10-15, one 20-30, and one 40-50, and five slaves, with two persons engaged in manufacturing and trade.[d]

For his military service, James Schooley of Lexington, age 60, applied for bounty land on 27 May 1852 and received a warrant on 20 November 1852 for forty acres under the Congressional Act of 28 September (or 2 June?) 1850. On 30 January 1856, still of Lexington and age 63, he applied for additional land under the Act 3 January 1855.[a]

Possible Children:

i. MARY[7]; m. 10 Oct. 1838 as "dau. of J. Schooley...of Lexington," P. W. GAUGH, also of Lexington.[e]

133. ii. JOSEPH, b. ca. 1825. See page.....454.

iii. JAMES; m. in Fayette Co., 17 Oct. 1848, SARAH E. MORRISON.[b]

iv. ELIZABETH; of Lexington when she m. 11 Aug. 1853, RICHARD MASON, also of Lexington.[f]

Notes and References:

a. War of 1812 Bounty Land File 91,520-120-55, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
b. Annie Walker Burns, comp., "Kentucky Vital Statistics: Record of Marriages in Fayette County Kentucky, For the Period of Years 1803 To 1851 Inclusive", (Frankfort, Ky., 1931), 110.
c. Fourth Census...1820: Kentucky, Fayette Co., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-33, Roll 17, p. 69.
d. Sixth Census...1840: Kentucky, Fayette Co., Lexington, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 109, p. 108.
e. G. Glenn Clift, comp., *Kentucky Marriages 1797-1865* [reprinted from The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, 1938-1940] (Baltimore, 1974), 95.
f. Ibid., 158.

90... WILLIAM[6] SCHOOLEY (?Thomas[5-4], ?John[3] Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born probably about 1798 in New Jersey, probably in Burlington County.[a]

91... ASA[6] SCHOOLEY (?Samuel[5], Asa[4], ?John[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1] was born in New Jersey about 1804 or 1805 and was living in Chester Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1850.[a]

Asa married PHEBE ANN ------- who was born in New Jersey about 1804 or 1805 and was living in 1850.[a]

Children, first four born in Pa., rest in N.J.[a]

i. MATILDA[7] b. ca. 1829.
ii. WILLIAM, b. ca. 1832.
iii. CECELIA, b. ca. 1835.
iv. MARGARET, b. ca. 1837.
v. JOHN, b. ca. 1839.

vi. SAMUEL, b. ca. 1841.
vii. ANN, b. ca. 1845.

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: New Jersey, Burlington Co., Chester Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 443, p. 123, #183-187.

92...AZALIAH[6] SCHOOLEY (?Samuel[5], Asa[4], ?John[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1] was born about 1806 in Canada and he was living in the Town of Waterloo, Seneca County, New York, in 1850.[a]

He married (1) MERCY LUNDY. She was born the 26th of the 10th month 1809 and died the 30th of the 1st month 1836, the daughter of Samuel[4] (Samuel[3] Richard[2-1] and Elizabeth (Shotwell) Lundy.[b]

After the death of his first wife Azaliah married (2) MARGARET (PRALL) SHOTWELL, who was born in New Jersey about 1807 or 1808 and was living in 1850. She was the daughter of Isaac Prall of Woodbridge and widow of David Shotwell. [a,c] The Schooleys settled in Waterloo by about 1844.[d] Here in 1850 Azaliah was enumerated as a farmer, with real estate valed at $7500.[a]

Children, all but second born in N.Y.:[a]

i. SAMUEL LUNDY[7], b. ca 1828; farmer in 1850; lived in New York, N.Y.[b]
ii. JOSEPHINE, b. ca. 1832 in N.J.
iii. LEVI, b. ca. 1835; d. before 1902.[b]
iv. ISAAC, b. ca. 1839.
v. MARGARET, b. ca. 1842.
vi. ?ABEL; m. RACHEL POUND, dau. of Daniel and Prudence (Jones) Pound.

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: New York, Seneca Co., Town of Waterloo, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 597, p. 213, #1156-1226.
b. *Lundy Fam.*, 315.
c. *Annals of Our Colonial Ancestors*, 177.
d. Ibid., 94.

93... ASA W.[6] SCHOOLEY (Asa[5] Jr., Asa[4] ?John[3] Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born about 1800 in New Jersey, probably in Burlington County, and he died about 1884, probably in Burlington County.[a,b]

On 10 March 1831 Asa married SUSAN S. IVINS in Burlington County.[c] She was born in New Jersey about 1800 or 1801.[a]

"Asey" W. Schooley and his family were enumerated in Mansfield, New Jersey in 1850.[a] The estate of Asa W. Schooley of Burlington County was inventoried in 1884.[b]

Children, born in N.J.:[a]

i. HANNAH J.[7], b. ca. 1833.
ii. JOSEPH J., b. ca. 1835.
iii. MARY R., b. ca. 1839.
iv. SUSAN J., b. ca. 1841.
v. ASA W., b. ca. 1843.
vi. WILLIAM C., b. ca. 1845.

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: New Jersey, Burlington Co., Mansfield Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 443, p. 260, #333- 339.
b. Index of New Jersey Estates, .
c. H. Stanley Craig, comp., *Burlington County New Jersey Marriages* (Mechantville, N.J., 1932; reprint ed., Woodbury, N.J., 1977), 199.

94...JESSE BARBER[7] SCHOOLEY (Joseph Park[6] ?Judiah[5] William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1] was born 1 April 1811, probably in Greenwich Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey, and he died 15 December 1884.

He married ELIZA [Elizabeth?] JANE BREESE who was born 1 August 1816 and died 18 August 1902, daughter of John and Jerusha (Johnsten) Breese. Jesse and Eliza were buried in the cemetery in Forty Fort, Pennsylvania.[a]

Children:[c]

i. FANNIE[8], b. 20 July 1839; d. 12 July 1867; m. 31 Oct. 1861, JAMES DEAN GREEN, b. 26 Apr. 1834, d. 21 Mar. 1910, son of Hiram and Eliza (Dean) Green.

ii. MARGARET J., b. 4 Apr. 1842; d. 1 July 1889; m. -----

iii. LIZZIE S., b. 20 July 1844; d. unm., 25 Aug. 1870; bur. Forty Fort Cem.

134. iv. JOSEPH JOHN, b. 17 May 1846. See page.....454.

v. JENNIE E., b. 9 July 1849; d. unm., 12 Jan. 1871; bur.

vi. KATE M., b. 4 Dec. 1851; d. unm., 15 Sept. 1873; bur. Forty Fort Cem.

vii. JESSE BARBER JR., b. 20 Mar. 1854;

viii. JAMES M., b. 7 Mar. 1857; d. 24 Feb. 1911;

Notes and References:

a. *Michael Shoemaker Book*

b. Sixth Census...1840: Pennsylvania, Luzerne Co., Kingston Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 47, p. 155.

c. Supra note a, 802, 803.

95...JEDEDIAH[7] SCHOOLEY (Joseph Park[6], ?Judiah[5], William[4], ?William[3] Robert[2-1]) was born 10 April 1812, probably in Greenwich Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey, and he died 24 July 1847 [or 1848?].[a,b]

On 9 December 1840 Jedediah Schooley married CORNELIA BELDING. She was born in Canandaigua, New York, 20 September 1823 and died 14 December 1863, the daughter of Esden and Chloe (Goodrich) Belding of Blakely, Pennsylvania.[b]

The Schooleys lived in Kingston Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where "Jediah" was enumerated in 1840.[c] He owned a power mill in the Abraham's Creek Gore which was established about 1840 and on 27 May 1847 was "blown up".[a]

Jedediah was buried in the Wyoming, Pennsylvania, cemetery.[a]

They had five children (i. to v. below):

i. EDWARD JEDEDIAH[8], b. 2 July 1841; d. 29 Dec. 1914; m. in 1867, CASSIA A. PRICE, b. 1845, d. 1906, dau. of Benjamin and Elizabeth (-----) Price.

135. ii. HENRY N., b. 4 Mar. 1842. See page.....455.

iii. MARGARET, b. 21 Oct. 1844; d. 22 Jan. 1845;

iv. MARY FRANCES, b. 9 Dec. 1845; d. 2 Jan. 1915; m. 2 June 1870, ISAAC CARPENTER, b. 1835, d. 1885, son of Balser and Jane (Bennet) Carpenter.

Children, surname Carpenter:

1. JOHN W.[9] b. 1871; d. 1877.
2. LULU, b. 1872; d. 1885.
3. ROLLIN GORMAN, b. 13 May 1874, Exeter, Pa.; m. 5 Dec. 1899, JESSIE V. SMITH. Rollin was a farmer in Harding, Luzerne Co.
4. BENNET BELDING, b. 24 Sept. 1877, Exeter;
5. BALTICE, b. 1883.

6. MARION, b25 Oct. 1884; d. 28 Dec. 1884.
7. ALICE; d. 1882.

v. ALICE, b. 4 Apr. 1848; d. 1917; m. ----- HATCH.

It is so often written here that so-and-so was born in a certain year, married at a certain time, had children, and died. The statement tells what is written in court records or in church minutes. That is all. It is important to realize that all these people were babies, then children, then adolescents, then young adults, mature, and sometimes old. They had sicknesses, disappointments, fears and uncertainties, successes and failures, hopes and dreams. Think of the Carpenters. They may have gone to the cemetery six times with their deceased children, Mary Frances Schooley Carpenter perhaps carrying in her arms the infant that she would bury the following year.

Notes and References:

a. *The Michael Shoemaker Book*
b. H. C. Bradsby, ed., *History of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania* (Chicago, 1893), 1323.
c. Sixth Census...1840: Pennsylvania, Luzerne Co., Kingston Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 47, p. 154.

96...WILLIAM D.[7] SCHOOLEY (Joseph Park[6], ?Judiah[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born 16 February 1816, probably in Greenwich, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey, and he died 28 Jne 1887.[a] William married SARAH BREESE.[b] He was buried in the Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, Cemetery.[a]

Notes and References:

a. *The Michael Shoemaker Book*, 802.
b. Information from Jane Schooley, age 94, great-granddau. of Joseph Park Schooley, as provided in letter of 16 Aug.

1979 from Marie (Rolff) Schooley. The *Michael Shoemaker Book*, 802, shows William m. Sarah Sharps, b. 6 Dec. 1819, d. 28 May 1900, dau. of John and Martha (Welch) Sharp.

c. *History of Luzerne Lackawannah and Wyoming Counties* (1880), 330C. William and Sarah's pictures appear opposite p. 250.

97...JOHN C.[7] SCHOOLEY (Nathaniel[6], John[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born about 1793 or 1794 in New Jersey, probably in Greenwich, Sussex (now Warren) County, and he was living there in 1850.[a,b]

John married LUCRETIA ------ who was born in New Jersey about 1789 or 1790 and was living in 1850.[a,b]

Notes and References:

a. *The Michael Shoemaker Book*, 800, 801.

b. Seventh Census...1850: New Jersey, Warren Co.,Greenwich Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 465.

98...ISAAC[7] SCHOOLEY (Nathaniel[6], John[5] William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born 25 July 1796 in New Jersey, probably in Greenwich, Sussex (now Warren) County, and he died in Kingston Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania in 1872.[a,b]

On 27 November 1823 he married CATHERINE ATHERHOLT. She was born 28 December 1799 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and died 8 May 1882, the daughter of Christian and Catherine (-----) Atherholt.[a,b] In 1837 Isaac and his brother Laffert purchased the interest of their father's estate which their brother William had sold in March of that year. On 14 October 1837 Isaac and Laffert bought the interest of their other nine siblings.[a] The Isaac Schooleys were enumerated in Kingston Township in

1840.[c] Isaac and Catherine and some of their children were buried in the cemetery in Caverton, Pennsylvania.[a]

Children:[a]

i. DAVID S.[8], b. 1 Apr. 1824; d. unm., 15 Jan. 1910; bur. in the Caverton Cem. David was Captain of Schooley's Battery, 1862-1865, during the Civil War. He was captain of the 25th U.S. Infantry 1867-1889 and was commissioned a major on 23 Apr. 1909.

ii. CHRISTIAN ATHERHOLT, b. 8/9 Apr. 1826; d. 19 Sept. 1901; m. SARAH WILCOX, b. 26 Aug. 1828, d. 31 Aug. 1910; bur. in the Caverton Cem.

iii. JOSEPH P., b. 11 Aug. 1827; d. 4 Oct. 1911; m. LYDIA FRANTZ, b. 14 Sept. 1824, d. 18 Aug. 1896; bur. in the Trucksville, Pa., Cem.

iv. WILLIAM C., b. 28 Dec. 1829; living unm., in Kingston Twp., 1918.

v. ELIZABETH, b. 2 Aug. 1831; d. unm., 24 Jan. 1855.

vi. GEORGE W., b. 20 July 1835; d. 5 Sept. 1915; m. MARY E. SHAVER, dau. of Charles and Jane (Jones) Shaver; bur. in the Caverton Cem.

vii. ISAAC MINER, b. 17 Apr. 1839; d. 3 Aug. 1871; m. MARTHA HAZELTINE, b. 10 Nov. 1839, d. 9 Dec. 1901, dau. of John and Almeda (Howard) Hazeltine; bur. in the Forty Fort, Pa., Cem.

Notes and References:

a. *Michael Shoemaker Book*, 800, 801.

b. H. C. Bradsby, ed., *History of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania* (Chicago, 1893), 1325.

c. Sixth Census...1840: Pennsylvania, Luzrene Co., Kingston Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 47, p. 161.

99...WILLIAM[7] SCHOOLEY (Nathaniel[6], John[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was baptized 5 July 1801 in St. James German Lutheran Church in Greenwich, New Jersey,[a] and he died before 9 April 1877, when his son John was appointed administrator of his estate.[b]

William married (1) ABIGAIL LORD, the daughter of Alexander and Hulda (Brace) Lord. After Abigail's death he married (2) GEORGIANA -------, who was born 22 June 1805, died 21 February 1881, and was buried in the Clark Cemetery in Orcutts, Pennsylvania.[a.b] The Schooleys were living in Kingston Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1830,[c] but by 20 March 1837 were in Monroe Township, when William sold his interest in his father's estate to Abram S. Honeywell and Ziba Hoyt, both of Kingston Township.[b] William Schooley was enumerated in Kingston Township in 1840.[d]

Children:[b]

i. ISAAC[8]; d. before 10 Sept. 1845, when his father was appointed to administer his estate.

ii. ELIZABETH, b. 22 June 1824; d. 6 Dec. 1861; m. IRA CRAWFORD, son of Nathan Crawford; bur. in the Clark Cem.

iii. JOHN D.; living 9 Apr. 1877, when he was appointed administrator of his father's estate.

iv. C. S.; served in Co. G, 61st Penn. Vol. Inf. during the Civil War[c]; bur. in the Clark Cem.

v. S. Z.; served in Co. B, 12th Penn. Vol. Inf. during the Civil War[c]; bur. in the Clark Cem.

vi. ?MARGARET; of Exeter, Pa., when on 29 Jan. 1850 she m. WILLIAM STEPHENS of Providence, Pa.

vii. STEPHEN L., b. 1841; d. 24 Mar. 1905. During the Civil War he served in the 2d Pennsylvania Light Artillery[c]; bur. in the Clark Cem.

viii. SAMUEL; m. ELIZABETH -----.

Notes and References:

a. "Records of St. James Lutheran ('Straw') Church, Greenwich, Warren County", GMNJ, 9 (1934):72.

b. *The Michael Shoemaker Book*, 800.

c. Fifth Census...1830: Pennsylvania, Luzerne Co., Kingston Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-19, Roll 145, p. 379.

d. Sixth Census...1840: Pennsylvania, Luzerne Co., Monroe Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 47, p. 253.

100... NATHANIEL[7] SCHOOLEY JR.* (Nathaniel[6], John[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born 1 June 1810 in and he died 29 March 1861.[a]

Nathaniel married MARY SALLERS [Salbers?] on 12 November 1835. She was born 28 February 1816 and died 8 May 1882.[a]

The Schooleys were enumerated in 1840 in Northmoreland Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.[b] They were buried in the cemetery in Wyoming, Pennsylvania.[a]

Children:[a]

i. NATHANIEL[8]; d. during the Civil War while serving in Co. A of the 188th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

*The descendents of Nathanial Schooley have been traced to Raymond Schooley, son of Milton Schooley, and husband of Marie Rolff. Mrs. Raymond Schooley (Marie Rolff) has done excellent work in tracing this line. It is not the direct ancestry of the auther, and these descendents are presented here as she has prepared it.

ii. NANCY, b. 1828; d. 1894; m. ELIJAH ROBINS, b. 1828, d. 10 Oct. 1894.
iii. LYDIA; m. JESSE KOCHER.
iv. IRA, b. 1840; d. 8 Oct. 1896; m. SYLVINA SPACE.
v. SARAH; m. DANIEL WILLIAMS.
vi. MARGARET; d. 1918; m. PHILIP H. DAILEY, b. 24 Dec. 1844, d. 29 May 1913, son of Martin B. and Caroline (Phillip) Dailey; bur. in the Wyoming, Pa., Cem. During the Civil War Philip Dailey served in Co. F of the 5th U.S. Artillery.
vii. JANE; m. CHESTER McKEEL.
viii. FANNIE; m. JOHN ALTON IRWIN.
ix. MERCY; d. young.

Notes and References:

a. *The Michael Shoemaker Book*, 800.
b. Sixth Census...1840: Pennsylvania, Luzrene Co., Northmoreland Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 47, p. 208.

101... PETER[7] P. SCHOOLEY (Nathaniel[6], John[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born about 1812 in Greenwich Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey.[a-c]

Peter Schooley married SARAH E. SICKLER. She was born in New York about 1817 and died in 1892, the daughter of William and Ruth Sickler and sister of Jacob who married Peter's sister Elizabeth Schooley.[b]

The Peter Schooleys were living in Northmoreland Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1840.[d]

Children, first 3 born in Exeter, Pa.[b]

i. WILLIAM[8], b. 1837; d. after 1907; m. ca. 1863, LYDIA COOK.
ii. RUTH, b. 1839-40.

iii. PETER JR., b. 2 Feb. 1842; d. 12 Apr. 1909; m. SARAH JANE -----, b. in Pa., 1845. Peter, who served in the Civil War, left a will dated 9 Apr. 1909. He was bur. in the Ceasetown Cem. in Luzerne Co., Pa.

136. iv. JADIAH, b. 22 Mar. 1845; m.1876 to JULIA JACKSON. See page.....455.

137. v. JACOB, b. 16 May 1847. See page.....456.

vi. SARAH, b. ca. 1851 in N.Y.

vii. LEFFORD, b. ca. 1857 in Pa.

Notes and References:

a. *The Michael Shoemaker Book*, 800.

b. Marie (Rolff) Schooley.

c. H. C. Bradsby, ed., *History of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania* (Chicago, 1893), 1324.

d. Sixth Census...1840: Pennsylvania, Luzrene Co., Northmoreland Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-704, Roll 47, p. 207.

102... WILLIAM[7] SCHOOLEY (John[6-5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born 26 February 1809, probably in Greenwich Township, Sussex (now Warren) County, New Jersey.[a]

William married (1) CATHERINE LEARCH in 1835. She was born in Greenwich Township on 7 April 1816 and died near Commercial Point, Pickaway County, Ohio, on 5 [or 6?] July 1855, the daughter of Anthony and Catherine Learch.[a-c] William then married (2) MARY -------.[a]

At the time that William married Catherine he was 26 years old. She was nineteen. When the son, Peter, died in his teens the emotional burden had great consequences for the mother. She began to eat excessively. This can be understood when it is realized that her own mother had died when Catherine was still a suckling infant.

Catherine's father kept her alive as he explained "mit der spoon". In later years when tragedy came into her life, she sought to comfort herself by eating. She died at the age of 39 weighing 764 pounds. She is buryed in Pickaway, Ohio.

Child of William and Catherine:

i. PETER[8]; d. in his teens.

Children of William and Mary:[a]

ii. MARY ANN; m. JOHN WALKER.

Children, surname Walker:

1. AMELIA[9]
2. LAWRENCE

iii. CLARA
iv. RACHEL (twin)
138. v. WILLIAM (twin). See page.....456.

Notes and References:

a. Letter of 19 May 1979 from George A. Schooley.
b. *Hist. of Sussex and Warren Cos.*, 163.
c. Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, 10:356

103... HENRY J.[7] SCHOOLEY (John[6-5], William[4] ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born 19 April 1818, probably in Greenwich, New Jersey, and he died 27 November 1903.[a-c]

Henry married (1) in New Jersey, SARAH -------, who was born 27 September 1820 and died 28 September 1860.[a]

He then married (2) MARY ------, who was born 26 December 1826 and died 3 April 1915.[a] Henry Schooley was the sexton of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church for forty years. He and his wives were buried in the church's cemetery.[a,c]

Children, born in New Jersey:[b]

i. GEORGE W.[8], b. ca. 1843.
ii. CHARLES, b. ca. 1845.
iii. WILLIAM SHARPS, b. 22 Oct. 1848; d. 23 Mar. 1891; m. ISABELLA LOTT, b. 27 Nov. 1857, d. 27 Sept. 1907; both bur. in the Greenwich Presbyterian Cem.[c]
iv. ?ALBERT B., b. 1857; d. 1922; bur. in the Greenwich Presbyterian Cem.[c]

Notes and References:

a. *The Michael Shoemaker Book*, 799.
b. Seventh Census...1850: New Jersey, Warren Co., Greenwich Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 465, p. 314, #157-157.
c. "Greenwich Presbyterian Church Near Bloomsbury, Warren County, New Jersey [tombstone inscriptions]", 37, Colls. GSP.

104...JOHN[7] SCHOOLEY (Elisha[6], John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born the 11th of the 10th month 1780 in Loudoun County, Virginia, and he died the 28th of the 1st month 1866.[a,b]

John was married to PHEBE BEESON at the home of James Erwin in Ohio. She died the 22d of the 2d month 1870. She was the daughter of Henry and Mary Beeson of Columbiana County, Ohio.

After her marriage to John Schooley, Phebe was granted a certificate from the Middletown Monthly Meeting to the Salem Monthly Meeting, both in Columbiana County, Ohio.[d] John and Phebe were dismissed from the latter meeting on the 25th of the 12th month 1862 for having joined the Quaker separatists of 1854.[e]

Children:[f]

i. ANN[8], b. 20 2m 1808.
139. ii. REUBEN, b. 27 9m 1809. See page.....457.
iii. HENRY B., b. 11 1m 1812.
iv. ELISHA JR., b. 29 11m 1814.

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 4:759.
b. Ibid., 4:792.
c. Ibid., 4:667.
d. Ibid., 4:654, 759.
e. Ibid., 4:759.
f. Ibid., 4:792, 793.

105...ISRAEL[7] SCHOOLEY (Elisha[6], John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born the 16th of the 1st month 1791 in Bedford County, Virginia, and he was killed in Columbiana County, Ohio in an oil mill accident in 1826 being buried the 26th of the 3d month.[a-e]

Israel was married in the Short Creek Meetinghouse of Friends in Jefferson County, Ohio, on the 7th of the 3d month 1816 to SARAH PYLE, the daughter of James and Lydia Pyle.[b,d]

When he was married in 1816, Israel Schooley was a member of the Salem Monthly Meeting in Columbiana County, Ohio, to which place Sarah was received on the 16th of the 1st month 1816 on a certificate from the Short Creek Monthly Meeting, dated the 21st of the 5th month 1816.[f]

Israel's estate was administered in Columbiana County in 1826.[e] After Israel's death his widow Sarah married (2) DANIEL MERCER between the 7th of the 7th month 1831 and the 8th of the 3d month 1832.[g]

Children:[c,d]

140. i. JAMES[8], b. 18 12m 1816. See page.....457.

ii. LYDIA, b. 12 2m 1818; d. 3 5m 1818; bur. in Salem, Ohio.
iii. RACHEL, b. 15 10m 1819.
iv. ELISHA, b. 24 12m 1821.
v. DILWORTH, b. 20 10m 1823; m. after 27 3m 1847, ELIZA RALEY.[h] Dilworth and his wife went to Iowa in 1852.[h]
vi. EMILY NICHOLAS, b. 11 12m 1825; m. 15 5m 1845, MOSES V. BUTLER.[g]

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:355.
b. Ibid., 4:273.
c. *Journal of Dr. William Schooley*, 189, 227.
d. Supra note a, 4:793.
e. Carol Willsey Bell, *Ohio Wills and Estates To 1850: An Index* (Columbus, 1981), 310.
f. Supra note a, 4:273, 759.
g. Supra note a, 4:654.
h. Supra note a, 4:990.

106...WILLIAM[7] SCHOOLEY (Elisha[6], John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born the 5th of the 8th month 1792 in Bedford County, Virginia.[a]

William married (1) in Salem, Ohio, the 23d of the 10th month 1816, HANNAH REEVES. She was born the 16th of the 9th month 1797 and died the 20th of the 8th month 1817, the daughter of Joshua and Hannah Reeve.[b]

On the 29th of the 3d month 1820 William Schooley married in Salem (2) MATILDA ENGLAND of Columbiana County, Ohio.[b]

William and Matilda Schooley were disowned by the Quakers on the 20th of the 3d month 1822 for joining another society.[b]

Child of William and Hannah:

i. HANNAH R.[8], b. 11 8m 1817.

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:355.
b. Ibid., 4:759.

107...HENRY[7] SCHOOLEY (William[6], John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born the 17th of the 3d month 1785, probably in Loudoun County, Virginia.[a] On the 20th of the 6th month 1810 Henry was married at the Short Creek Meetinghouse in Jefferson County, Ohio, to MARGARET HESTON. She was born the 22d of the 7th month 1794 and died the 13th of the 2d month 1832, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (-----) Heston of Bucks County, Pennsylvania and Tuscarawas County, Ohio.[a,b]

In 1810 Henry Schooley went to Ohio, being granted a certificate from the Fairfax Monthly Meeting in Loudoun County, Virginia, on the 24th of the 2d month to the Short Creek Monthly Meeting in Jefferson County, Ohio, where he was received on the 22d of the 5th month.[a] On the 23d of the 11th month 1813 he and his family were granted a certificate to the New Garden Monthly Meeting in Columbiana County, Ohio, where they were received on the 19th of the 5th month 1814.[b,c] Margaret was buried in Sandy Creek, Ohio.[b]

Children, born in Ohio:[b]

i. HANNAH[8], b. 22 11m 1811.
ii. JOHN, b. 9 3m 1813.
iii. REUBEN, b. 27 5m 1816.
iv. HERVY, b. 29 7m 1818.
v. ARCHIBALD, b. 7 3m 1820.
vi. LEWIS, b. 14 12m 1822.
vii. DAVID, b. 25 8m 1825.
viii. OBEN, b. 10 7m 1829.

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 4:916.
b. Ibid., 4:273.
c. Ibid., 4:842.

108...WILLIAM[7] SCHOOLEY (William[6], John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born in 1824. William married ABIGAIL -------- and was disowned for marriage out of unity on the 14th of the 7th month of that year.[a]

Children[a,b]

i. HANNAH[8]
ii. MARY
iii. LAMBERT M.
iv. RACHEL
v. SARAH
vi. ABIGAIL
vii. SAMUEL
viii. MIRIAM A.
ix. VIRGINIA M.
x. ELIZABETH
xi. RUTH ALICE

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:557.
b. Ibid., 5:958.

109...EPHRAIM[7] SCHOOLEY (Reuben[6], John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, the 27th of the 9th month 1786.[a]

On the 10th of the 6th month 1812 Ephraim was married in the Fairfax Meetinghouse of Friends in Loudoun County to TACEY MYERS. She died the 16th of the 11th month 1846. She was the daughter of Elijah and Mary (Ball) Myers of Loudoun County.[a]

Children:[a]

i. DAVID[8], b. 26 4m 1814; d. 27 8m 1831.
ii. MARY ESTHER, b. 25 7m 1815; m. at the Fairfax Mtghse, 19 3m 1834, JOHN H. BROWN, son of John and Ann (Hirst) Brown of Loudoun Co.[b]
iii. TACEY Ann, b. 18 10m 1817; d. 14 10m 1818.
iv. SARAH ANN, b. 20 11m 1819; d. 30 3m 1822.
v. NARCISSA L., b. 24 3m 1834; d. 23 7m 1891.
141. vi. REUBEN E., b. 31 5m 1826. See page.....458.

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:555.
b. Ibid., 6:556.
c. Ibid.,

110...MAHLON[7] SCHOOLEY (Reuben[6], John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, the 23d of the 6th month 1788.[a]

At the Goose Creek Meetinghouse in Loudoun County on the 4th of the 5th month 1820 Mahlon married ELIZABETH BROWN, daughter of John and Ann Brown.[a,b]

Child:[a]

ELIZA ANN[8]; m. at her father's house, 16 4m 1851, ELI M. PRICE of Gunpowder MM, Baltimore Co. Md., son of Jehu and Susannah (Matthews) Price.[c]

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:556.
b. Ibid., 6:697.
c. Ibid., 6:555.

111...ISAAC[7] SCHOOLEY (Nicholas[6],Samuel[5-4],?Robert[3-1]) was born in Loudoun County, Virginia. Isaac married RACHEL CROSSAN, who was born in Bahamma Manor, Crossan Hall, Bedford County,
Pennsylvania, in 1791.[a]

Children:[a]

i. AUGUSTUS[8], b. 1818 in Bedford Co., Pa.; d. in infancy.
ii. THOMAS CROSSAN, b. 1819 in Hancock, Md.; d. in infancy.
iii. JOHN DICKY, b. 1822 in Bedford Co., Pa.; d. in infancy.
142. iv. SAMUEL V. B., b. 1830 in Bedford Co., Pa. See page.....459.

Notes and References:

a. *Journal of Dr. William Schooley*, 221.

112...JONAS POTTS[7] SCHOOLEY (John[6], William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born the 15th of the 2d month 1797 and he died the 7th of the 1st month 1871.[a,b] , In1826 Jonas married SARAH ANN SMITH, he being disowned for marriage contrary to discipline on the 1st of the 10th month of that year.[a,b] Sarah was born the 7th of the 11th month 1809 and died the 12th of the 11th month 1892.[b]

The Jonas Schooleys lived in Fayettsville, Loudoun County, Virginia.[b]

Children:[b]

i. ELEANOR H.[8]; m. 29 2m 1849, DERIGO C. HOUGH, son of W. H. Hough.
ii. FLORIDA, b. 1835; m. 29 5m 1856, THOMAS WILLIAM HOUGH, b. 1834, son of Isaac and Mary Jane (-----) Hough.

iii. ELIZA B.; d. after 28 Apr. 1876, the date of her will written in Jasper Co., Iowa.

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:556.
b. *Journal of Dr. William Schooley*, 192.

113...WILLIAM H.[7] SCHOOLEY (John[6], William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born the 11th of the 11th month 1810.[a] In 1841 he married HANNAH STOCKS, being reported by the Quakers for marriage out of unity on the 14th of the 4th month of that year.[b]

Children:[b]

i. IRENE[8], b. 2 8m 1855.
ii. EFFIE, b. 2 4m 1857.
iii. EMMA, b. 4 6m 1860.
iv. ELMER, b. 1 10m 1863.
v. CLARE, b. 5 8m 1865.
vi. MARY, b. 7 5m 1867.

References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:556.
b. Ibid., 6:557.

114...WILLIAM[7] SCHOOLEY (Isaac[6], William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born the 24th of the 7th month 1794 in Sandy Spring, Maryland and died 11 September 1860 in , Ohio.[a,b]

On 23 April 1818 William married AGNES DILLON. She died 14 March 1872 and was the daughter of Ezer and Elizabeth (-----) Dillion of Belmont County, Ohio.[c]

Children:[d,e]

143. i. CLARKSON[8], b. 1 Jan. 1822.
See page.....459.

144. ii. LINDLEY, b. 30 Aug. 1824. See page.....460.
145. iii. ADDISON, b.21 May 1827. See page.....461.
iv. MARY ELIZABETH, b. 1830; d. 5 May 1886; m. 20 May 1852, Dr. ROBERT BARCLAY HODGIN, b. 16 Aug. 1830, d. 12 Oct. 1871.

Children, surname Hodgin:

1. IRVING ADDISON[9], b. 30 Oct. 1861; d. 14 Mar. 1944; m. 2 June 1892, NETTIE CRANE, b. 11 Oct. 1861 in Somerton, Ohio, d. there 16 Aug. 1946, dau. of George L. Crane; 2 ch.
2. CORA, b. 1867; d. 20 Oct. 1947; m. Col. CHARLES WALLIS MILLER, b. 28 Feb. 1877, d. 30 Aug. 1954; 1 ch.

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 6:697.
b. *Journal of Dr. William Schooley*, 193, 195.
c. Ibid., 195.
d. Ibid., 195, 197, 201, 202.
e. Supra note a, 4:593.

115...PHINEAS[7] SCHOOLEY (Isaac[6], William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born about 1798 [or about 1796?] and he died in Iowa in 1874 .

On the 24th of the 12th month 1819 Phineas married (1) MARY WALKER. She died the 3d of the 8th month 1845. She was the daughter of George and Anne (-----) Walker of Guernsey County, Ohio. About 1849 Phineas married (2) JANE SAVAGE, being disowned the 26th of the 1st month 1850 for marriage contrary to discipline.

Children of Phineas and Mary:

i. MAHLON,[8] b. 3 11m 1820; d. as "Mahala," 16 11m 1820; bur. in Guernsey.
ii. SAMUEL, b. 14 5m 1822; d. 20 6m 1822; bur. in Guernsey.
146. iii. ISAAC EVERETT, b. 11 5m 1823.
See page.....463.
iv. ASENATH, b. 2 4m 1825; d. 16 3m 1848;bur. in Guernsey.
v. LEAH, b. 17 1m 1829.
vi. SARAH, b. 13 11m 1830.
vii. ANN, b. 9 10m 1833.
viii. GEORGE W., b. 6 4m 1836.
ix. WILLIAM, b. 16 6m 1838.
x. EBENEZER WALKER, b. 28 11m 1840.
xi. SUSAN, b. 22 1m 1844.

Children of Phineas and Jane:

xii. ELEANOR
xiii. MARY
xiv. MARTHA
xv. SAMUEL

Notes and References:

a. *Encyc. of American Quaker Gen.*, 4:548.
b. *Journal of Dr. William Schooley*, 193, 194.

c. *The History of Cedar County, Iowa* (Chicago, 1878), 660.

116...SAMUEL[7] SCHOOLEY (Isaac[6], William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born about 1798?. On the 26th of the 3d month 1823 Samuel married MARY ELEANORE GRAVES in Guernsey County, Ohio.

In 1830 the Schooleys moved to what became Morrow County, Ohio.

Child: ELIZA[8] b. May 1834; m. MARTIN V. BROWN of Mount Gilead, Ohio.

Children, surname Brown:

1. ROSS N.[9], b. 27 Sept. 1860.
2. CHARLES C., b. May 1863.
3. EMMA, b. 2 Apr. 1866.

Notes and References:

a. *Journal of Dr. William Schooley*, 194.

117...ANDREW[7] SCHOOLEY (James[6], ?Robert[5-4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 27 May 1814 in the Town of Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York, and he died 27 July 1899, probably in Litchfield. Andrew married EMMA WINEGAR, who was born 8 June 1826, the daughter of Isaac Winegar of Litchfield.

Andrew and Emma Schooley were buried in the Litchfield Cemetery at Crane's Corners in Litchfield, New York.

Children:[b]

i. WARREN H.[8]
ii. STELLA I.; m. DAYTON D. PRESCOTT of Norwich Corner.

Children, surname Prescott:

1. FANNY F.
2. WALTER D.
3. ARTHUR A.
4. EVA ESTELLA

147. iii. JAMES A. See page.....463.

iv. CHARLES C., b. ca. 9 Feb. 1853; d. 19 Mar. 1865, aged 12-1-10; bur. in the Litchfield Cem.[c]

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: New York, Herkimer Co., Town of Litchfield, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 512, p. 119, #80-85.

b. George A. Hardin, ed., *History of Herkimer County New York* (Syracuse, 1893), Family Sketches p. 130.

c. Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of New York Cemetery, Church, and Town Records, 131:4.

118...JOSEPH PLUMMER[7] SCHOOLEY (Elias[6], Jonathan[5], ?Isaac[4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]).

Children:

i. LES[8]
ii. LELA

119...SAMUEL THOMAS PLUMMER[7] SCHOOLEY (Elias[6], Jonathan[5], ?Isaac[4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]).

In 1860 Samuel married HARRIET [Harriett?] WHITEHEAD, the daughter of Theodore W. (John) and Mary (Garrigues) Whitehead.

Children:

i. JOSEPH E.[8]

148. ii. WILLIAM AUSTIN, b. 1865. See page.....464.

iii. ELIAS

120...ABRAHAM TILTON[7] SCHOOLEY (Joseph[6], James[5], Joseph[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in New Jersey about 1818 or 1819[a] and he died 23 March 1887[b]

Abraham married LYDIA ANN BURTIS. She was born in New Jersey about 1821 or 1822 and died 2 November 1881, the daughter of John (William) and Catherine (Wyckoff) Burtis.[a,b,e]

Children:[e]

i. MARY E.[8], b. 1850 in N.J.[a] ; m. 30 Oct.1872, GEORGE SHINN HANKINS,[b] near Allentown, Monmouth Co., N.J., 12 Mar. 1849, living 1906, son of John L. (William) and Rebecca (Barcalow) Hankins. George was a farmer and dairyman in Robbinsville, Mercer Co., N.J.

Children, surname Hankins:

1. WILLIAM S.[9]; m. LARUA DEY; no ch.
2. LIZZIE; m. C. HENRY PROBASCO; no ch.

ii. daughter, b. 27 May 1853 in Upper Freehold Twp., Monmouth Co.[d]

149. iii. J. BURTIS, b. 27 Sept. 1855. See page.....464.

iv. ELIZABETH A.; d. 27 May 1880; m. WALTER SCATTERTHWAITE, son of Emil (Jacob) and Martha A. (Tilton) Scatterthwaite.[c]

Child, surname Scatterthwaite:

CHARLES[9]; m. LIZZIE McCABE; 1 ch.

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: New Jersey, Burlington Co., Chesterfield Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 443, p. 170, #638-707.

b. *Hist. and Genealogical Misc.*, 5:172.

c. Ibid., 5:188.
d. International Genealogical Index, New Jersey, 1984.
e. Francis Bazley Lee, ed., *Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County New Jersey* (New York and Chicago, 1907), 544.

121...CALEB[7] SCHOOLEY (Joseph[6], James[5] Joseph[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in New Jersey about 1820.[a-c] After 1850 Caleb married ALICE WARDEN, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (-----) Warden[b] (or Worden[c]).

Child:[c]

i. HENRY D.[8]; lived in Upper Freehold, N.J.

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: New Jersey, Burlington Co., Chesterfield Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 443, p. 170, #638-707.
b. *Hist. and Genealogical Misc.*, 5:172.
c. Family Records, 5:136, Charles R. Hutchinson Collection, microfilm, NJHS.

122...EVI BRITTON[7] SCHOOLEY (Benjamin[6], Joseph[5] Benjamin[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Newton Township, Sussex County, New Jersey, on 28 January 1822 and he died 29 March 1891.[a,c] On 9 December 1853, Evi married MARY TUNISON. She was born 16 December 1820 and was living in 1901, the daughter of John and Sarah (Roof) Tunison.[c]

In 1850 Evi lived with his parents in Stillwater Township, Sussex County, New Jersey. [a,b] He was buried in Newton.[c]

Children:[c]

150. i. BENJAMIN DAYTON[8], b. 3 July 1855. See page.....464.
ii. ELIZABETH, b. 8 Aug. 1857; m. MOSES ROOF.
iii. -----

Notes and References:

a. *Schooley Family Reunion.*
b. Seventh Census...1850: New Jersey, Sussex Co., Stillwater Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 464, p. 84, #186-192.
c. *Lundy Fam.*, 203, 204.

123...JOHN[7] SCHOOLEY (Aaron C.[6], Joseph[5], Benjamin[4] Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, about 1822 and he was living in Sandyston Township, Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1850.[a,b] John married MARTHA -------- who was born in New Jersey about 1822 or 1823 and was living in 1850.[b] In 1850 John was a farmer in Sandyston Township. His brother Augustus was living with him.[b]

Children:[b]

i. ELIZABETH[8], b. ca. 1845.
ii. GEORGE, b. ca. 1846.
iii. JOSEPH A., b. ca. 1850.

Notes and References:

a. *Schooley Family Reunion.*
b. Seventh Census...1850: New Jersey, Sussex Co., Sandyston Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 464, p. 23, #614-632.

124...WILLIAM MOORE[7] SCHOOLEY (Samuel[6], William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 22 April 1845 in Pennsylvania, probably in Washington Township,

Lycoming County, and he died in Allentown, Pennsylvania, on 3 July 1919.[a,b] He married BEDILLA LEAMON, who was born in 1848 and died in 1917, the daughter of George Leamon.[b] The Schooleys lived in White Deer Valley where from 1903 to 1907 William was a member of Board of Commissioners of Lycoming County.[c] A photograph, taken in 1914, shows forty-two members of the William Moore Schooley family.[c]

Children, born in Pa.:[a,b]

i. GEORGE LEMON[8] b. 1868* ; d. 1917; m. (1) BLANCHE ----, b 1873, d. 1897; m. (2) JENNIE -----, b. 1871, d. 1957.
ii. SAMUEL
151. iii. EDWARD J., b. 1878 See page.....465.
iv. ELLA
v. LETITIA
vi. MINNIE L.
vii. LULA M.
152. viii. JAMES BOAL, b. 17 Feb. 1883, d. 1920. See page.....465.
ix. AMELIA
x. REBECCA
xi. IRVIN

Notes and References:

a. Seventh Census...1850: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 795, p. 406, #444- 450.

b. John F. Meginness, *History of Lycoming County*, Pennsylvania (Chicago, 1892), 1103, 1104, which gives William's wife's name as Verdelia.

* In 1868 when William Moore Schooley's first son was born the population of the country had become thirty million. This was looked upon with a sense of dismay.

c. Pa. DAR, Lycoming County, Pa. and Miscellaneous Bible Records, 4:221 (1960-1).

125...JAMES[7] SCHOOLEY (William[6-5], ?Samuel[4-3] Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 18 November 1838 in Pennsylvania and he died in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1925, aged 86.[a] On 23 January 1862 James married ADALINE GLASS in Milton, Pennsylvania. The James Schooleys lived in Williamsport.

Children:[a]

i. CHARLES GLASS[8]; m. LILLIAN SHADLE.
ii. ISABELLA; m. STEPHEN FINCH.
iii. LLOYD; d. unm.
iv. WILLIAM H.; m. MAMIE EVANS.
v. ROBERT O.; m. ELLA BEAVER.
vi. ERSKINE; m. (1) MAME BECK; m. (2) SARA ANN MAITLAND.
vii. LETITIA; m. ADELBERT FORESMAN.

Notes and References:

a. Pa.DAR, Lycoming County, Pa. and Miscellaneous Bible Records, 4:222 (1960-1).
b. Seventh Census...1850: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 795, p. 393, #259- 269.

126...WILLIAM[7] SCHOOLEY (William[6-5] ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Pennsylvania on 17 February 1841 and he died in 1896.[a,b] William married (1) LEAH TURNER, who was born in 1846 and died in 1888 [a,c] He married (2) his cousin, MARGARET SNODDY.[a]

Children of William and Leah:[a]

i. SADIE[8]; m. WILBER JACOBS.

ii. BESSIE; m. RAY DIETRICK.
iii. ROSCOE; m. ELIZABETH DIETRICK.
iv. LUTHER; m. JENNIE UPDEGRAFF.

Notes and References:

a. Pa.DAR, Lycoming County, Pa. and Miscellaneous Bible Records, 4:223 (1960-1), GSP.
b. Seventh Census...1850: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 795, p. 393, #259- 269.

127...JOHN HENRY[7] SCHOOLEY (William[6-5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 4 April 1843 and died in 1945, aged 102 .

John married AMANDA BREON, who was born in 1854 and died in 1944. The Schooleys lived in Allenwood, Pennsylvania.

128...ROBERT[7] SCHOOLEY (William[6-5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 19 June 1845. He was a merchant in Philadelphia.

129...ALBERT[7] SCHOOLEY (William[6-5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 12 October 1848 in Pennsylvania and he died 17 April 1924.[a-c]

In 1874 Albert married (1) ISABELLA HUNTER MILES, who was born in 1855 and died in 1894, daughter of Joseph Green (John, Samuel) and Isabella (Patterson) Miles.[a,c] Albert married (2) ELIZABETH (WATTS) TAYLOR. Albert Schooley graduated from Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania in 1869.[d] He was a member of the State Legislature from Union County 1822-1884, a member of the Constitutional Convention in the state of Washington in 1889, and the Mayor of Chehalis,

Washington in 1907. He was also director of the First National Bank of Chehalis and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Children of Albert and Isabella:[a]

i. ALBERTHA[8], b. in Spring Garden, Pa.; m. ELLSWORTH McCLELLAN GAGE.[c]
ii. ELIZABETH; m. HUGH HERREN.
iii. JOSEPHINE M.; d. unm.
iv. WILLIAM LELAND; d. unm.
v. DONALD
vi. LIDA ADELL; d. in childhood.
vii. ISABELLA HUNTER, b. in Spring Garden, Pa.; m. SKILLMAN VAN COTT.
viii. MARY (MAUDE), b. in Chebatis, Wash.; m. WALTER HAMILTON RICHARDSON.

Notes and References:

a. Pa. DAR, Lycoming County, Pa. and Miscellaneous Bible Records, 4:233 (1960-1).
b. Seventh Census...1850: Pennsylvania, Lycoming Co., Washington Twp., Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 795, p. 393, #259-269.
c. NSDAR Lineage Book, 108:28.
d. Supra note a, 221, 222.
e. Supra note c, 29.

130...WILLIAM FLOWER[7] SCHOOLEY (Joseph[6], William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 7 August 1849 and died 7 October 1908.

In October 1876 William married SARAH GRIGGS. She was born in 1846 and died in 1932.

William graduated from Bucknell University in 1871. He became the secretary of the West Branch Mutual Fire Insurance Company when it was incorporated in 1878, with its home office in Muncie, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. His uncle, Andrew Jackson Schooley, was

one of the incorporators of the company. From 1903 to 1907 William Flower Schooley was assistant postmaster of Montgomery, Lycoming County.

Child:

153. JOSEPH GRIGGS[8], b. 1877. See page.....465.

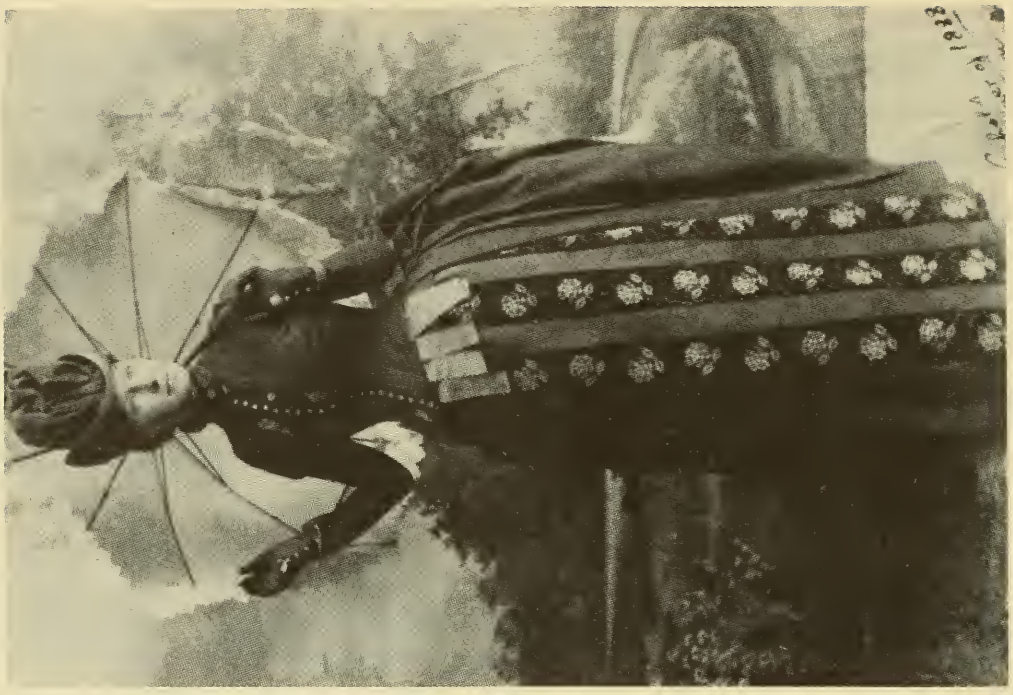
Notes and References:

a. Pa. DAR, Lycoming County, Pa. and Miscellaneous Bible Records, 4:233 (1960-1).

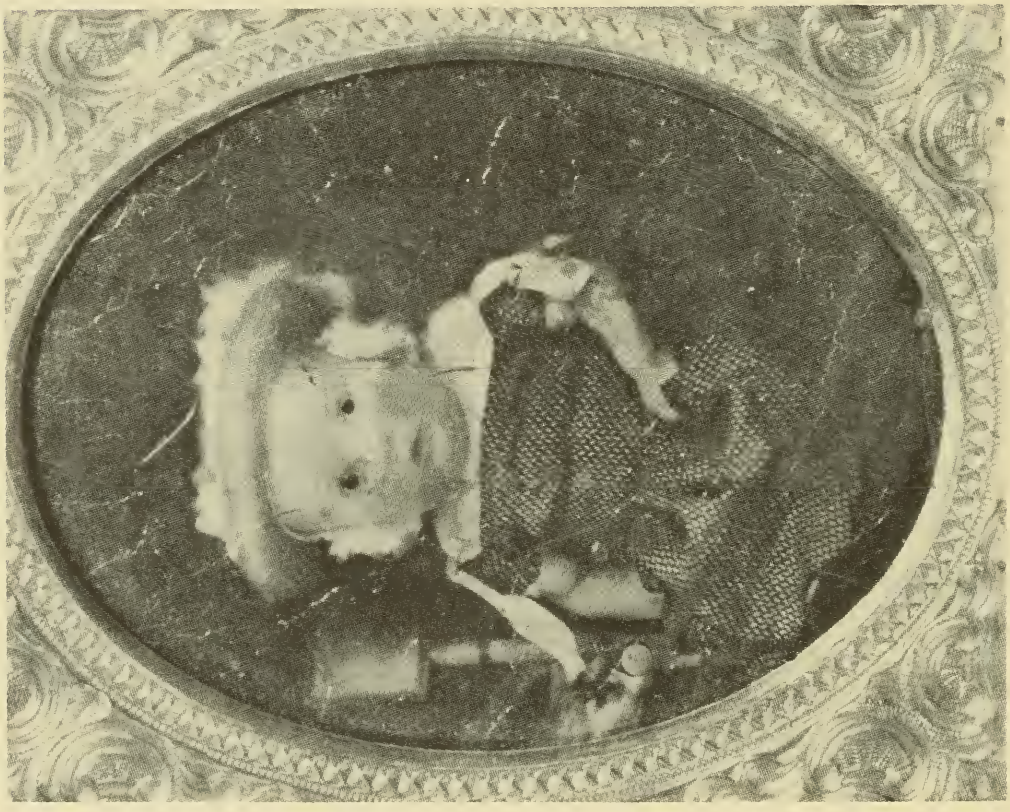
131...THOMAS HENRY SILLIMAN [7] SCHOOLEY (Andrew Jackson[6], William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1])was born on 28 July 1860 on the family farm about a mile east of Elimsport in White Deer Valley, Washington Twp, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, and he died on 24 August 1946 in Highland Park, Michigan.

On 9 March 1889 he married MABEL BEDELL NICHOLS in Pueblo, Colorado. She was born in Delaware, Ohio, on 22 March 1868 and died after a lingering illness of several years on 26 October 1944 in Highland Park, Michigan, the daughter of Franklin Cass[7] (Weisman Clagett[6], Jonathan[5-3], Thomas[2-1]) and Harriet (Bedell) Nichols.

This Thomas was the author of the first edition of *Trails of Our Fathers* . He was educated in the public schools of Washington Township and a private school



Mabel Nichols in 1888

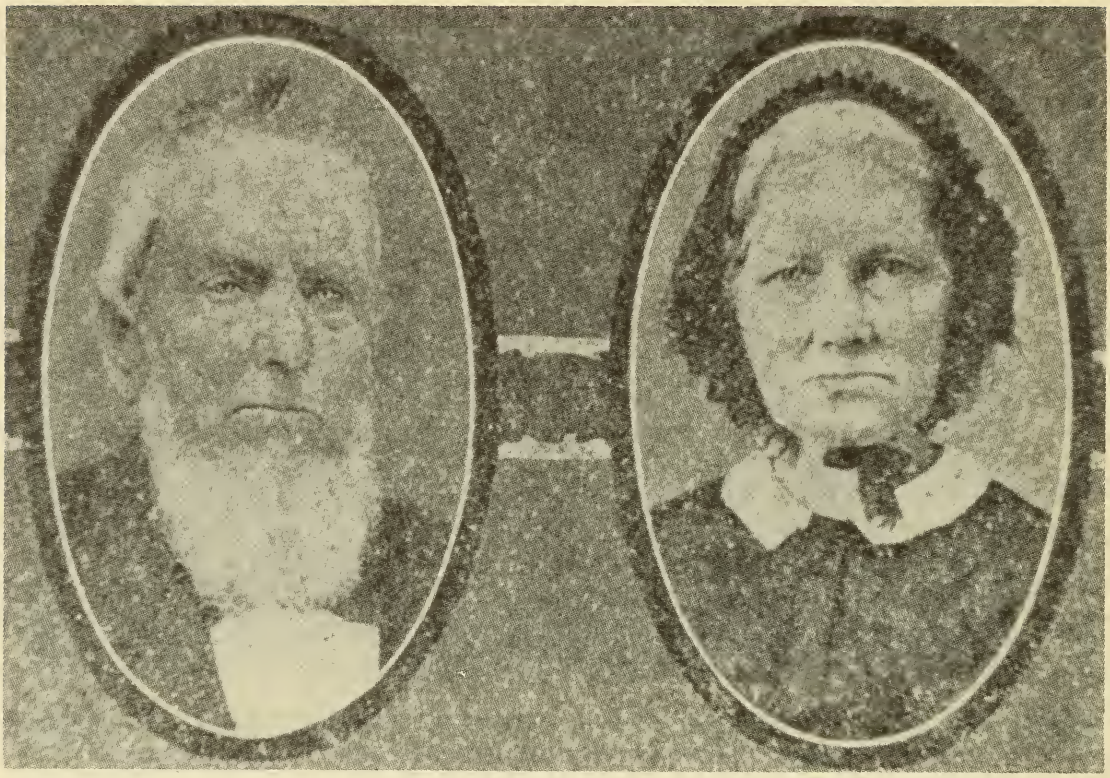


Thomas Henry Silliman Schooley, author of the first version of Trails of Our Fathers. *From a tintype photo taken in 1861.*

conducted by Dr. Yost. He began teaching at the age of eighteen. He was graduated from Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania in 1882 at the age of twenty-two. He continued his studies there and in time became the principal of a grade school in Lewisburg. He then studied law with Hon. J. Merrill Linn, being admitted to the bar in Union County in 1886.

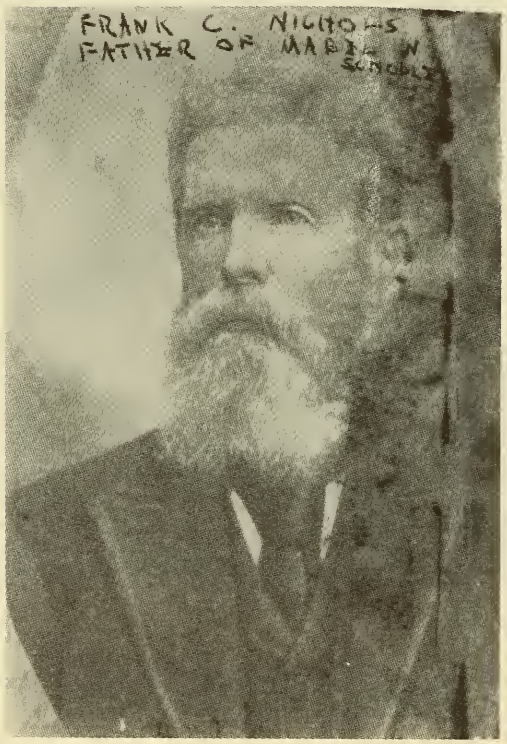
Thomas apparently heeded the admonition of Horace Greely to "go west, young man", and in the same month that he was certified as an attorney he went to Colorado. The author, his grandson, recalls him stating that he arrived there with four dollars in his pocket and upon inquiring about his plight was told: "I found a rooming house where they served meals, paid a week's room and board, and put the rest of it in the bank!"

In 1886 he opened a law practice in Pueblo. He became a member of the Public Board of Trade in Pueblo, Secretary of the Pueblo Mining Stock Exchange, and in 1893 was elected to the State Board of Land Commissioners. In 1898 some friends of Thomas H. S. Schooley forwarded his name for Secretary of State of Colorado on the Fusion Ticket. He was not elected.



Wiseman Claggett Nichols
(1801-1883)

Fivilla Cass
(1811-1890)



Franklin Cass Nichols
(1839–1911)

Harriet Bedell Nichols
(1841–1912)

In 1899 Thomas H. S. Schooley was commissioned at the rank of Colonel in the Colorado State military service by the then governor of the state, Charles S. Thomas.. A copy of the commission is quoted:

> "The governor of the State of Colorado to all who shall see these presents, Greeting --Know ye that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities of T.H.S. Schooley, I have appointed him Colonel and Aide-de-Camp in the service of the State of Colorado to rank as such from the 1st day of April, 1899. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Aide-de-Camp by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers under this command to be obedient to his orders as Aide-de-Camp. And he is to follow as he may receive them from me or the future governor of the State of Colorado or the superior officer set over him according to the Constitutioin and Laws of the State of Colorado and the rules and discipline of War.
>
> This commission to continue in force during the time provided for by the Constitution and laws of the State of Colorado.
>
> Given under my hand at the City of Denver this 1st day of April in the year of our Lord, 1899 and in the 123rd year of the Independence of the United States.
>
> Charles S. Thomas , Governor
>
> By the Governor, Lewis Barnum, Adjutant General."

In 1903 Thomas left Colorado and brought his family to the city of Detroit, Michigan. He became a member of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, his eligibility for membership being established by the services of Captain Samuel Schooley, Thomas Silliman, Esq., Captain Thomas Silliman, and Garret Middaugh. He was a member of the

Detroit Historical Society, the Michigan Historical Society, and the Detroit Republican Club.

Mabel Nichols, the wife of Thomas Schooley, had a distinguished career in music graduating from the College of Music of Cincinnati in 1886. She was soprano soloist for the First Baptist Church and the Central Presbyterian Church of Denver, Colorado and the First Methodist Church of Los Angerles, California.

NICHOLS and CASS

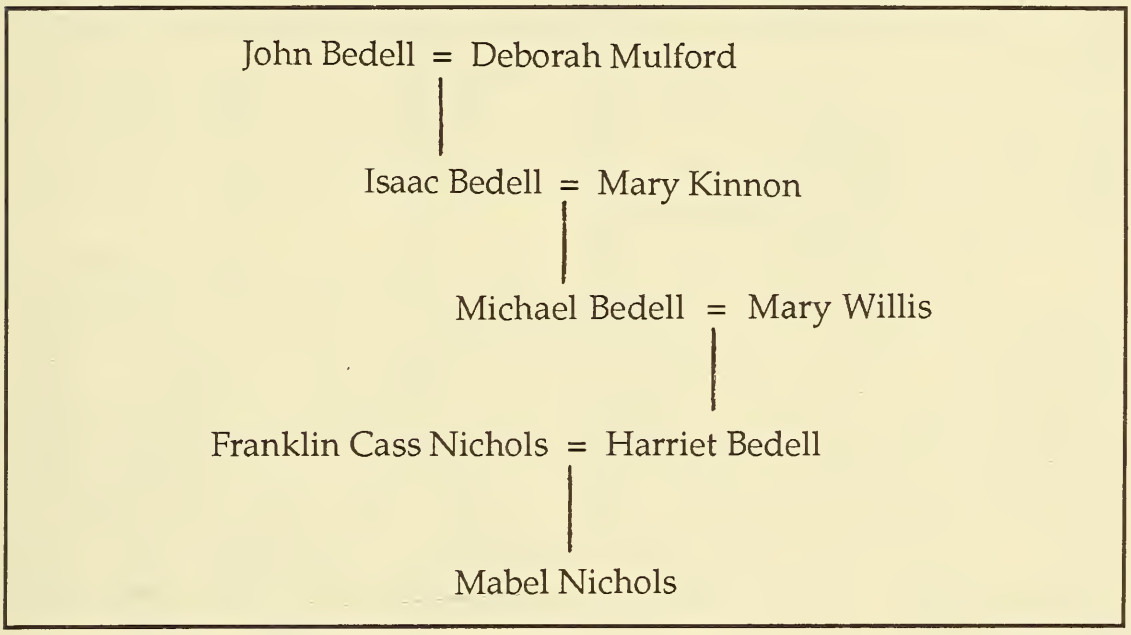
The ancestry of Mabel Nichols in not presented in the standard genealogical form, yet it is presented in an easily understood manner.

Mabel Nichols Schooley's ancestry in the Bedell line reaches back to New Jersey through her grandfather, Michael Bedell, who was born April 12, 1798 on Long Hill, Morris County, New Jersey. He married Mary Willis at Niagara , New York in 1822. Mary Willis was born in New York in 1807. Michael and Mary moved from Niagara in 1836 to near the present Bedell's School House in Liberty Township of Knox County near Mount Vernon, Ohio. There Michael died in 1875. Mary died two years later at the age of 68. Michael and Mary are buried in the graveyard of Liberty Chapel in Liberty Township.

Michael was the son of Isaac Bedell who in 1792 married Mary Kinnon, daughter of Thomas Kinnon, Esq. of Morris and Union Counties, New Jersey. Isaac was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, wounded, and later pensioned. He was born in 1761 near Bedell's Bridge, Morris County, New Jersey, the son of John Bedell and Deborah Mulford who was a daughter of Capt. Jonathan Mulford and his wife, Esther Conklin. Deborah was born in 1744. John and Deborah were married there is 1760.

Michael Bedell (1798-1875) and Mary Willis (1807-1877), grandparents of Mabel Nichols Schooley, had five

children: Harriet (1841-1912), Warren, Benjamin, Israel, and John. Harriet Bedell, the first child, was born near Mount Vernon, Ohio. She died at Detroit, Michigan March 22, 1912. Warren and Benjamin, brothers of Harriet, were in the ministry. Israel was a physician, and John, a dentist.



Mabel Nichols' father was Franklin Cass Nichols. He was born at Mayville, Chataqua County, New York February 19, 1839. He died at Detroit, Michigan September 2, 1911. Franklin and Harriet were married at Mount Vernon, Ohio on his birthday in 1867. Franklin Cass Nichols, when a boy in his teens, accompanied his family when they moved from Chataqua County, New York to the newly purchased farm near the town of Cardington, Ohio. Franklin enlisted in the military service in 1861 and was a member of Squadron D of the 9th New York Cavalry under Captain Weld and Colonel Beardsley. He was honorably discharged in 1862 and later pensioned. His brothers, Clifton and Joseph, were also

soldiers in the Civil War. Clifton died in 1903. His home had been at Springfield, Ohio where he was the owner and editor of *The Springfield Daily Republican.* Clifton was also the author of a *Life of Lincoln.*[*] Joseph Wiseman Nichols, Franklin's brother, lived at Dayton, Ohio.

In 1887 Franklin Cass Nichols and his family moved to Colorado in the hope of improving his health. Their lives were somewhat nomadic. They lived for awhile in Arizona, 1897-1900, in California, 1900-1903, in Florida at intervals from 1905 to 1910 at Miami, Orlando, Lakeland, and St. Petersburg.

The father of Franklin Cass Nichols was Wiseman Clagett Nichols who was born March 23, 1801 at Thetford, Vermont. He was married October 22, 1829 in the Presbyterian Church at Ripley, New York, to Fivilla Cass, daughter of Major Joseph Cass (1789-1868) and Tabitha Day (1789-1813) of Westfield, New York. They had married in 1810. Tabitha Day was the daughter of Eliphalet Day and Tuzah Finch. Joseph Cass was the son of Nathan Cass and Phila Southwick.

Wiseman Nichols in 1853 moved from Chataqua County, New York to the town of Cardington, Ohio and lived there about thirty five years. He died at his home in Cardington on April 27, 1883 at 82 years of age. Wiseman Nichols had been a Justice of the Peace of Westfield and a deputy sheriff at Chataqua County. He was a magistrate at Cardington, Ohio, a farm owner, a builder, a school teacher, a merchant, a sheriff, and the mayor of Cardington, 1866-1869. The Nichols School on Nichols

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[*] Nichols, Clifton M. *Life of Abraham Lincoln* Mast, Crowell, and Kirkpatrick, Springfield, Ohio 1896.

Jonathan Nichols = Mary McIlwain
(1719-) (1725-1815)
Jonathan Sackett = Hanna Phelps
Jonathan Nichols, Jr. = Tryphenia Sackett
(1754-1841) (1764-1844)
Weisman Clagett Nichols = Fivilla Cass
(1801-1883)
Franklin Cass Nichols
Clifton Melvin Nichols
Joseph Weisman Nichols

Street at Cardington, Ohio was built on a grant of land given by him from part of his farm. Wiseman Nichols father was Jonathan Nichols, Jr. and his mother was Tryphenia Sackett. Jonathan was born at Bolton, Mass. July 25, 1754, died at Westfield, New York April 26, 1841. Tryphenia was born February 17, 1764 at Hebron, Connecticut. Around 1785 she went to Thetford, Vermont where she was a teacher. In December 1791 she and Jonathan were married there. They resided at Thetford until 1813 when they moved with their children in heavy winter weather across New York State to Westfield in Chataqua County. There the entire Nichols family, seventeen in all, were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Ripley near Westfield in western New York State.

Tryphenia Sackett was the daughter of Jonathan Sackett and Hannah Phelps. Tryphenia died in 1844 at the age of 77.

Jonathan Nichols, Jr. who had married Tryphenia Sackett was a surveyor and sheriff in Vermont. He bought land at Chataqua County, New York in 1814. Jonathan was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was shot in the thigh when leaping over a fence in the battle of Bennington in 1777, although he did not receive a pension until 1832. It is a surprising coincidence that Jonathan Nichols served in the war 1775-1777 under Colonels Nichols and Bedell. "Colonol Nichols Regiment marched from Winchester, New Hampshire and joined the Northern Continental Army at Bennington at Stillwater July 23, 1777. Serving in this Regiment were Privates Jonathan Nichols and Andrew Nichols."

Jonathan Nichols' parents were Jonathan Nichols and Mary McIlwain who had been married at Bolton,

Massachusetts in 1753. The senior Jonathan Nichols was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts in 1719. Mary, his wife, was the daughter of Andrew and Hezediah McIlwain. The parents of Jonathan who had married Mary McIlwain were Jonathan Nichols and Mary Challis. This latter Jonathan had been born in 1697 at Amesbury, Massachusetts. They were married in 1718/19. The parents of Jonathan who had married Mary Challis were Thomas Nichols and Jane Jamison (-1720). Thomas Nichols was born in 1670 at Amesbury. He was the son of Thomas Nichols and Mary Moulton. Thomas and Mary Moulton were married at Malden, Massachusetts in 1655 in the same year they moved to Amesbury.

As previously mentioned Wiseman Nichols (1801-1883) married in 1829 Fivilla Cass (1811-1890). It is fitting now to trace some of the Cass family. Fivilla was born February 17, 1811 at Hartford, Coos County, New Hampshire. She died at Cardington, Ohio September 10, 1890. Both she and Squire Wiseman Nichols are buried in the Glendale Cemetery at Cardington, Ohio near the Olentangy River. Fivilla Cass's father, Major Joseph Cass, also moved from Vermont to Chataqua County, New York and thence to Morrow County, Ohio. He was a soldier in the Continental Army in General Stark's Brigade in the Revolutionary War. He was a captain in Dearborn's Company in 1777 at the Battle of Bennington. Joseph Cass had married twice, first to Tabitha Day and the second marriage to Jane Dickinson. By the first marriage there were born two children: Fivilla and Emogene and in the second marriage to Jane Dickinson there were six children. Joseph Cass was the son of Nathan. Nathan was the son of Jonathan. Jonathan was the son of John. John was the son of Samuel.

John Cass married in 1647 Martha Philbrick. They had eight children: John, Joseph, Samuel, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Mercy, Ebenezer, and Abigail. Samuel, the third son, married Mercy Sanborn. They had four children:

Martha, John, Hannah, and Mary. John, the second of these children, married in 1726 Hannah Grove. They had ten children: Mehitabel and Hannah (twins), Nathan, John, Mary, Hepzebah, Jonathan Grove, Daniel, Ebenezer, and Samuel; The seventh child of this family, Jonathan Grove Cass, was married in 1747 to Abigail Salisbury. They had six children: Sarah, Hannah, Phebe, George, John, and Nathan. The last of these children, Nathan Cass, was married in 1767 (?) to Phila Southbrick. They had four children: Pliny, Joseph, Jonathan, and Judd The second of these children, Joseph Cass (1789-1868) was married in 1810 to Tabitha Day (1789-1813). They had two children: Fivilla (1811-1890) and Emogene (1812-). Fivilla married Wiseman Nichols (1801-1883) and Emogene married Richard Bushnell (-1858). After the death of Tabitha Day, Joseph Cass married a second time to Jane Dickinson and they had six children. Wiseman Nichols and Fivilla Cass were the parents of Franklin Cass Nichols, the father of Mabel Bedell Nichols who married Thomas Henry Silliman Schooley.

Thomas Henry Silliman Schooley and Mabel Bedell Nichols had four children:

i. RONALD (1889- died soon after birth)

154. ii. ARNOLD T. (1889-1969) See page.....466.
(Ronald and Arnold were twins.)

155. iii. NICHOLS B. (1896-1969) See page.....477.

iv. CAMERON O. (1903-1957)

In the year that Nichols was born, 1896, the newspaper reported a noticeable tendency for women's skirts to become shorter, an inch or two above the ankle. In the year that Cameron was born, 1903, the Wright brothers made the first flight in an airplane. A century came to an end between the time of the birth of Nichols and the birth of Cameron. As the new century arrived there were 76 million

Americans, 18 million horses and mules, 10 million bicycles, and four thousand automobiles. By the time Cameron was born (1903) 75 thousand automobiles had been produced, although they were considered useless toys.

132...LEANDER[7] SCHOOLEY (Isaac[6], John[5], Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Marion, Indiana, on the 15th of the 6th month 1844 and he died in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 20th of the 3d month 1916.

Leander Schooley married ANNA S. DANNEFER on 13 November 1873 in Belleville, Kansas. She was born in Denmark in 1850 and died in Tampa, Florida, in 1889, aged 48, the daughter of Hans Oleson and Mary (----) Dannefer who immigrated from Denmark in 1865.

During the Civil War, Leander enlisted at the age of eighteen and served in Company K of the First Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, mustering out in 1865. He participated in a number of engagements, including Manassas, Culpepper Courthouse, three days at Gettysburg, Petersburg, Yellow Tavern, and Appomatox.

Soon after leaving the army Leander went to Republic County, Kansas, with his father. There he taught school and met a teacher, Anna Dannefer, whom he married. She had taught school in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, before coming to Kansas.

Leander was buried in the National Cemetery in Chatanooga.

Children:

i. SELAH MAY[8], b. 19 Jan. 1875 in Bellevue, Kans.; m.1903, WALTER M. IVEY

ii. LOLA GAY , b. 16 Aug. 1876 in Marion, Ind.; d. 31 July 1895 in Tampa, Florida.

iii. BERNAL CONNER, b. 9 Mar. 1878 in Marion, Ind.

iv. LENA ODESSA, b. 26 Nov. 1880 in Marion, Ind.; m. 1904 JOHN HARRIS JOHNSON.

156. v. DANE OLEN, b. 23 May 1882. See page....478.

vi. ELLA INEZ, b. 27 Apr. 1884 in Marion, Ind.;m. 1903, WALTER J. TURNBULL.

157. vii. VICTOR STANLEY, b. 11 May 1890. See page.....479.

Notes and References:

a. *Pioneer Schooley Family.*

133...JOSEPH [7] SCHOOLEY (?James[6],?Thomas[5-4], ?John[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born about 1825 in Kentucky, and he was living there in Fayette County in 1850.[a]

On 25 May 1846 Joseph was married in Fayette County to AMERICA NICHOLSON.[b] "Minia" was born in Kentucky about 1827.[a] In 1850 Joseph was a confectioner in Fayette County.[a]

Child, born in Kentucky:[a]

i. MARY[8], b. ca. 1846.

Notes and References:

a. Sixth Census...1850: Kentucky, Fayette Co., Dist. No. 1, Nat. Arch. Microfilm M-432, Roll 199, p. 126, #206-210.

b. Annie Walker Burns, comp., "Kentucky Vital Statistics [:] Record of Marriages in Fayette County Kentucky, For the Period of Years 1803 To 1851 Inclusive", (Frankfort, Ky., 1931), 110.

134... JOSEPH JOHN[8] SCHOOLEY (Jesse Barber[7], Joseph Park[6], ?Judiah[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert [2-1]) was

born 17 May 1846 in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and he died 24 April 1918. [a,c]

He married EVELYN JENKINS, who was born 26 May 1849 and died 28 April 1913, the daughter of Jabez Hyde and Mary (Larned) Jenkins. [a,b]

Joseph John Schooley was an insurance agent. His wife Evelyn was buried in the Forty Fort Cemetery.[a]

Child:

158. HARRY BARNUM[9], b. 5 Oct. 1869. See page.....479.

Notes and References:

a. Michael Shoemaker Book, 803, which shows Joseph's wife's name as Eva.
b. The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. 42 (New York, 1958), 405.
c. Oscar Jewell Harvey and Ernest Gray Smith, A History of Wilkes-Barre, 6 vols. (Wilkes Barre, 1909-1930), 5:247.

135...HENRY N.[8] SCHOOLEY (Jedediah[7], Joseph Park[6], ?Judiah[5], William[4], ?William [3], Robert [2-1]) was born 4 March 1842.

136...JADIAH[8] SCHOOLEY (Peter[7], Nathaniel[6], John[5], William [4], ?William[3], Robert [2-1]) was born in New York on 22 March 1845 and died in Wakonda, South Dakota, on 13 June 1907. His name is shown as "Judson" on the 1880 census for Jackson Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.[a]

On 12 August 1876 Jadiah married JULIA JACKSON in Vermillion, South Dakota, daughter of Robert and Cordelia (Warner) Jackson of Stillwater, Minnesota.[a]

Children:[a]

i. LEFFORD[9], b. 18 Dec. 1879,`; d. 8 Mar. 1949.

ii. EDITH, b. 30 Sept. 1879 , d. 25 Dec. 1929; m. ---BREESE.

159. iii. MILTON, b. Sept. 1882. See page.....479.

iv. MAUD. b. 3 Sept 1884; d. 21 May 1969; m ----SPAULDA.

v. LOUISE , b. 18 Sept. 1886; d. 1 June 1970; m. ---DIXON.

vi. RUTH, b. 9 July 1889; d. 9 Jan. 1977; m. -----HALL

vii. SARAH KATHERINE, b. 21 Sept. 1891; m. ----BROWNING.

viii. JACOB L. , b. 3 Dec. 1893; d. 25 Mar. 1957.

ix. ROBERT L. , b. 10 Jan. 1898; d. 10 Oct. 1961.

Notes and References:

a. Letters of Marie (Rolff) Schooley.

137...JACOB[8] SCHOOLEY (Peter[7], Nathaniel[6], John[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born 16 May 1847 in New York.[a]

On 12 August 1871 Jacob married LIVIA McKEEL.[a] Jacob was a lumberman in Cease's Mills in 1893.[b]

Notes and References:

a. Marie (Rolff) Schooley.

b. H. C. Bradsby, ed., History of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania (Chicago;, 1893), 1324.

138...WILLIAM[8] SCHOOLEY (William[7], John[6-5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born ------. William married LAURA BROOKS.

Children:

i. MARTHA[9]

160. ii. GEORGE ASA. See page.....480.

Notes and References:

a. Letter of 19 May 1979 from George A. Schooley.

139...REUBEN[8] SCHOOLEY (john[7], Elisha[6], John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert [3-1]) was born in Ohio the 27th of the 9th month 1809 and he died in Salem, Ohio 11 October 1859.[a,b]

In July 1836 Reuben married HANNAH McCLUN, for which he was disowned for marriage contrary to discipline on the 19th of the 10th month.[c] She was born in New Franklin, Ohio, on 9 April 1815, the daughter of Nathan and Martha (Beal,) McClun.[b]

Child:

161. WILLIAM HENRY[9], b. 18 Dec. 1840. See page.....481.

Notes and References:

a. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 4:792.
b. Pedigree Chart of Charles H. Schooley of Gladstone, Ore., in Schooley Family Folder, New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N. J.
c. Supra note a, 4:759.

140...JAMES[8] SCHOOLEY (Israel[7], Elisha[6], John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born in Ohio the 18th of the 12th month 1816.[a]

James married REBECCA MALMSBERRY on the 27th of the 4th month 1842 at the Goshen Meetinghouse of the Friends in Ohio. She was born the 4th of the 10th month 1815, the daughter of Benjamin and Jane (-----) Malmsberry of Columbiana, Ohio.[b]

From the Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting in Ohio the James Schooleys were granted a certificate on the 24 of the 4th month 1847 to the Middletown Monthly

Meeting in Columbiana County, where they were received the 10th of the 6th month.[b,c] On the 6th of the 12th month 1849 they were granted a certificate to the Salem Monthly Meeting in Iowa.[c]

Children:[d]

i. ISRAEL M.[9], b. 1 8th m. 1846.
ii. SARAH JANE, b. 9 3m 1848.

Notes and References:

a. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 4:793.
b. Ibid., 4:990.
c. Ibid., 655
d. Ibid., 4:654.

141...REUBEN E.[7] SCHOOLEY (Ephraim[8], Reuben[6], John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born in Loudoun County, Virginia the 31st of the 5th month 1826 and died the 8th of the 3d month 1900.[a]

On the 23d of the 4th month 1851 at the Fairfax Meetinghouse of Friends in Loudoun County, Reuben married RACHEL LOUISA STEER. She was born the 31st of the 1st month 1825 and died the 22d of the 8th month 1896, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Moore) Steer of Loudoun County.[a]

Children:[a]

162. i. JOSEPH EPHRAIM[8], b. 19 4m 1852. See page.....481.
ii. FRANKLIN EDWARD, b. 10 11m 1855.
iii. HENRY MOORE, b. 4 1m 1857.
iv. ELLIOTT C., b. 27 8m 1859; d. in Chicago, Ill., 9m 1905; m. FRANCIS FINCKS.
v. MARIANNA, b. 15 11m 1861; d. 29 11m 1916; m. at her father's home, 1 9m 1892, SAMUEL HARROLD BUCKMAN of Alexandria, Va.,

son of Dilworth and Emmaline (Gillingham) Buckman.[b]

vi. HORACE P., b. 26 11m 1867; d. in Seattle, Wash.,1926; m. ca. 1901.

Notes and References:

a. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 6:557.
b. Ibid., 6:556.

142...SAMUEL V.B.[8] SCHOOLEY (Isaac[7], Nicholas[6], Samuel[5-4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, in 1830.[a]

Samuel married HARRIET HEDGES, who was born in Woodsboro, Maryland.[a]

Children, born in Everett, Pa.:[a]

i. FLORENCE[9], b. 1854; m. JOHN NUZUM.
163. ii. MATHEW PEEBLES., b. 1856. See page.....482.
164. iii. JOHN R., b. 1858. See page.....482.
iv. JENNIA C., b. 1860; d. 6 June 1942; m. J. GEORGE HOFFMANN.
v. JAMES C., b. 1862; m. CENTRALIA PHOEBE KENNEDY. With his brother Mathew he edited a weekly newspaper in Homestead, Pa.

Notes and References:

a. Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 221.

143...CLARKSON[8] SCHOOLEY (William[7], Isaac[6], William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born 1 January 1822 and died 30 May 1890.[a]

On 12 October 1843 he married LOUISA MARIA MEAD. She was born 8 November 1820 and died 6 March 1888, the daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Whittaker) Mead of Belmont County, Ohio.[a]

Children:[a]

i. EMMA[9], b. 7 Dec. 1845; d. 10 Dec. 1900; m.1 Oct. 1867, JOSHUA HARRY LEWIS, b. 20 August 1844, d. 17 Nov. 1870, son of Reece and Sarah Jane (----) Lewis.

Child, surname Lewis:

JOSHUA HARRY[10], b. 1 Mar. 1870; d. 5 May 1919; m. 27 June 1894, GAIL HAMILTON HIBBARD, b. 2 Feb. 1871, d. 10 Jan. 1947, dau. of Francis William and Delia Anne (Ogle) Hibbard; 1 ch.

ii. MARY LOUISE , b. 14 Dec. 1847; d. 19 June 1921; m. 25 Dec. 1893, ISAAC B. GALLAHER; she is bur. in Hanoverton, Columbiana Co.,Ohio.

iii. AGNES AMANDA, b. 20 Feb. 1851; d. 24 July 1852; bur. in Martins Ferry, Ohio.

iv. WILLAIM M., b. 77 Feb. 1853; d. unm., 22 Nov. 1901; bur. in Valley Street Cem., Minerva, Ohio.

v. SAMUEL FRANK, b. 6 Aug 1856; d. probably in Tujunga, Calif., 20 June 1939; m. ca. 1914, HELEN (----), a widow. Samuel was an attorney and a grain broker in Kansas City, [Mo?].

Notes and References:

a. Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 195-197.

144...LINDLEY[8] SCHOOLEY (William[7], Isaac[6], William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born 30 August 1824 and died 17 September 1908.[a]

Lindley was married to SARAH ANN MILES in 1853. She was born 22 February 1828 and died 22 November 1909, the daughter of Moses P. and Mary (Carter) Miles of Somerton, Ohio.[a]

Children:[a]

i. CHARLES MILES[9], b. 17 Mar. 1856; d. unm., 24 Sept. 1943.
ii. MARY LOUISE, b. 21 July 1859; d. unm., 21 Dec. 1936.
iii. HERMAN, b. 7 Oct. 1861; d. unm. 22 May 1943.

Notes and References:
a. Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 197.

145...ADDISON[8] SCHOOLEY (William[7], Isaac[6], William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born 21 May 1827 and he died on 9 April 1890.[a]

Addison was married on 23 June 1852 to SARAH CONNERS WEBSTER. She was born 1 Nov. 1832 and died 24 November 1910, brobably in Zanesville Ohio, the daughter of Naylor Jr. and Jemima Mendenhall (Vickers) Webster of Harrisville, Jefferson County, Ohio.[a]

Children:[a]

i. ZELINE[9], b. 25 June 1854; d. 27 June 1854; bur. in Somerton, Ohio.
ii. MINERVA DILLON, b. 12 Aug. 1855; d. unm., 4 Dec. 1892; bur. in the Greenwood Cem., Zanesville, Ohio.
iii. MARY AGNES, b. 29 Aug. 1857; m. 9 Jan. 1884, LINCOLN N. GALBRAITH, b. 1860, d. near Bellaire, Ohio, 28 Sept. 1907, an engineer for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Children, surname Galbraith:

1. GUY[10]
2. CHARLES WEBSTER, b. 1887; d. 1887.
3. SARAH BERTHA, b. 23 Aug. 1888 in Denver, Colo.; m. 14 July 1908, SAMUEL REUBER, b. 23 Mar. 1881, d. 1932, son of

Frederick and Edith (Johnson) Reuben of Dayton, Ohio.

4. ALMA

165. iv. CHARLES IRVING, b. 12 Sept. 1859. See page.....482.

v. ROSA BELLE , b. 21 June 1862; d. 15 Aprl 1946; m. 14 Nov. 1883, FRANK D. WILSON, b. 1855, d. 6 Oct. 1913, son of Willaim C. and Esther (Faucett) Wilson of Barnesville, Ohio.

Children, surname Wilson:

1. GEORGE RAYMOND[10], b. 10 Feb. 1885; d. 12 Oct. 1933; m. 22 Feb. 1917, MARIE THOMAS of Cleveland, Ohio.
2. STELLA JOY, b. 16 May 1887; d. 30 Mar. 1958; m. 24 June 1926, WILLIAM HENRY HOUSE JR., b. 16 Oct 1887, d. 31 Jan. 1966, who by his 1st marriage had a daughter, Marian A. (House) Woidtke of Madison, Ohio.
3. ELMA IRENE, b. 11 July 1891; d. 13 July 1913; m 24 Dec. 1911, HERMAN VICTOR CARTER.

vi. GEORGE WEBSTER, b. 20 Mar. 1867; d. 26 Mar. 1945; bur. in Geneva, Ohio.

166. vii. CLARKSON RAYMOND, b. 24 Dec. 1870. See page.....483.

viii. SYLVAN GUY, b. 19 July 1874; d. 4 Oct. 1879.

Notes and References:

a. Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 197-201.

146...ISAAC EVERETT[8] SCHOOLEY (Phineas[7], Isaac[6], William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born the 11th of the 5th month 1823 in Guernsey County, Ohio.[a,b]

In 1855 Isaac married ELIZABETH JANE MOSHER, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1833.

The Schooleys went to Iowa in 1853 and settled on a farm in Springdale Township, Cedar County. Here Elizabeth was a member of the Hicksite Quakers.[b]

Children:[b,c]

i. MARY[9]
ii. STEPHEN
iii. PHINNEAS
iv. RUTH
v. ADDISON

Notes and References:

a. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 4:548.
b. The History of Cedar County, Iowa (Chicago, 1878), 660.
c. A descendant is Steven Schooley of Iowa City, Iowa.

147...JAMES A.[8] SCHOOLEY (Andrew[7], James[6], ?Robert [5-4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in the Town of Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York.[a]

James married AMY YOUNG of Scituate, Rhode Island.[a]

Children:[a]

i. ANDREW[9]
ii. MARY
iii. CAROLINE
iv. JAMES L.
v. EDWARD B.
vi. CATHERINE; d. before 1893.

Notes and References:

a. George A. Hardin, ed. , History of Herkimer County New York (Syracuse, 1893), Family Sketches p. 130.

148...WILLIAM AUSTIN[8] SCHOOLEY (Samuel, Thomas Plummer[7], Elias[6], Jonathan[5], Isaac[4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in 1865 and died in 1934.

William Schooley married FRANCES TRUE in 1890. She was born in 1861 and died in 1942.

Children:

i. HARRY A.[9]
ii. MABEL
167. iii. ROBERT TRUE, b. 1895. See page.....484.
iv. ELLA
v. ANNA
vi. JAMES PLUMMER, b. 1904; d. 1946.

149... J. BRUTUS[8] SCHOOLEY (Abraham Tilton[7],Joseph[6], James [5], Joseph[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Upper Freehold Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, on 27 September 1855.[a,b]

Notes and References:

a. Francis Bazley Lee, ed. , Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County New Jersey (New York and Chicago, 1907), 544.
b. International Genealogical Index, New Jersey, 1894.

150...BENJAMIN DAYTON[8] SCHOOLEY (Evi Britton[7], Benjamin[6], Joseph[5], Benjamin[4], Samuel[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 3 July 1855 in Stillwater Township, Sussex County, New Jersey.[a]

Benjamin married LYDIA E. BLANCHARD, who was born 19 March 1858, daughter of Israel and Mary C.. (Stevens) Blanchard (Roof) Tunison.[a]

The Benjamin Schooleys lived in Newton, New Jersey.[a]

Children:[a]

i. BENJAMIN[9], b. 2 June 1880.
ii. MARY, b, 9 Sept. 1882.
iii. AUSTIN, b. 30 Oct. 1884.

Notes and References:

a. Lundy Fam., 204.

151...EDWARD J.[8] SCHOOLEY (William Moore[7], Samuel[6], William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in 1878 and he died in 1936 [or 1963?].

Edward Schooley married BLANCHE ALLEN. She was born in 1874 and died in 1960.

Child: WILLIAM[9]

152...JAMES BOAL[8] SCHOOLEY (William Moore[7], Samuel[6], William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 17 February 1883 and died 4 October 1920. James married JENNIE----.

Children:

i. RALPH[9], b. 24 Feb. 1913; d. 17 Mar. 1913.
ii. C. ELWOOD; lived in Johnstown, Pa.

153...JOSEPH GRIGGS[8] SCHOOLEY (William Fowler[7], Joseph[6], William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas [2], ?Robert[1]) was born in 1877 and died in 1954.

He married MABEL FOWLER in 1906. She was born in 1886 and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1969.

Joseph Schooley was a pharmacist and lived in Philadelphia. Later he resided and practiced in Watsontown, Pennsylvania.

After Joseph's death, Mabel lived in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and then in Pittsburgh.

Children:

i.. ELEANOR[9], b. 1907; d. 1969; m. 1942 , EARL BLY, d. 1944. After the death of her husband, Eleanor returned to school and received a doctorate in bacteriology, becoming head of that department at Williamsport Hospital until her death.

168. ii. WILLIAM JEWETT, b. 1910. See page.....485.

iii. son

154...ARNOLD THOMAS [8] SCHOOLEY (Thomas Henry Silliman[7], Andrew Jackson[6], William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Pueblo Colorado, on 18 December 1889 and he died in Birmingham, Michigan in 1969.

On October 12, 1912 Arnold married JOSELYN LOUISE HIATT in Coldwater, Michigan. She was born in Coldwater on 18 August 1890 and died in Birmingham, Michigan in 1970, the daughter of John Franklin[7] (Uriah Ballard[6], Amaziah[5], Benjamin[4], Joseph[3], John[2-1]) and Josephine Estelle (Meek) Hiatt.[a,b]

Children:

169. i. THOMAS FRANKLIN[9], b. 3 Oct. 1913. See page.....485.

170. ii. JAMES BERTRAM, b. 3 July 1917. See page.....485.

iii. JOSELYN PATRICIA, b. 31 July 1922 in Detroit, Michigan; m. 1946 HOWARD ESTES

Children, surname Estes:

1. JAMES[10], b. 1952
2. CHARLES, b. 1953
3. ANN, b. 1954.

iv. MARY ELIZABETH, b. 5 Nov. 1927 in Birmingham, Michigan; m. 1949 WENDELL WILL.

Children, surname Will:

1. PATRICIA[10], b. 1952
2. DAVID, b. 1953
3. MARK, b. 1956
4. JONATHAN, b. 1958.

Arnold Thomas Schooley
(1889–1969)

Joselyn Hiatt Schooley
(1890–1970)

Photos taken at the time of their marriage in 1912.

THE HIATTS

Joselyn Hiatt was the daughter of John F. Hiatt and Josephine Meek who had been married in 1871 in Howard County, Indiana where she was then teaching school at the age of seventeen. John Franklin Hiatt was born in 1842 near Mooresvillle, Morgan County, Indiana and died at Coldwater, Michigan in 1918. Josephine Meek was born in 1854 in Richland County, Ohio and died in 1923 at Detroit, Michigan. Her parents were William Meek, born in 1825 and Charlotte DuBois Finch who was born in 1814. They were married in 1852 at Richland County, Ohio.

John Franklin Hiatt (1842-1918) and Josephine Meek (1854-1923) had six children:

i. FLORENCE (1872-1948)
ii. JASPER CROFTON (1875-1883)
iii. ELLEN MAY (1878-1968)
iv. FRANK (1882-)
v. HUGH (1885-1969)
vi. JOSELYN (1890-1970)

Florence was born in Tipton County, Indiana. Jasper Crofton and Ellen May were born at Crofton, Michigan. Frank was born at Cadillac, Michigan, and Joselyn was born at Coldwater, Michigan.

The writer wishes to recall Hugh Hiatt, the fifth child of John Franklin Hiatt and Josephine Meek. When the author was a young child he knew from family discussions that Hugh was estranged, that he had severed his ties not only with his brother and sisters, but from his mother as well. This situation brought great pain to his mother. In spite of the attempts to mend a rift that was

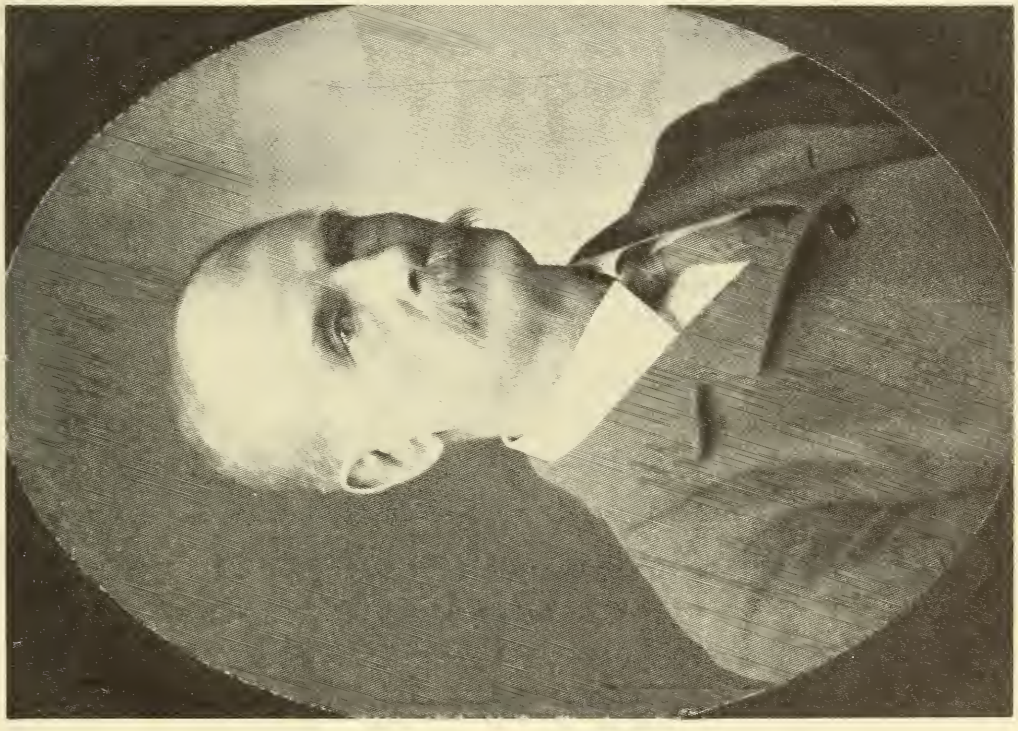
never understood, a reconciliation was not achieved. Now, some years after Hugh's death, the author seeks to bring Hugh back into the clan by placing his name on the family roster. It is done.

John Franklin Hiatt's father was Uriah Ballard Hiatt, whose background is beclouded. This author remembers that his grandfather, author of the first *Trails of Our Fathers* , struggled long with the mysteries of Uriah Ballard Hiatt. Grandfather wracked his brain and rapped his knuckles about this problem. Two views emerge, both flawed. A certainty is that he married Angelina Carter in 1841. Some evidence shows that he was born near Leesburg, Highland County, Ohio in 1806, that when he was young his parents moved to Morgan County, Indiana, and that in March 1841 he was married to Angelina Carter, the daughter of Joshua Carter (1779-1857) and Elizabeth Maxwell (-1850). This Joshua was the son of Nathanial Carter and Ann Ramsey of Ash County, North Carolina. Uriah died in Howard County, Kansas in 1872.

Uriah Ballard Hiatt's father supposedly was Joseph Hiatt who married twice, first in 1787 to Hannah Reese, secondly in 1809 to Elizabeth Ballard, a widow.

The Fairfield Meeting certified Joseph's removal to Lick Creek Meeting in Morgan County, Indiana. He was a taxpayer there in 1837 and 1841. Smith and Hiatt operated a grist mill at Mooresville. In 1839 Joseph contributed $50.00 to a fund to build the Methodist Church at Mooresville. He was a soldier in the War of the American Revolution, enlisted in Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1776. He was a fifer in Captain Alexander Johnson's Co. of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Dec. 16, 1776, and was in service at Boundbrook April 30, 1777.

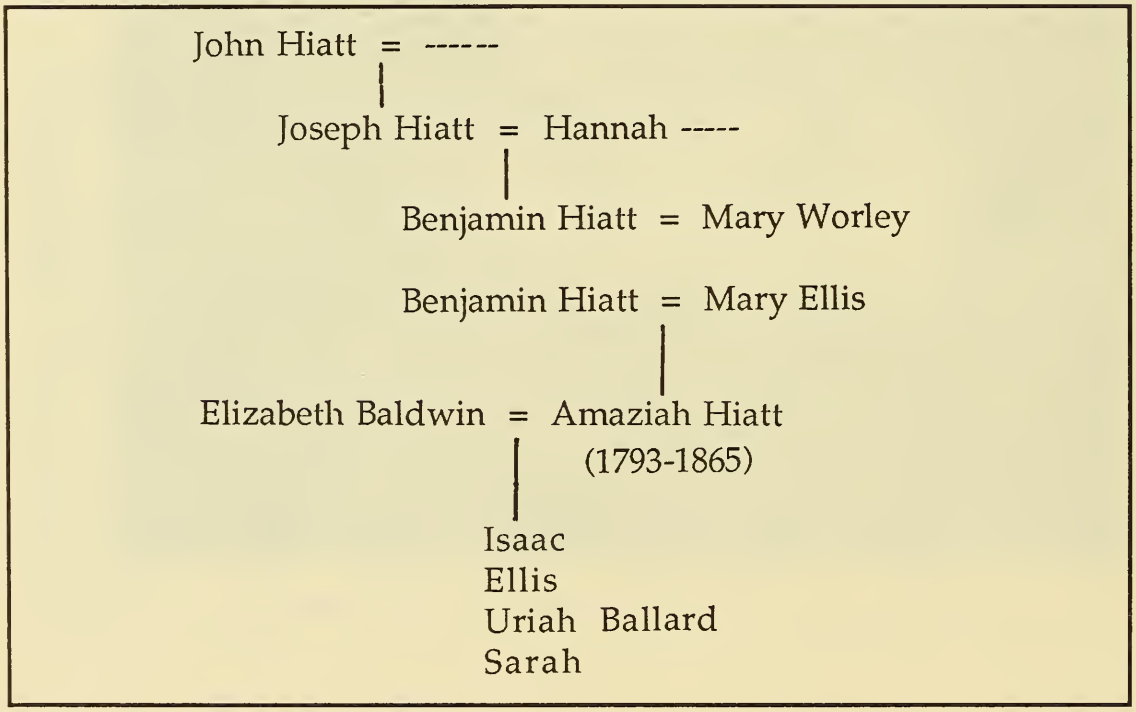
Josephine Meek Hiatt
(1854–1923)



John Franklin Hiatt
(1842–1918)

While it would seem that Uriah Ballard Hiatt was born of the second marriage (the marriage took place in 1809) this view is in conflict with the date of Uriah's birth, 1806. One may wonder if Uriah was born of the first marriage, to Hannah Reese, and then adopted as his middle name the name of his step-mother. The matter is conjecture.

Mr. William Perry Johnson of Huntington Park, California did a thorough study of the Hiatts in America. His evidence presents a contrary view of the origin of Uriah. In this scheme it is asserted that Uriah Hiatt was the son of Amaziah Hiatt (1793--1865) and Elizabeth Baldwin who had married Amaziah in 1823. This date of marriage would, of course, be in conflict with the date of birth of Uriah B. Hiatt. However, this line traces the origin as presented in the following graph:



Uriah Ballard Hiatt and Angelina Carter had four children:

i. JOHN FRANKLIN (1842-1918)
ii. ELIZABETH ELLEN
iii. WILLIAM CHAMBERS
iv. JOSHUA HARVEY

The lineage of Angelina Carter (1820-1909) also contains some uncertainties. Angelina Carter was the daughter of Joshua Carter (1779-1857) and Elizabeth Maxwell who died in 1850. Joshua and Elizabeth were married in 1806. Joshua was the son of Nathanial Carter and Ann Ramsey.

There are two seperate listings of the children of Joshua and Elizabeth Maxwell Carter. One shows Angelina to be the last of seven children; in the other she is the first of six children. Possibly they were all of the same group and that there were in that family thirteen children, the first being born in 1808 and the last in 1831. This proposal would stretch the child bearing age of Elizabeth Maxwell to her 45th year! In the following list all of the children are given as a single family.

i. SARAH (1808-) m. 1825 JEPE BALLARD
ii. WILLIAM (1809-) m. 1831 THIRSEZ JOHNSON
iii. NANCY (1811-) m. 1831 BEN HENSHAW
iv. MARY (1813-1852) m. 1832 JEPE YANSEY
v. JAMES (1815-) m. GEMIMA WARD
vi. JANE (1818--) m. ELI SUMNER
vii. ANGELINA (1820-1909) m. 1841 URIAH BALLARD HIATT

viii. JOHN F. (one of twins 1820-) m. 1843 MARTHA PHILLIPS
ix. REBECCA (1823-) m. 1848 ELIJAH PHILLIPS
x. HANNAH (1826-) m. 1855 THOMAS CHILD
xi. BRYON(1828-) m. 1 1854 ELIZATHORNBURGH; m2 1858 HANNAH JENKINS
xii. THOMAS (1831-) m. 1856 EMILY NEWBY

What is known of the Maxwell family comes from uncertain sources. Some suggestions are that the Maxwells were people of wealth, that Joe Maxwell (was that Elizabeth's brother?) "rode horseback to Texas", that his wife died while he was away and that he did not discover this until his return, that George Maxwell was involved in theft, went west, married "a rich Spanish woman" who "used up all of her money and then all of his"! So go the tales. The truth will not be brought to light. Reportedly the family papers were all destroyed by fire at Crofton , Michigan about 1876.

Florence Hiatt, sister of Joselyn Hiatt Schooley, and the author's aunt, traced the Hiatt ancestry through the female lines for eight generations. Because it is traced through the female lines the names change each generation. This study discloses Dutch ancestry. And a touch of Prussian! The names are very different from the English names which have been so common in this account. This ancestry is presented in brief form from 1620 to Joselyn Hiatt Schooley (1890-1970).

Roeloff Jansen of Masterland, Holland (1598-1637) m. Jan 29, 1620 (or 1622) at Amsterdam to Anneke Webber (1605-1663) who was the d. of Wolfert Webber and Annetjen Koch. They had four children:

i. Sarah Roeloffe (1623-1693), ii.Catherine, iii.Lytje (1629-) and iv.Jan (1630 at sea-).
Dr. Hans Kierstede of Magdeburg, Prussia (1610-1666) m. in 1642 Sarah Roeloffe Jansen , and they had ten children: i. Jan (1644-), ii. Roeloff (1647-), iii. Anna (1651-), iv. Balandina (1653-), v. Jochem (1655-), vi. Lucas (1657- vii. Catherine (1660-), viii. Jacob. (1662-), ix. Jacobus (1663-), x. Rachel (1665-) Roeloff Kierstede (1647-1670) m 1667 to Eyke Alberta Rosa. They had eight children: i. Sarah (1671-), ii. Wynte (1673-), iii. Annet (1675-), iv. Hans (1677-), v. Lucas (1679-), vi. Balandia(1682-) vii. Albert (1684-), viii. Aldert (1685-
Coenraet Elmendorph (1669-) m. 1704 at Kingston, New York, Balandia Kierstede (1682-). They had nine children: i. Jannake (1706-), ii. Margrietje (1708-), iii. Coenradt (1710-), iv. Sara (1713-), v. Petrus Edmundus (1715-), vi. Lucas (1718-), vii. Wilhelmus (1721-), viii. Jonathan (1723-), ix. Tobyas (1727-).
Gerrit DuBois (1704-) m. at Kingston, New York Margrietje Elmendorph (1708-)
They had five children: i. Balandia (1733-), ii. Coenraet (1735-), iii. Catrina (1745-), iv. Janneke (1748-), v. Tobyas (1751-).
Coenraet DuBois m. in 1762 Maria Delamater (1740-). They had eleven children: i. Gerrit (1763-), ii. Martin (1764-), iii. Elizabeth (1766-), iv. Tobias (1768-), v. Margritjen (1770-), vi. Jacob (1771-), vii. Balandina (1772-), viii. William (1775-), ix. Coenrad (1778-), x. William (1778 [twins]-), xi. Maria (1783-).
Tobyas DuBois m. in 1790 Sarah Hicot. They had thirteen children one of whom was Charlotte (1814-). Charlotte DuBois was twice married. Her first marriage in 1835 was to William Finch. Her second marriage in 1852 was to William Meek. They had two

children: i. Lorenzo Kossuth (1853-), ii. Josephine (1854-1923).

Josephine Meek (1854-1923) m. John Franklin Hiatt (1842-1913). They had six children: i. Ellen (1870-) ii. Florence (1872-1948), iii. Jasper (1875-1883), iv. Franklin (1882-), v. Harold Hugh (1885-), vi. Joselyn (1890-1970).

Notes and References:

a. William Perry Johnson, comp. and ed. Hiatt.Hiett Genealogy and Family History. (n.p., 1951), 506, 507, 654, 756.

155...NICHOLS BERTRAM[8] SCHOOLEY (Thomas Henry Silliman[7], Andrew Jackson[6], William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 14 October 1896 in Denver, Colorado, and he died in Detroit, Michigan in 1969.

In 1924 he married RENA[6] BAILEY in Coldwater, Michigan. She was born in 1898, the daughter of Robert Ray[5] (Henry Charles[4], Timothy[3-2], Samuel[1]) and Emma (Hutchins) Bailey.

Nichols Schooley enlisted in the Navy in 1918 and served as a yeoman and disbursing officer on the cruiser Charleston. He was in France and several times at the Panama Canal.

THE BAILEYS

The Bailey ancestry has been traced for several generations and is presented here in outline form.

Captain Samuel Bailey (1740-) m. Ruth Clark (-1815). They had eleven children: Timothy (1761-1841), Stephen, Samuel (-1827), Charles, Hannah, Silas, Clark, Joel, Ruth, Eunice, Whiting.

The first of these children, Timothy Bailey (1761-1841) m. in 1784 Thankful Curtis (1768-1840), and they had eight children: Thankful (1785-1840) who m. Caleb Thurston, Lansing (1787-1866) who m. first Zada Parmalee and second to Sylvia Pratt, Joel (1789-1813), Rachel (1792-) who m. Danforth Parmalee, Eunice (1795-1796), Lydia (1799-1875) who m.. first William Thurston and second to Isaac Parker, Timothy, Jr. (1801-1873), and Jeremiah (1803-1891) who m. Laurinda Williams.

Timothy.Jr. (the seventh child of Timothy and Thankful) married twice. the first marriage was to Almira Parmalee in 1823. They had three children: Henry Charles (1832-), Mary, and William. By the second

marriage which was to Louisa Smith in 1840 there were also three children: Joel, Silas, and Fanny.

The first of these children, Henry Charles (1832- married Emmaline Smith. They had five children: Lewis (1858-), Willis (1862-), Robert (1866-), Alice (1869-), and Harry (1874-).

Robert Ray Bailey (the third child above) was married in 1894 to Emma Hutchins, and they had two children: Ruth (1895-), and Rena (1898-)
Rena married Nichols Schooley.

Rena Bailey's mother, Emma Hutchins, was the daughter of John Qunicy Hutchins whose farm was in Steuben County, Indiana. John Qunicy Hutchins had married Elizabeth Peffer.

Children of Nichols and Rena (Bailey) Schooley:

171. i. NICHOLS B.[9], b. 1925. See page.....490.
172. ii. RAY WILSON. See page.....490.
iii. RUTHANN, b. 1927; m. 1948 DUANE STICKNEY, b. 1927.

Children, surname Stickney:

1. DAVID L.[10], b. 1949
2. RONALD, b. 1952; m. 1972 ELLEN BROWN, b. 1953.
3. GORDON, b. 1953
4. ROGER, b. 1959; d. 1975.

156...DANE OLEN[8] SCHOOLEY (Leander[7], Isaac[6], John[5], Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in Marion, Indiana, on 23 May 1882.

Notes and References:

a. Pioneer Schooley Family.

157...VICTOR STANLEY[8] SCHOOLEY (Leander[7], Isaac[6], John[5], Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 11 May 1890.

Reference:

a. Pioneer Schooley Family.

158...HARRY BARNUM[9] SCHOOLEY (Joseph John[8], Jesse Barber[7], Joseph Park[6], ?Judiah[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, on 5 October 1869 and he died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on 6 September 1953.

On 18 November 1919 Harry was married in Wilkes-Barre to WINIFRED von RONCKENDORF GRIFFITH, daughter of Jacob Kock Griffith, a metallurgist of Pittston, Pennsylvania. Harry Schooley was a business executive and member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Children:

i. HARRY BARNUM[10]
ii. WINIFRED, m. ROBERT EDWIN SHORTZ.

Notes and References:

a. The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography (New York, 1958), 42:405.

159...MILTON[9] SCHOOLEY (Jadiah[8], Peter[7], Nathaniel[6], John[5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]) was born in September 1882 in Vermillion, South Dakota, and he died 6 July 1925 in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.[a]

On 20 February 1912 Milton was married in Ella Point, South Dakota, to ALMA JOLIN, the daughter of Edward Amadee and Leah (Brouillette) Jolin.[a]

Milton Schooley was buried in the Union Cemetery in Sioux Falls.[a]

Children, born in Wakonda, S. D.:[a]

i. HARRY EDWARD[10], b. 18 Dec. 1912. Had sons.
ii. RAYMOND FRANCIS, b. 14 Jan. 1914. Had sons.
iii. BERNARD, b. 18 Dec. 1915. Had sons.
iv. EVA, b. 11 Apr. 1916; m. (1) in San Francisco, CLAYTON CONROY; m (2) TOM O'BRIEN;, live in San Rafael, Calif.

Children, surname Conroy:

1. BEVERLY[11]
2. JAMES

Child, surname O'Brien:

3. STEVEN

v. RALPH, b. 3 July 1917. Had sons.
vi. FERN, b. 2 Dec. 1918; m JACK NORTHRUP; live in Oceanside, Calif.

Children, surname Northrup:

1. ALMA[11]; lives in San Francisco.
2. GENICE; lives in San Diego, Calif.

vii. EUGENE, b. 5 June 1919. Had sons.
viii. DAVID, b. 5 Feb. 1920. Had sons.
ix. WILLIAM, b. 1921. Had sons.

Notes and References

a. Marie (Rolff) Schooley.

160...GEORGE ASA[9] SCHOOLEY (William[8-7], John[6-5], William[4], ?William[3], Robert[2-1]). George Schooley

married OPAL REED. After George's death, Opal married (2) ----Hott. She was living in Ashville, Ohio in 1974.[a]

Children:

i. MALCOME EDWIN[10]
ii. WILLIAM IVAN

Notes and References:

a. Letter of 19 May 1979 from George A. Schooley.

161...WILLIAM HENRY[9] SCHOOLEY (Reuben[8], John[7], Elisha[6], John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born 18 December 1840 in Salem, Ohio, and he died 24 February 1906 in Indianola, Iowa.[a]

On 18 December 1861 William married LYDIA ANN GOCHNAUR. She was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, on 5 October 1839 and died in Indianola, Iowa, on 4 June 1923, the daughter of Elkanah and Elizabeth (Crumbacher) Gochnaur.[a]

Child: FRANKLIN HOWARD[10], b. 20 Jan 1860.

Notes and References:

a. Pedigree Chart of Charles H. Schooley of Gladstone, Ore., in Schooley Family Folder, New Jersey State L:ibrary, Trenton, N. J.

162...JOSEPH EPHRAIM[8] SCHOOLEY (Reuben E.[7], Ephraim , Reuben[6], John[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born the 19th of the 4th month 1852.

Notes and References:

a. Encyc. of American Quaker Gen., 6:

163...MATHEW PEEBLES[9] SCHOOLEY (Samuel V. B.[8], Isaac[7], Nicholas[6], Samuel[5-4], ?Robert [3-1]) was born in Everett, Pennsylvania, in 1856.[a]

Notes and References

a. Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 221.

164...JOHN R.[9] SCHOOLEY (Samuel V. B.[8], Isaac[7], Nicholas[6], Samuel[5-4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born in Everett,Pennsylvania, in 1858.[a]

Notes and References:

a. Journal of Dr. William Schooley, 221.

165...CHARLES IRVING[9] SCHOOLEY (Addison[8], William[7], Isaac[6], William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born on 12 September 1859 and died 17 April 1947.[a]

Charles was married three times. On 26 October 1886 he married (1) JOSEPHINE PAXSON, who was born 12 January 1865 and died 24 July 1890. In 1895 he married (2) SOPHIA PALMER of New York, who was born in 1868 and died 7 September 1901. He married (3) on 18 October 1905, MARY GRACE AXLINE, who was born 14 November 1879 and died 8 May 1927.

Children of Charles and Josephine:

i. MINERVA BELLE[10], b. 2 Nov. 1888; d 9 Oct.1952; m. 4 Sept. 1924 , Rev. ARTHUR PERCIVAL MOSS, b. in Browns Town, Jamaica, 27 June 1898, son of Robert and Elizabeth Ann (Powell) Moss.

Child, surname Moss:

1. DAVID SCHOOLEY[11] , b. 22 July 1928; m. (1) BEATRICE JANET PALMITIER, b. 25 Mar. 1932, dau. of Ellison and Lillian (Sorenson) Palmitier of Cadillac, Michigan; 1 ch.

Child of Charles and Sophia:[a]

ii. JOHN PALMER, b. 28 May 1899. Had sons.

Child of Charles and Mary:[a]

iii. JANE AXLINE, b. 27 Aug. 1906; living in Noblesville, Ind. in 1977; m. (1) 25 Sept. 1927, LEWIS PAUL GREY, b. 14 May 1906, d. 23 Mar. 1977, son of Lewis H. and Elizabeth (Black) Grey; m. (2) 23 Dec. 1960, BENSON MATHENY SMITH, b. in Lancaster, Ohio, 25 Aug. 1904, d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 10 July 1970.

Children, surname Gray:

1.. MARYLOU[11], b. 26 July 1929; m. 22 Nov. 1950, ROBERT L. WILKINS JR. , b. 17 Oct. 1924, son of Robert L. and Helen (----) Wilkins; 2 ch.

2. LEWIS PAUL, b. 20 Aprl 1932; m. 10 Jan. 1953, JOANNE MARGARET BOLENDER, b. 14 Aprl 1932, dau of Thomas J. and Emma (----) Bolender; 3 ch.

Notes and References:

a. Journal of Dr. William Schooley 198-200.

166...CLARKSON RAYMOND[9] SCHOOLEY (Addison[8], William[7], Isaac[6], William[5], Samuel[4], ?Robert[3-1]) was born 24 December 1870 and he died on 23 April 1932.[a]

On 16 February 1901 Clarkson married HARRIET JOSEPHINE JARVIS. She was born on 14 July 1879 and died on 13 April 1961, the daughter of George W. and Anna Mary (Galloway) Jarvis who lived near Barnsville, Ohio.

Child:[a]

i. GEORGE ADDISON[10], b. 3 Aug. 1908 in Belmont Co, Ohio; m. 23 Nov. 1939, JEANNE FRANCES WAGNER, b. 3 Sept. 1913, dau. of David Bridge and Anna Cecelia (Trost) Wagner of Zanesville, Ohio.

Notes and References:

a. Journal of Dr. William Schooley 200, 201.

167...ROBERT TRUE[9] SCHOOLEY (William Austin[8], Samuel Thomas Plummer[7], Elias[6], Jonathan[5], ?Isaac[4], William[3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in 1895 and he died in 1946. In 1922 he married ELIZABETH [or Margaret?] BIERLY, who was born in 1891.

Children:

i. ELIZABETH [10]
ii. FRANCES
iii. AGGE
iv. JANE
v. JAMES
vi. MARY
vii. DAVID
viii. ROBERT
ix. WILLIAM

168...WILLIAM JEWETT[9] SCHOOLEY (Joseph Griggs[8], William Fowler[7], Joseph[6], William[5], Samuel,[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in 1910 and died in 1974.

William married GERTRUDE LOUISE RUEHR who was born in 1909.

In 1932 William Schooley graduated in civil engineering from Penn State University.

Children:

i. WILLIAM[10]
ii. FREDERIC
iii. MARGARET

169...THOMAS FRANKLIN[9] SCHOOLEY (Arnold Thomas[8], Thomas Henry Silliman[7], Andrew Jackson[6], William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born on 3 October 1913. In 1936 he married (1) VIRGINIA HUDSON. who was born in 1913 and died in 1976. Thomas married (2) July 2, 1976 VIOLET (HENRY) HAWKINS who was b. June 1, 1913.

Children of Thomas and Virginia:

i. WILLIAM THOMAS[10], b. Nov. 24, 1939
ii. SANDRA b. June 16, 1942.

170...JAMES BERTRAM[9] SCHOOLEY (Arnold Thomas[8], Thomas Henry Silliman[7], Andrew Jackson[6], William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born 3 July 1917.

James married (1) JANICE BAXTER on 27 April 1946. She was born in Oct. 8, 1922, the daughter of Fred Carter[3] (William Henry[2], John[1]) and Maree (Welch) Baxter.

A family picnic—The year the author was born—1917.

"Our hearts were young and gay"

In 1977 he married (2) ALMA SANK FICHTER, who was born in 1928 in Heidelburg, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Her father was Floyd Adams Sank, b. in Old Allegheny, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania in May 1909 and died in Butler, Pennsylvania in 1972. Her mother was Emily (Hilton) Sank, born in Heidelburg, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania on October 5, 1907., the dau. of George Richard Hilton who came to America from Yorkshire, England at the age of two years. Emily Hilton's mother was Emily Franks who came from Manchester, England at the age of 12.

THE BAXTERS

Janice Baxter, first wife of James Schooley, was the daughter of Fred Carter Baxter (1881-1969) and Maree Welch (1891-1958). Fred Carter Baxter was the son of William Henry Baxter and Agnes Carter. William Henry Baxter was the son of John Baxter and Ann Skinner.

William Henry Baxter and Agnes Carter had four children:

i. FRED CARTER (1881-1969)
ii. EARL m. THEDA BAILEY,
iii. GERTRUDE m. CHARLES BROCK,
iv. DON (-1918)

Don, the fourth of the children of William and Agnes Carter Baxter was in the insurance business in Lansing, Michigan. He died in the dreaded influenza epidemic of 1918.

> One of the tragic features of this disease was the high quota among the young; a quarter of all those who died were children. There was no effective remedy. Various vaccines had been tried but none were

successful. All doctors could do was to recommend rest as soon as the symptoms appeared, but sick leave, pay for being absent from work for sickness, was not a part of that day, and those who were beginning to get the disease (especially among the poor) continued to go to work spreading the disease among their fellows. The spread was very rapid. In the morning a school class may have appeared to be a group of healthy children, and in the afternoon large numbers of them would be afflicted. Seventy thousand of the American troops who had been sent to France to go to war were sick with influenze, 23,000 died without being near the battlefield. Before the thing ran its course 20 million Americans had the disease, and half a million of them died. In all the world there were 27 million perished.

When Don Baxter died his brothers and sister had not known that he had "married", yet there suddenly appeared a "wife" who successfully laid claim to all his worldly possessions.

Children of James and Janice:

i. SUSAN[10], b. Feb. 2, 1951
Susan has a son, Benjamin Wilks, b. Sept. 25, 1978 . See photo next page.

ii. SARAH, b. Aug. 29, 1952; m. Oct. 6, 1979 PAUL GERSTEIN who was b. May 6, 1951

Children, surname Gerstein:

1. JACOB, b. March 15, 1980
2. REBEKAH MARCELLE BAXTER, b. 1 October 1982.

iii. RACHEL, b. Aug. 27, 1954; m. Sept. 1, 1979 RODNEY TADDEO who was b. May 12, 1953.

Susan Schooley and Benjamin Wilks

171... NICHOLS B[9] SCHOOLEY (Nichols Bertram[8], Thomas Henry Silliman[7], Andrew Jackson[6], William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1]) was born in 1925.

Nichols married CAROLYN EARLY in 1950. She was born in 1930.

Children:

i. THOMAS EARLY[10], b. 1951; m. 1973, LYNN MAREK
ii. KATHRYN ANN, b. 1953; m. 1973, KARL ANKROM.
iii. JOHN NICHOLS, b. 1954; m. 1973 `, KARLENE HUNTER.

172...RAY WILSON[9] SCHOOLEY (Nichols Bertram[8], Thomas Henry Silliman[7], Andrew Jackson[6], William[5], ?Samuel[4-3], Thomas[2], ?Robert[1])

This chronicle has traced through some more than eleven generations of Schooleys. The youngest member of the family is Rebekah Marcelle Baxter Gerstein who was born October 1, 1982. The account traces the continuous lineage from her grandfather Robert who was born about 1620. Many given names were used again and again: John, James, Robert, Samuel, Isaac, William. The name William has been used nineteen times. There are numerous surnames which are allied with the Schooleys: Hiatt, Nichols, Cass, Silliman, Snoddy, Middaugh, Van Vliet, Lundy, Willson, Wright, Bedell, Baldwin, Carter, Johnson, Meek, DuBois, Baxter. They become too numerous to comprehend. Certain names exhibit charm and sometimes amusement: Wealthan Peace,

Muchmore, Dionisia, Petronella, Aquilla, Petrus Edmundus, Thankful Curtis, and Unthank Hiatt. Sometimes the names are bewildering: Preserved Fish, Epaphrodits and Adonijah Foote.

The mind drifts back to that hill in New Jersey--- Schooleys Mountain --- which long ago was viewed as an obstacle to the northward migration of the settlers. No doubt the spring still flows there.

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